

The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME XLVIII NO. 43

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1931

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Presented to Reporter Readers in Concise Form

There are quite a number who approve of "free-wheeling," not the least among them being the hitch-hikers.

The cornerstone of the new I. O. O. F., at Concord, was properly laid with all due form and ceremony on Monday, Sept. 7. All members of the Order will be interested in the progress of the new home from time to time.

Funeral services for Charles N. Vilas, of Alstead, benefactor, who died suddenly, were held last Thursday from his home, Rev. John Currier of Bellows Falls officiating. Business houses in Bellows Falls, Vt., Walpole and Alstead were closed during the services.

Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davis gave out last week unemployment figures showing that 16 percent of the people normally at work in New Hampshire were idle August 1, comparing with 23 percent idle on January 1 of this year and 13 percent idle Sept. 1, 1930.

Wendell D. Crowell, of Hancock, department commander-elect of the American Legion, was named by Gov. Winant as the representative of New Hampshire at an employment relief conference, called by the legion and to be held in Washington, D. C., this week.

State Chemist Howard says that the famous "wine bricks" so far submitted to him for analysis do not comply with the state food, drug and beverage laws because they are "contaminated with molds and yeast." They have been on sale at some small shops, but no large demand for them has manifested itself.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Harrington celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary last Wednesday evening with a large gathering. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are prominent in Odd Fellow and Rebekah circles and are members of the Hillsborough Dramatic club of their town. The family formerly resided in Antrim.

It has been interesting reading to see the reports from several savings banks, in Massachusetts, which have stated that they would pay the unpaid real estate taxes for 1930 of home owners, where they hold the mortgages. One report was for a total of 186 parcels, totaling \$148,090.46. These were in Boston territory.

We ran into the September meeting of the Greenfield Fish and Game Club the other night while they were holding forth, says Warden Proctor. They elected a new set of officers and with one of the finest rearing pools in the state, and a few dollars in their jeans, they start the new year with a big thrill. The club will winter 60-ringneck pheasants.

What is all this talk of Ex-Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding again being a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire? It is not yet made public that he has said he would be a candidate, nor has it been said by Gov. Winant what he intends to do politically. Much of this stuff appears to be guess work—not so with U. S. Senator Moses, and President Hopkins of Dartmouth. Everybody knows where these two men are and there they will stay!

On September 17 every good American should fix his thoughts on the event, which, 144 years ago, made possible his very existence as a citizen of the United States. On that date, we are informed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, nearly a century and a half ago, George Washington transmitted to the President of the Continental Congress the new Constitution of The United States of America. Four years ago, in 1927, there was published by order of Congress what is known as House Document No. 398, entitled, "Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States." In this bound volume of 1115 pages is contained the exact wording of every step in the building of our government, from the Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress, October 14, 1774, through the adoption of the Constitution and its later amendments. Every American citizen should go to his nearest library and spend as much time as he can over this great lesson in the history of his country and its Government, which he will find in the absorbing pages of

MAPLEHURST LUNCH

Nineteen Men Partake of Nice Feed at Local Hotel

As was noted in The Reporter last week, the local men interested in the organization of a Kiwanis Club for Antrim, had arranged another luncheon at Maplehurst Inn for Monday evening of this week, and Landlord Kelley did a nice job to the satisfaction of all. Seventeen Antrim and Bennington men were present, and two guests from the Concord Kiwanis Club, President Dubois and the newly elected Lieut. Gov. of N. H., Kiwanis. This splendid lot of men were a quiet bunch for a little short of an hour, till the tables were cleared,—of food first and then of dishes.

A general and informal talk was indulged in, when everyone present had an opportunity to say just how he felt regarding the organization of a club of this kind in town. Again was told the many good things that a service club of this kind does, and the need of such an organization here. Perhaps not the least that a Kiwanis Club would do for the men in this section would be the friendly feeling and the good fellowship that would be engendered, and in this way they would become much better acquainted with each other, while performing the various activities for which the Club is noted. All present were satisfied that the club is a good thing and that what it does is most commendable; their presence in itself was sufficient to prove this. When it was needed to know just how many were interested to the point of signing up as members the number was not sufficient to go further toward organization at this time. For various reasons, principally the industrial situation and outlook, might be said to play the largest part. Having gone this far, however, it was suggested that possibly some day an Antrim Kiwanis Club may be among our active organizations.

The idea of meeting together and enjoying it was one thing that deeply impressed all at this gathering, and at its close it was decided to meet occasionally during the coming months and renew acquaintances and consider matters that concern our people most. H. A. Hurlin will make such dates as he thinks best.

Saw a Few Things Near By

Richard McLane, editor of the Plymouth Record, has returned from a trip to the old country and his native land. His observations are interesting regarding the payment of foreign debts. Whether his viewpoint is influenced from viewing conditions in England, Scotland and other places he recently visited is not known, but the following is what he has to say in a recent issue of the Plymouth Record:

"The propaganda in favor of cancellation of the World War debts owed by European nations to America tries our patience. To hear Europeans and many Americans talk about the richness of America, one would think that at the beginning of the World War the United States had a vast reservoir of free, idle money into which she dipped to lend to Europe. Of course, the United States borrowed this money of her citizens, issuing therefore, the so-called Liberty Bonds. Most of the bond issues carried interest at the rate of 4 1/2 percent. The nations of Europe still owe us for war debts somewhere between \$9,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000, at least. This money they were very glad to get, at the time, upon most any terms. The terms upon which these debts have been funded are so liberal as to border upon injustice to the American taxpayer. In addition to this, America threw her strength into the war on the side of the Allies, spending more than she loaned them, for this purpose, and she did not ask one cent of reparations from Germany. The Allies will not admit that America won the war, but the common people of Germany freely say that Germany would have won the war if America had not come in. Under these circumstances, to ask the American taxpayer to saddle on themselves this enormous burden of debt now owed by Europe is presumptuous, to say the least. The above is not anywhere near the whole of the argument on America's side, for instance, many of these billions were borrowed for other than war purposes and some of them after the close of the war."

this volume which Congress ordered printed for such indispensable instruction of the people.

At the Main St. Soda Shop

"The Store with the Blue Front"

- \$1.00 size Listerine..... 79 cents
- \$1.00 size Malted Milk..... 79 "
- 75 cent size Imp. Heavy Russian Oil..... 59 "
- 75 cent size Minard's Liniment..... 59 "
- 60 cent pint can Liquid Fly Killer..... 43 "
- 50 cent pint size Best Witchazel..... 29 "
- 25 cent size Colgate's Tooth Paste..... 19 "
- 50 cent size Palmolive Shampoo..... 39 "
- 50 cent pint size Milk Magnesia..... 39 "
- 50 cent size Analgesic Balm..... 39 "
- 60 cent size Gas and Dyspepsia Tablets..... 39 "
- 100 Genuine 5 gr. Aspirin Tablets..... 39 "

At the Main St. Soda Shop

"The Store with the Blue Front"

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If you have been on your vacation trip and brought home snapshots of places that interested you, do as others do—bring your films here to be developed. We are satisfying hundreds of others and know we can satisfy you.

We give 24 hour service. We also carry all sizes of films to fit any camera.

Our prices for making the pictures large enough to frame is very low; let us show you samples.

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Hereford Cattle

Having decided to reduce my herd I will sell at the

Dutton Farm, Deering, N. H.,

About two miles from Hillsboro,

SATURDAY, September 26

At 1 o'clock p.m. (EST)

10 yoke of Steers, all well mated, 3 pair 3-yr. olds, 4 pair Yearlings, 3 pair of Calves, 8 Cows, all young, most ready to freshen; 2 Yearling Heifers, 3 fresh Heifers, 2 last fall Calves.

Cattle all tested and in first class condition.

NOTE—The Dutton herds are noted for their milk producing qualities. Cattle will be at barn the day before the sale for inspection.

Terms—Cash.

WALTER B. DUTTON,
Hillsboro, N. H.

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

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By General John J. Pershing

CHAPTER LIV—Continued.

The Thirty-third division (Bell) was still with the British when the combined attack of the British Fourth and the French First armies in the Montdidier-Albert sector began August 8. The division was in front line training with the British Fourth army and was attached to the British Third corps for the operation, the One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment of Infantry being assigned to the British Fifty-eighth division. This regiment joined in the attack August 9 against the Morlancoeur-Chilly spur north of the Somme. It reached its objectives in splendid fashion and occupied a line on the western edge of Gressaire wood, extending southward along the river.

August 10, it continued to progress against decided opposition, gaining the eastern edge of the forests of Fosse and Marcon. During the following three days, the command having been shifted, the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry under the Australian Fourth division attained a line just west of Ifray-sur-Somme. The three other regiments were in reserve during the operations. The One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry was relieved August 24, having advanced over three miles and suffered heavy casualties.

I motored to the British front Sunday to be present at Thirty-third division headquarters, near Mollensaux-Hols, on the occasion of the visit of King George, who was then visiting his armies. General Bliss had preceded me and we both spent the night there. That evening General Bliss, relating the details of the participation of his troops with the British, said their services had been urgently requested and that they had acquitted themselves well.

King George Bestows Decorations.

The king arrived August 12, to present decorations to selected men of the Thirty-third division, who had participated in the recent attacks of the British army. Soon after his arrival the king invited General Bliss and me to his room, where he presented me with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and bestowed the Order of St. Michael and St. George on General Bliss. The presentations were informal, as the king simply handed the decorations to us in turn, at the same time expressing his appreciation of American assistance.

We then accompanied the king to the place where the men were assembled for the ceremony. He was gracious in his compliments as he pinned the decorations on our men, and the recipients were extremely proud.

CHAPTER LV

The final decision that the First American army would undertake the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient as its first operation was transmitted to army headquarters August 10 and the army staff immediately began the development of plans for the concentration of the necessary troops for its execution.

It was certain the psychological effect on the enemy of our success in this first operation by the American army as well as on the allies, our own troops and our people at home would be of great importance. The attack must, therefore, not only succeed, but a serious hostile reaction must be made impossible.

The headquarters of the First Army were removed to Neufchateau between August 11 and 16. The special army troops assembled north of Chateau Thierry were moved eastward during the same period.

Composition of First Army.

The following corps and divisions were placed at the disposal of the First Army for the St. Mihiel operation and their condition may be summarized as follows:

The First and Second divisions were excellent as to training, equipment and morale. They had attacked July 18 in the Soissons drive.

The Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second divisions were of fine morale and considerable experience, as they had fought in the defense about Chateau Thierry and in the advance toward the Vesle river.

The Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth divisions were going through their sector training on the front between Toul and the Moselle river and the Fifth and Thirty-fifth divisions were taking their sector training in the Vosges.

The Thirty-third, Seventy-eighth, Eightieth and Eighty-second divisions had been training behind the British front, one brigade of the Thirty-third having had front-line service with the British, and the Ninety-first division had never been in the front line and had received less than four weeks' training in France.

Misleading the Germans.

The considerable circulation of troops in the St. Mihiel area naturally attracted the attention of the people and of the officers and soldiers. Although cautioned against such discussion, the probability of an American attack on the salient was discussed here and there.

To divert the enemy's attention from our real objective it was necessary first to create some uncertainty in the minds of our own troops. The rumor was therefore started around

headquarters that our first offensive might be in the direction of Mulhouse, in the Rhine valley, beyond the Vosges mountains, northeast of Belfort.

It was also decided to make a diversion in that direction, and as a preliminary step an officer was sent to lease buildings in Belfort. At the same time confidential instructions were sent Major-General Bundy, commanding the Sixth corps, to proceed to Belfort with a limited staff and prepare detailed plans for an offensive with the object of seizing Mulhouse and the heights to the southeast and eventually establishing our line along the Rhine.

In the letter of instructions seven divisions were mentioned as having been designated for the attack, and three officers from each of these units were detailed to report to General Bundy to assist in the reconnaissance. He was directed to expedite the work of preparation, as the movement would probably begin September 8, under my personal command.

An attack by the French Tenth army, begun August 29, 1918, was undertaken to force the retirement of the enemy from the Vesle and Alsne rivers. On its relief from the Vesle August 7 the Thirty-second division (Haan) was assigned to the Tenth army and entered the line August 28, immediately undertaking a series of

fortresses around Toul. We had three divisions in line on the south face of the sector, but the mass of our battle troops would not take over the trenches until the night before the attack.

Foch Springs Surprise.

August 30, the day I assumed command of the sector, Marshal Foch, accompanied by General Weygand, his chief of staff, came to my residence at Ligny-en-Barrois and after the usual cordial exchange of greetings presented an entirely new plan for the use of the American army.

The marshal began by saying that the German armies were in more or less disorder from recent attacks by the allies and that we must not allow them to reorganize, and that the British would continue their attack in the direction of Cambrai and St. Quentin and the French toward Mesnil.

Then, much to my surprise, he proposed that the objectives in the St. Mihiel operation be restricted and the attack made on the southern face only, and that upon its completion two other operations be undertaken by combined American and French, a number of our divisions going under French command.

Pershing insists on U. S. Army. I repeated what I had often said, that the American government and people expected the army to act as a unit and not be dispersed in this way.



Fighting Their Way into a Farmstead.

local operations in which gains were made in the face of very heavy fire. Ravines and numerous caves in the region provided ideal cover for the defending troops.

The general attack of the army the following day met but slight success, the enemy resisting desperately along his entire front, but on the 30th, by a flank attack from the south, the Thirty-second division captured Juvigny, pushing a small salient into the German lines.

Hard fighting continued August 31, but by the end of the day the Thirty-second had reached the important Soissons-St. Quentin road, where it was relieved September 2. The Thirty-second division had advanced nearly three miles and its success contributed greatly to the forced withdrawal of the German line to the Alsne river.

Pershing Takes Over Sector.

As prearranged between General Petain and myself, the sector from Port-sur-Selle (east of the Moselle river) to Watronville (north of Les Esparges), forty-two miles in extent, then occupied by the entire French Eighth army and a part of the French Second army, was transferred to my command on August 30.

The front included the St. Mihiel salient, which was between these points, and embraced the permanent

I pointed out that each time we were about to complete the organization of our army, some proposition like this was presented to prevent it.

The discussion was somewhat heated and much of it was carried on so rapidly that it could not be translated. He continued to reiterate his demands for the adoption of his plan, but I had learned that it was necessary to be very firm in dealing with him, and I finally said, in effect:

"Marshal Foch, you have no authority as allied commander in chief to call upon me to yield up my command of the American army to have it scattered among the allied forces, where it will not be an American army at all."

He was apparently surprised at my resentment of his attempt to confine American effort to subordinate roles, and said, "I must insist upon the arrangement," to which I replied, as we both rose:

"You may insist all you please, but I decline absolutely to agree to your plan. While our army will fight wherever you may decide, it will not fight except as an independent American army."

He said he was disposed to do what he could toward forming an American army. He then picked up his maps and papers and left, very pale and ap-

parently exhausted, saying at the door as he handed me the memorandum of his proposal that he thought that after careful study I should arrive at the same conclusion he had.

Agreement is Reached.

My chief of staff, General McAndrew, and chief of operations, Fox Conner, were sent to confer with Weygand September 1 and returned to Ligny-en-Barrois with word that Marshal Foch desired to see General Petain and me the following day. Motoring to Petain's headquarters with Boyd and De Marcenches, we found McAndrew and Conner had preceded us and after lunch we went to Bombon.

Opening the conference Foch referred to the note he had handed me August 30 and to my reply and asked my observations. Stating my attitude on the desirability of carrying out vigorous offensives to the fullest possible extent, I explained that if it should be deemed necessary to abandon the St. Mihiel project in order to begin the larger offensive, which was understood to be west of the Meuse, I would abide by his decision.

In the ensuing discussion, while there was considerable sparring, it was agreed the American army should operate as a unit under its own commander on the Meuse-Argonne front.

Marshal Foch concluded that the date for the operation should be postponed so we could first carry out the limited attack at St. Mihiel. We finally reached the definite understanding that after St. Mihiel our First Army should prepare to begin this second offensive not later than September 25.

CHAPTER LVI.

"The First Army attacked yesterday and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient is complete," reads my diary of September 13, written at Ligny-en-Barrois.

"Our troops behaved splendidly. The secretary of war visited two corps headquarters; returned to Ligny much delighted at our success."

"Petain and I went to the town of St. Mihiel today and were warmly greeted by the people. This is my birthday and a very happy one."

The attack of the infantry on the southern face of the St. Mihiel salient started at five in the morning and before that I went with several staff officers to old Fort Gronville, situated on a commanding height overlooking the battlefield from the south. The secondary attack on the west was launched at 8 a. m. as an element of surprise for artillery preparation there.

Weather Gives Advantage.

A drizzling rain and mist prevented us from getting a clear view, but the progress of our troops could be followed by the barrage which preceded them. Notwithstanding a heavy rainfall the night of September 11-12, the weather gave us an advantage, as the mist partly screened our advance from the enemy.

Overcome Entanglements.

Thanks to the thorough preparation beforehand, the wire entanglements were more easily overcome than we had expected.

Trained teams of pioneers and engineers, with Bangalore torpedoes, wire cutters and axes, assisted in opening gaps in the masses of barbed wire covering the German positions. The leading troops themselves carried along rolls of chicken wire, which was thrown across entanglements here and there, forming a kind of bridge for the infantry.

In all their offensives the allies had spent days destroying entanglements with artillery fire or had used a large number of heavy tanks, but we had only a few light tanks, ineffective for such work. The fact that we had smothered the enemy artillery was an advantage, as it enabled the leading waves deliberately to do their work without serious loss.

The quick passage through these entanglements, by our troops excited no little surprise among the French, who sent a large number of officers and noncommissioned officers to St. Mihiel several days later to see how it had been done. One of these officers, after his reconnaissance, remarked in all seriousness that the Americans had the advantage over Frenchmen because of their long legs and large feet.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STAGE COACH TALES

By E. C. TAYLOR

The Congressman's Joke

TOM CORWIN, famous Ohio statesman and popular orator of a century ago, has a keen sense of humor, and because of his dark complexion, played a joke on an obsequious tavern keeper one time that was often related up and down the length of the National road and at Washington.

Tom in his early days was a wagoner, a driver of freight wagon trains along the great east-west highway, and the rallying cry of his friends in the campaign that elected him governor of Ohio was, "Hurrah for Tom Corwin, the wagoner boy!"

Because of his dark complexion, Tom frequently was mistaken for a negro by strangers. At that time the race distinction was very much pronounced.

Once, when he was a member of congress, he passed over the National road in a chartered coach in company with Henry Clay and other distinguished gentlemen, en route to Washington, D. C.

The party stopped one day at an old stage tavern, kept by Samuel Cessna at the foot of Town hill, in a place also known as "Snib Hollow," 25 miles east of Cumberland, Md. Cessna was fond of entertaining guests and was particularly anxious to cater to these distinguished travelers.

The tall form of Tom Corwin attracted his attention. He noted Tom's swarthy complexion and heard his companions call him Tom and supposed he was the servant of the party. Cessna had met Clay before and knew him.

The party ordered dinner, and then someone suggested drinks all around to relieve the tedium of travel and excite an appetite for the expected dinner. Cessna hurried to his store-room and produced a bottle of fine old cognac, the "tony" drink of the old pike. The finest drink of the day was brandy and loaf sugar, lighted by a taper and burnt. Popular tradition had it that "if burnt brandy couldn't save a man" in need of physical relaxation, his case was hopeless.

The zealous old landlord produced this drink, and handed it first to the other gentlemen in Corwin's party. After each of the others had stepped up to the bar and been served, Cessna, in a patronizing way, offered a glass to Corwin, saying:

"Tom, you take a drink."

Corwin drank off the glass in a humble manner and returned it to the landlord with modest thanks. The others in the party saw what was transpiring and kept straight faces.

Dinner then was announced and when the party entered the dining room, they saw that a side table, after the custom of the time, had been set for their "servant."

Corwin went over to the side table and sat down, while the others gathered around the sumptuous feast at the main table. All by himself in the corner, Corwin enjoyed an excellent meal. Clay occasionally would call over to him:

"Tom, how are you getting on?"

Corwin would modestly reply:

"Very well."

Dinners in those days were elaborate affairs, and this continued for nearly two hours. When all had satisfied their appetites, the landlord produced cigars, and passed them around to Clay and the others. Then he took one from the box and laid it on the "servant's" table.

"Take a cigar, Tom," Cessna said condescendingly. Corwin expressed his humble thanks, and went outside to light it.

Soon after the meal was over the coach was ready to depart, and the distinguished party said good-by to the landlord. Clay was the last to appear, and with him was the "servant."

"Mr. Cessna," Clay said, "permit me to introduce the Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio."

It took the flabbergasted landlord a long time to recover, and whenever Tom Corwin passed through after that, he was given the best in the house.

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Prehistoric Cave Bear

A king among wild animals was the great cave bear, a creature twice the size of the grizzly bear of North America. Lions and tigers had little chance against this powerful enemy. In the prehistoric age of man it became abundant in the British Isles, as proved by the extraordinary number of remains which have been found in caverns and caves. It did not extend farther north than Yorkshire. Remains of a bear found in Ireland more resemble the grizzly of today, and bones of this mammal have also been discovered in England.—London Tit-Bits.

Miners' Rescuers Taught

How to save men from being buried alive is being taught to a new kind of life-guard in the coal mining district of Upper Silesia, on the German-Polish frontier. A mine, deserted many years ago, is being utilized for the experiments in life saving. Young mountaineers, whose occupations may take them into hazardous underground passages, are being instructed in the working of the oxygen pulmotor, in the use of gas masks and the correct way to get a man out of the subterranean tomb in which he may be buried alive or imprisoned by a landslide or other accident.

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



DON'T KNOCK

"American novelists roast American life. Hence they are called Pan-Americans," said Gene Tunney whose interest in literature has recently been pronounced genuine by a famous novelist. "If they lived abroad, the uncharitable hounds, they'd find lots more to roast."

"I know an American paluter who went to live in a French village. I met him one day in Paris and asked him how he liked French village life."

"Fair," said he.

"Have you called on any of your neighbors?"

"No," he said, "but I'm going to if I miss any more of my wood."

VOICE TOO STRONG



"That weak little fellow we met says he's a ventriloquist and can throw his voice."

"Don't you believe it—his voice is too strong for him to throw."

Catching It Either Way

"That fellow Dupleigh has got a scared, sneaking look. Has he been in any position to do any crook work here?" asked the president.

"No," grinned the manager. "I know the answer to his actions. His wife has ordered him to demand more money, and the poor fish knows he's lucky to get what he does."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Auntie's Promotion

"Please, madam," asked the pretty parlor maid, "may I have Monday off to go to see my aunt?"

Before her mistress could reply, little Peggy, who had certain inside information on the subject, added her pleadings to the maid's.

"Oh, mammy," she said, "do let her. Her aunt's been made a sergeant."—Liverpool Express.

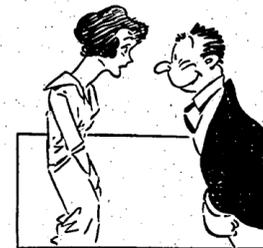
Flashlights

Shirley and her mother started out about dusk to visit a neighbor, but Shirley kept lagging behind. Finally mother said:

"Hurry, daughter, or we'll never get there."

"Oh, wait a minute, mother. I'm watching these bugs with my flashlights," said Shirley.

HEIGHT OF VANITY



She—What do you consider the height of vanity?

He—How tall are you?

The Right Kind

"So you're married? Did you have a honeymoon, Malinda?"

"Ah suppose you might call it dat, ma'am—Ephraim done helped me wid de washin' de dust week."—Pathfinder.

Novice Buys an Antique

"How much did you pay for this jar?" asked the collector friend.

"Only \$10," replied the inexperienced owner, rather proudly.

"Humph! And was there any jam in it?"

Ready Agreement

Husband—My dear, your passion for spending money at the stores will have to be checked.

Wife—All right, John. Just give me the check.

Oh, Boy!

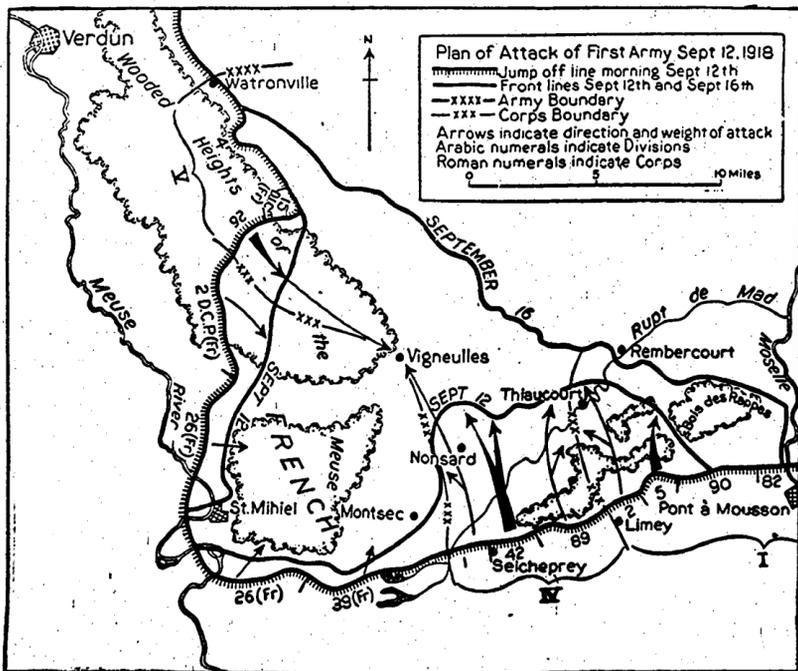
Daisy—It's surprising how many men you keep company with. How many do you think you can keep on the string?

Dolly—I really don't know, dear. How many men are there?

Not the Answers!

"A statesman is supposed to be familiar with all public questions."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but not necessarily with all the answers."—Washington Star.



A Candle in the Wilderness

A Tale of the Beginning of New England

by IRVING BACHELLER

WNU Service
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CHAPTER VIII—Continued

Father LeJeune drew the letter from his pocket and gave it to Robert. It was written in French. The young man read and reread it with a thrill of joy and astonishment. The Father gave him permission to keep it and this is the letter now copied from his diary:

"From a small Trading Post in the wilderness north of Fort Orange on the Lake of the Iroquois.

"December 5, 1636.
"To the excellent Father LeJeune: Last year I heard of your work from your bishop in Paris. First I desire to assure you that the best wishes of myself and my friends are with you in the difficult task you have undertaken. I now seek your kind offices in a matter which involves the happiness of many good people. Six weeks ago a young man of the name of Robert Heathers went into the wilderness with his guide at a point far up the coast from Boston. Since then they have not been heard from. It is feared that they have fallen a prey to wild beasts or been captured by the savages, or that they are lost and starving in the great waste. If news of them should come to you and it should be possible for you to render them any service it would be rewarded not only with our gratitude but with such a share of our substance as would, I am sure, contribute something to your comfort and success. If perchance he should arrive at your residence I beg of you to give him hospitality and what help you can. His father is a gentleman, his mother was one of your own race. I and my brother are with trader Van Brocklin near the south end of the Lake of the Iroquois. In about ten days we shall be going south and at New Amsterdam shall take water for Boston, which we hope to reach before Christmas.
"With deep respect and hearty greetings,
"Yours Faithfully,
"Peggy Weld."
When the young man had finished with the letter Father LeJeune asked: "Who is your mother?"
"Catherine de Brebeuf."
The Father's interest in the young man deepened suddenly.
"Of the noble family of Brebeuf in Normandy?" he asked.
"The same."
"You have a relative in residence here—our beloved Pere Utile, Jean de Brebeuf. He is now out feeding the cattle and the swine. I will send for him."
"Jean de Brebeuf! I remember him well. He was with us when my mother died."
When the large gray-bearded Father Brebeuf entered in his soiled, coarse black cassack he greeted the boy with kisses and affectionate enthusiasm. Thus, favored by fortune and the sincere good will of the young man the captives found themselves on a friendly footing in a situation naturally difficult. Robert had brought in his pockets an ample store of English money. This he offered freely to secure what was needed for the ransom of himself and his friend.
"My cousin, you have come to a land where money is of less value than glass beads and seashells and shiny trinkets," said Jean de Brebeuf. "I will give to each brave a hatchet and a double handful of glass beads. That will be sufficient. For this you may give me five pounds. We have been generous with the Algonquins. They are our friends. We have given them many blankets."
Then Robert voiced his urgent feeling:
"We must be going south as soon as possible."
The good Father answered: "You might get down to the Dutch through the lands of the Iroquois—a fierce people. You would need the help of God in this journey."
Father Brebeuf went with Robert and Amos to the trading post, followed by the eager band of savages. Soon the latter were shouting and chattering over their trinkets, as happy as a group of children. The captives were free, and their tools and weapons were returned to them.
This was no sooner accomplished than the red men began to gamble with their new wealth in their favorite dish game. It was played with six plum stones, white on one side and black on the other. The players were divided in two opposing sides. A brave was chosen to shake the dish. They guessed on the number of white or black to appear when the dish was shaken and dumped. They bet heavily. In a little time a noisy contention arose between the opposing sides. Two men were chosen to decide the issue in a fight. They fought like fabled women, grabbing each other's hair

Each with fists full of hair they struggled and twisted and jerked in a frightful fashion. No word came from either. Being well-matched the encounter continued until the white men turned away wearied by its brutality and went to the house of Madame Hebert, who lived with her daughter and son-in-law Monsieur Couillard. Built of logs and quite weather-proof it was the only real house in Canada. Madame had cleared and cultivated a tract of land. Her efforts kept her family and the Fathers supplied with grain, small fruits and vegetables. A cheery, kindly soul she was like a mother to those lonely men who were giving their lives in a fruitless sowing among rocks and thorns.

She greeted Brebeuf fondly as Le Bon Pere Utile, his title at the Residence, and offered the hospitality of her house to the two Englishmen. With soap and towels they went down to the river with the Father for a bath. Returning at dusk by the way of the trading post, they saw the fighters still embraced and writhing and twisting and struggling in silence like a pair of bulldogs on the ground. Only two of the band remained to watch them.

"Let us go to the Indian cabin and find the chief and try to stop this," said the Father.

The cabin was built of poles covered with bark and wattleed up with boughs at one end. It was for the accommodation of visiting Indians. Clean when the warriors arrived it was now like a pig-pen, ill-smelling and the carpet of smoke covered with litter. Two fires were burning. A part of the smoke went up through holes in the roof, but much of it clouded the atmosphere of the long room and was a torment to the eyes of a white man. On every side were naked bodies, black and overheated by the fires, mingled pell-mell with dogs just arrived with a band of hunters. Father Brebeuf found the young chief and prevailed upon him to go and stop the fight.

"They like us not to interfere in their affairs and we do it with restraint," said the Father. "The young chief has been baptized but, alas, their customs and superstitions are the growth of ages. Naturally they are



"Let us Go to the Indian Cabin and Find the Chief and Try to Stop This," Said the Father.

deeper rooted than the new faith. It is more difficult than clearing and planting the wild land. You have seen how stubborn they are. We are patient. Some will yield to us and confess their sins and take on a humble and becoming spirit. We baptize them. A dream or the arrival of an Iroquois captive will turn them back to savagery. Still God can make the mountains to be a plain."

At the table of Madame Hebert the Englishmen sat with her family and three Fathers and two lay brothers. Three other Fathers were then out in the forest with the wild men. They had a dinner of roasted moose meat with wine and baked potatoes and good bread eaten with a conserve of dried berries.
"This is in honor of the kinsmen of our dear Father Brebeuf," said Madame. "We are wont to fare more simply. When the winter is far spent you would find us fasting or dining with a piece of bread and a little wine."
There was much talk of the sweet land of wheat and vines and of the good cooking to be found in Paris. It was a joy to these lonely people to hear Robert tell of the adventures of himself and his friend on their journey.

When they went to bed Robert read the letter to his wise old comrade, asking at the last word:
"What is the meaning of this?"
"That's as easy as lookin' through a window," said Amos. "The sweet gal is in love with ye. The whole town thinks ye're guilty and she don't. If she does she don't think it's anything to be hung for. There's a gal like them in the time o' Queen Bess. She believes in takin' her enjoyment while she's alive instead o' waitin' till she's dead. She's broke with Rosewell and she wants you. I'll tell ye what's behind all this. She coaxed her brother to come with her. That gal has studied the maps o' Hudson and Champlain in the governor's house. She knew that if we got to the big waterways from north to south we'd make for Kebec or New Amsterdam. I reckon she made up her mind that if she could find ye she'd lead ye to New Amsterdam and marry ye right

there, by the grace o' God, and ship ye off to Holland with her, and why not I'd like to know?"

"I can think of worse things that could happen to me," said Robert. "I wonder why she has turned against Rosewell. He's a much handsomer man."

"That all depends on the pair o' eyes that's lookin' at him. He was not the man for her. He's half dead—his body in this world, his mind in the hereafter. Argues about what it means to be justified and sanctified. How would a gal like Peggy get along with that for breakfast, dinner and supper? She'd get the cramps quick."
"Well, let's get away from here and try to push down to that Dutchman's trading post," Robert proposed.

"As soon as ever we can," his friend answered. "I'm as anxious as a terrier at a rat hole. Amos is happier than he has been in the last two moons."

The comfort of being out of peril in a good bed was a thing that they loved to recall in the long days ahead. They overslept that night and were not awakened till Father Brebeuf came to the door. He said that a band of Algonquins were soon going over to the Lake of the Iroquois to meet a Dutch trader who came up in the first snow moon to sell them strong water and to get the otter skins taken far north of the great river.

"He will have a shallop on the long lake," said the Father. "You could go with him to their fort in the south. If you do, God help you to persuade him that he is damning his own soul by selling strong water to these wild folk. It is an evil thing and only a son of Satan would be doing it. Our own French people coming on the ships give us sore trouble and put our lives in danger with this vile traffic."

In leaving, Robert rewarded Madame Hebert with a generous gift for the good cause and thanks as sincere as any he had ever spoken.

"Do you see how these heathen have battered the front of our house with stones?" the Father asked as they were going away. "That was done when many were dying of the plague. They thought it due to the anger of their gods for our being here. We nursed them. We gave them food and medicine yet they stoned us, and save for God's mercy, we should have been slain. It is like living thousands of years ago with a people who have neither home nor country nor laws nor possessions."

Father Brebeuf went with them and the band of warriors to the shore. He had given Robert a letter to Father Cauvet who was with the Algonquins on an island near the Canadian shore, bounded on the south by impenetrable rapids. In their canoe he put next to the young man an old brave who had been converted and baptized and who had served a summer on the lands of the Residence. He had acquired a smattering of French. His name was Achawat. They set out under a clear sky in warm sunlight.

"I begin to think we'll get through," said Robert with a sigh. "And perhaps in time to meet our friends."
"I have held my tongue so long it is gettin' rusty," Amos answered as he bit off a chunk of tobacco.

"Then it will be a good time to tell me what happened to John Smith," Robert proposed.

Amos began: "We'll take another bite at that cherry and with good luck we'll get it swallowed. It's the right kind o' muscle for ye. The Turk and Cap'n John rode at each other. It was a pretty sight. We Turk haters were breathin' short. Hell's griddles! It seemed as if the horses would slam each other down. Then we split our throats yellin'. Smith's lance had gone through the sight o' the Turk's helmet. The infidel was on the ground kickin' like a beheaded rooster. Then—he lay quiet. Smith dismounted and unbraced the dead man's helmet. In a minute he had his trophy."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Remarkable Low Note on Australian Organ

On the great organ in Sydney town hall, Australia, is a pedal of 64 feet. The pipe actually of that length, the lowest C, does not stand upright, but is bent in several places, so that it may be accommodated in the interior of the instrument. The note this giant pipe emits—the stop is a reed stop, a "contra-positone"—is fearsome. It is more like a cavernous growl than a musical note, and one of the little jokes of the tuner when he is showing visitors through the great army of pipes in this organ is to have the famous 64-foot pedal pipe sounded when the visitor is alongside it and not expecting the shock. It is an unflinching surprise. The vibrations of this low C can almost be counted—in which regard, no doubt, the note resembles that of the basso-profundo whose boast it was that he had always to begin to sing his lowest note 32 beats before it was needed, since it took so long to become audible to the listener!

Siam's National Flower

The chrysanthemum, regent of oriental gardens, but comparatively new in the Occident, is about to have its one thousand six hundredth birthday. Following its arrival in Japan and China from Korea in the early 300's, the little pompon was immediately adopted by oriental royalty. The chrysanthemum still remains the national flower of Siam. In Japan the 16-petaled flower adorns the emperor's crest. The star and collar, emblem of the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum, is the choicest decoration the emperor of Japan can bestow and is seldom found on the breast of any save royalty.

Felts Plus Feathers for Fall Wear

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



WHO would have believed that in this day and age of ultra modernism hats should dare to go romantic, beplumed and audaciously picturesque. But they have!

What's more, the new chapeau, which are so frankly mid-Victorian and a la Empress Eugenie, bid fair to set the pace for fashions in general in that advance costume displays are reflecting a Second Empire influence both as to silhouette and the many little details which go to make up the unified ensemble.

Not that there is any danger of this matter of period influence being overplayed, no, indeed, not with the wise-mindedness which exists among contemporary creators of fashion. What's really happening is that the bertha, the bustle (via graceful draping toward the back) and the higher waistline are serving as inspiration for an artful and subtle interpretation on the part of present-day designers.

An interesting situation in regard to the new hat fashions is that instead of women showing a reluctance to accept them, as one might suppose, seeing that they are so radically different from anything styled for years and years, they are welcoming them with greatest enthusiasm. Of course, after one tries on several of the perky little tip-tilted shapes with their decorative feathers it is easy to discover the wherefore of their popularity, for they are decidedly flattering, as a rule.

The initial chapter in the story of millinery for fall and winter is being told for the most part in terms of felts and feathers with a promising future in store for velvet to wear with

dressy afternoon costume.

It is the ribbon-bound felt derby with a bright little feather which as a "first" hat is in the lead for sports and practical wear about town. The model pictured at the top of this group to the left is a good reason why this type of hat is qualifying so successfully. Note its pose—tilted over the right eye and showing the hair at the opposite side. It is a brown felt with motif of taupe and brown pasted feathers.

Another derby to the right at the top of the picture bespeaks "what's what." This one is a green velour, for green is competing with brown for fall. Do not let the glorified ostrich plume which trims it take you by surprise, for so it is written in the book of fashion for fall and winter—felt trimmed with ostrich in a picturesque manner.

The hat below to the left is a black felt. If the camera were to register the other side it would reveal a wavy coiffure arranged to the "queen's taste." The rich plumage is black ostrich to white for the hat pasted ostrich encircling the crown with pure white for the drooping feather.

One of the very latest Parisian fashions is the soft felt which concludes this group. The black ostrich which trims it accents the picturesque.

(© 1931 Western Newspaper Union.)

MAKE-UP PROBLEM IN FALL FASHIONS

The new fall fashions, which emphasize vivid color contrasts, present a different problem in make-up. And the problem is all the more important because the new hats are so small that they leave the face entirely exposed, according to Katharan McCommon, associate editor of Harper's Bazaar.

The most effective make-up for fall is the one which accents a woman's natural colors, she writes in Aromatics Magazine. Fall make-up should harmonize with eyes, skin and hair and vary somewhat with varying shades of dress, she says.

"The effect of a make-up which simply accents nature is tremendously effective, without being at all blatant," she writes. "If bright shades take the color out of the face, which they undeniably do, the answer is to augment with a rouge that will most nearly simulate your own natural color. If you stick to the colors that are becoming to your type this rule may be easily followed."

Marquessette Being Used Now for Milady's Blouse

Marquessette is being utilized by blouse makers now as well as by curtain makers. Short-sleeved blouses with rows and rows of ruffled lace or net making the neckline and cuff are being shown in the shops where best styles are exhibited. Tucked nets are popular and so are the batistes, but more marquessette than any other kind are promised.

Latest Leather Coats Are Made Reversible

Reversible leather coats are a new and practical novelty for travelers. The new coats are made of soft, pliable lambskin lined with checked wool. The cloth side of the coat is piped in leather along the collar and cuffs. Blue and white, dark red and ivory, brown and beige are the smartest combinations.

For Autumn Wear



Elaborate materials will be noted when the first sign of spring bring out the latest products of costume designers. In the picture beige lame is used as a background for the beautiful sable furs. A brown hat and brown shoes are worn.

White Raincoats Catch Fancy of Fashionable

White raincoats have captured the fancy of the fashionable. Coats and capes of various materials in snowy white are effective in the rain, from both a practical and a fashionable point of view. White cravanne and white waterproofed silk, shiny white rubber materials are considered smart. Long white capes of military flavor, some with pipings and buttons of black, are a comfortable rainy day accessory for the woman who does her shopping by motor, as it is easy to slip in and out of for the short trips from the car to the door of the market.



How to train BABY'S BOWELS

Babies, bottle-fed or breast-fed, with any tendency to be constipated, would thrive if they received daily half a teaspoonful of this star family doctor's prescription for the bowels.

That is one sure way to train tiny bowels to healthy regularity. To avoid the fretfulness, vomiting, crying, failure to gain, and other ills of constipated babies.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is good for any baby. For this, you have the word of a famous doctor. Forty-seven years of practice taught him just what babies need to keep their little bowels active, regular; keep little bodies plump and healthy. For Dr. Caldwell specialized in the treatment of women and little ones. He attended over 3500 births without loss of one mother or baby.

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Most stores appear to think it does not longer pay to bother with oil burning lamps, and they are right, but this store as a part of its community service, continues a full line of lamps, and lamp fixtures.

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EMERSON & SON, Milford

The Antrim Reporter

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H. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER
H. B. ELDRIDGE, ASSISTANT

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1931

Long Distance Telephone
Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a Revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.
Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.
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Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at this same rate list of presents at a wedding.

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



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

Antrim Locals

The family of Neil Wilkinson, of Penacook, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fuglestad.

Mrs. F. L. Proctor had charge of the Tuttle library while Mrs. E. N. Davis, librarian, was out of town.

For Sale—Guernsey and Jersey Milk, from tested cows. John Munnhall, Antrim. Adv.

William C. Hills substituted on R. F. D. No. 1 while Carrier Everett Davis was on a few days' vacation.

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

Mrs. E. E. George is in Worcester, Mass., where she is spending a season with Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Packard.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Putnam have been on a business and pleasure trip through the White Mountains and in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Robb and infant child, of McKeesport, Pa., are passing vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Robb.

The Ladies' Mission Circle of the First Presbyterian church will meet in the church parlor on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

For Rent, October 1, my house on Concord street. Can be inspected after Sept. 29. Keys at D. Wallace Cooley's. Inquire of Mrs. Emma J. Cooley, 33 Cliff Street, Arlington Heights, Mass. Adv. f

On Saturday evening of next week, September 26, new officers will be elected for the coming year, at the regular meeting of Waverley Lodge of Odd Fellows. It is desired that a good attendance of members be present on this occasion.

The choir at the Methodist church on Sunday was assisted by Harold M. Ellis, who also sang solos at the morning and evening services. Mr. Ellis was a member of the choir at this church some twenty years ago, when he was employed at The Reporter office.

A great many thousands of horn pout have died during the past week, in the meadow, above the road, at Gregg Lake. As the water evaporated and gradually receded from the meadow, the horn pout of various sizes were left high and dry. Too bad to lose so many of these fish and the fishermen will sooner or later realize their loss.

Gem Theatre PETERBORO, N. H.

Wed. and Thurs., Sept. 16 and 17

"Ten Cents a Dance"

with Barbara Stanwyck, Ricardo Cortez and Monroe Owsley

Fri. and Sat., Sept. 18 and 19

"Mother's Millions"

with James Hall, Edmund Breeze and May Robson

Mon. and Tues., Sept. 21 and 22

"Chances"

with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rose Hobart

Wed. and Thurs., Sept. 23 and 24

"Seed"

with John Bowles, Lois Wilson and Genevieve Tobin

Antrim Locals

Born in Antrim, September 10, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Rokes.

Mrs. Stella Speed has been visiting with friends in Middletown, Conn., and vicinity.

Miss Pauline Whitney has returned to her duties as teacher in the Hampton schools.

Miss Amy Butterfield has returned to her teaching duties in the Plattsburg, N. Y. schools.

Harry Tenney and family, of Laconia, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hastings.

Mrs. Lizzie Rockwell recently entertained Mr. and Mrs. Buswell, the latter being Mrs. Rockwell's daughter.

Miss Nellie Stowell, of Walpole, has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith, at Albana farm.

Morris Hills has entered the hospital at Grasmere for treatment; he has not been in good health for some time past.

Arthur L. Poor and family were recent guests of his sister, Mrs. Ralph Barron and family, in Worcester, Mass.

A number of the village people took supper at the Center church on Friday evening last, and all said it was a good one.

Mrs. W. W. Brown entertained the ladies' circle of the Baptist church at her cottage, at Gregg Lake, one day recently.

Several of our people attended the parade and celebration at Frankestown on Labor Day, and reported everything first class.

Miss Mildred Gram has returned to her teaching duties in the Manchester city schools, leaving town for that purpose on Friday last.

Miss Gladys Holt, a graduate of the Keene Normal school, has accepted a school at Mason, and has taken up the duties of her new position.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nylander and daughter, Miss Dorothy, have returned from a few weeks' visit at their former home in New Sweden, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Young have been spending a time with relatives in Winchester; they are now entertaining Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Hicks.

Miss Ruby Cole and Mrs. Cole, who have been spending two weeks with Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Tibbals, have returned to their home in Roslindale, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Corydon R. Nichols, of Grafton, Mass., were in town on Friday last, calling on friends. Mr. Nichols was a former High school principal here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tenney have returned from their honeymoon trip by auto and are at home to their friends at their comfortable farm home near the village.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Sawyer recently entertained Mr. and Mrs. George Rawlings and daughter, of Medford, Mass., also Mr. and Mrs. Vance Libby and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Butterfield have entertained the past week, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Kendrick and son, of Fairhaven, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, of Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Ellis, accompanied by friends, from East Wareham, Mass., are spending a week of their vacation at C. D. Eldredge's cottage, on the shores of Gregg Lake.

Daily papers of Friday stated that Dr. James W. Jameson, of Concord, with a summer home at Gregg Lake, Antrim, left that day for Portland, Maine, to deliver a paper before the New England Surgical Society.

Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge Holds Meeting

Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., observed Guest Night after their regular meeting last Wednesday evening. The committee in charge had prepared an entertainment, consisting of musical selections and a two-act comedy. About seventy members and guests gathered to enjoy the evening.

Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Butterfield sang two selections; these were very good. The play was well prepared and presented and was filled with humorous incidents. Some dozen young ladies were in the cast and of course everyone was a star. The background around which this play was built was a style show, and several different styles were exhibited—a few of them too funny to become real popular. The evening was passed very pleasantly and the committee had every reason to feel gratified with the success of the occasion.

On Wednesday evening, September 23, a part of the business of the regular meeting will be the election of officers for one next year. Here also it is important that a large number of the members attend.

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JANUARY 1, 1932

When this date arrives, it is the desire of the Publisher of the Antrim Reporter to have all its Subscribers brought up to where they will be known as in the Cash in Advance list. Many of the subscriptions expire with that date and they are always renewed, which very much pleases the Publisher. There are those, however, which unintentionally or otherwise, are careless and let their subscriptions lay too long to be included in this desirable list. To this latter class of subscribers we are addressing more particularly these few words. It is hoped that during the next several weeks—previous to January 1, 1932—that our subscribers who need this admonition, will arrange to pay up all arrearages, so that a perfectly clean slate will be started with the new year.

The second class privileges of the Postoffice department are such that it is necessary to maintain a cash in advance list, and this is a large reason why it is necessary to do so. Our subscribers are urged to assist us in putting into effect this desired proposition.

In doing as the Publisher wishes, the Subscribers will be the ones benefited, for it will be possible to give better service, and all will feel assured that they are very materially assisting the Publisher in issuing a representative local newspaper.

Again we say to our subscribers: To the strictly cash in advance and all patrons who are practically such, we are indeed grateful and tender to you our heartfelt thanks; and to our more careless subscribers, who in many ways are just as desirable, we tender our thanks and ask that all arrearages be paid during the next few weeks. We feel that the loyalty of our subscribers in this matter will equal the loyalty of the Publisher, and together we may all continue to publish from our Antrim office a local newspaper equal to any in a town our size.

Our interests are mutual and the assistance of all is required to get the most out of an organ which is designed to benefit everybody. It can't be done without the kind of cooperation we are speaking of.

And in closing this brief statement to our subscribers, with an appeal which we hope will be prompt and satisfactory; and which will be taken in the same spirit in which it is given, we are

Your faithful servant,

H. W. ELDRIDGE, Publisher
The Antrim Reporter

Antrim Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Paige and son, Hollis, who spent a few days with his mother here, Mrs. E. C. Paige, en route from Brewster, Mass., where the family spent the summer, to their home in Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Deacon entertained for the holiday, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Deacon and children, from Waltham, Mass. Howard is employed in the advertising department of the Waltham News, a daily newspaper.

YARNS—Pure Wool for hand knitting, rugs and afghans, 50c. 4 oz. skeins, or if bought in 5 lb. lots \$1.80 lb., postage paid. Send stamped addressed envelope for free samples. Concord Worsted Mills, Dept. 37, Concord, N. H. Adv. 42-61

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Winslow and three sons, Allan, Richard and Edward, left Monday of last week for their home in Albany, N. Y. Miss Ruth Felker accompanied them, and will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Winslow and attend the Albany High school during her senior year.

Carol Johnson and Henry Pratt, Jr., have resumed their studies at Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute; Miss Dorothy Pratt and Richard Johnson have taken up studies at the University of New Hampshire, at Durham; Miss Margaret Pratt, at the Moody school and Arthur Prescott, at Mount Hermon, Northfield, Mass.

Mrs. B. J. Wilkinson recently attended a Roberts family reunion at Goffstown. Her brother and sister who have been visiting their old home this summer have now returned to their respective homes. Prof. W. L. Roberts to the University of Kentucky, where he is an instructor, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goodwin, to their home in Inglewood, California.

For Sale

Desirable two-tenement house, on West Street, in good repair; near center of village. Price reasonable for a cash sale. For other particulars, inquire at REPORTER OFFICE, Antrim, N. H. Adv.

Antrim Locals

For Sale—Pullets Ready to Lay. Call Antrim 75. Mrs. Anna L. Edwards. Adv.

Mrs. Gertrude Bonner has returned to town, after a residence in Wilton of a few weeks.

For Sale—Good Roll Top Writing Desk and Prescott Organ. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Perkins, Antrim. Adv.

The Main Street Soda Shop is a new advertiser in our columns today. Their announcement will appear regularly on first page, in the same position as in this issue.

The attention of our readers is especially called to the advertisement on first page of this paper of an auction sale of Hereford cattle, at the Dutton Farm, in Deering. For particulars read the adv.

A stated communication of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, in Hillboro, on this Wednesday evening, the 16th, at 7.45 o'clock. This is the first meeting after the summer vacation; the Entered Apprentice degree will be conferred.

The Antrim base ball team went to Contoocook last Saturday afternoon and met defeat, although parts of the game were interesting to watch. The Antrim boys have played pretty good ball most of the season, but have not been able to keep very near the top in the Contoocook Valley League.

The Unity Guild of the Presbyterian church made their annual visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Linton on Monday evening of this week. A large number attended and very much enjoyed the hospitality of the Linton home and the privilege of visiting the beautiful gardens and grounds of the Flint homestead.

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.

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.

Schools opened here this term with the same teachers in all the grades.

William Cail and family have moved into the Favor house, on the Hancock road.

Miss Marion Diamond has returned to Plymouth Normal, and Agnes went to Keene Normal first of the week.

Mrs. J. W. Logan and Mrs. J. D. Weston attended the field meeting at Sunapee of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Miss Arlene Edwards, who was given an extension of her vacation, has been making her friends happy with that new roadster.

The Missionary society held its meeting at the home of Miss E. L. Lawrence on Friday afternoon; there was a good attendance and an interesting meeting.

It is not altogether awful to have to stay at home on Sunday, with a bad cold, when you can hear a splendid sermon from St. Paul's Cathedral church, Boston, and Gandhi speak from London over the radio.

We hope something will be done soon about the widening of the turn at the foot of Hancock road. There is an unceasing number of accidents, as cars take the grade before reaching the railroad track. Some are none too careful about keeping to the right.

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.

Stolen Cars Recovered

Chief Frank E. Proctor, of Wilton, had an exciting time of it last week Tuesday night, when he parked his car across Main street from the Frank Dunn store, and went away for a few minutes patrolling in the vicinity of the B. and M. station. On coming back up the street, he discovered that in his brief absence, someone had taken his car. He notified all the nearby towns and cities, and also called his brother, Warden George S. Proctor and son, Ray. They came down town at once with their trusty Ford to chase up any possible clues, and went as far as Nashua, but found no trace of the missing automobile, says the Milford Cabinet.

Later they discovered a car parked near the Robbins blacksmith shop in Wilton, and upon looking up the registration, found it was owned by Albert J. Wheeler of Antrim, who had not discovered that his car was gone from his premises. Something had gone wrong with the car, which made the thief abandon it. It is supposed that the same party went along down the street and came across the Chief's car and made his way out of town.

Next morning Chief Proctor received word from Nashua that the officers there had got track of his car, the man driving it having been seen going up Amherst street. When he found he was being chased by the officers he stopped the car and took to the woods. The officers fired five shots in his direction but he was too far away. However, the Chief has his car back, and so has Mr. Wheeler.

But what is disturbing everybody in this section is: Why did the thieving happen to start in Antrim, and just what was the reason for it? When the mystery is solved, our people very likely will feel better.

AUCTION SALE

By Ezra R. Dutton and Son, Auctioneers, Greenfield and Hancock

Fred L. Proctor will sell at his home farm, in Antrim, near the village, on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, E. S. T., forty head of choice cattle, including Ayershires, Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. This is a very desirable and clean lot of cattle and will bear the closest inspection. Also two good farm horses, two extra nice saddle mares, and some harness equipment.

Two lots of real estate in this sale. Lot No. 1 is known as the Tenney pasture, on Tuttle Mountain, Antrim, 50 acres more or less; spruce, pine and hardwood, and quantity of Christmas trees; good spring water. Lot No. 2 is known as the Carlin pasture, in Bennington, 50 acres more or less; good growth of timber and gravel bank; good spring water.

For particulars concerning this sale, the stock and real estate offered, read auction bills.

MICKIE SAYS—

IF A STORE CAN PAY RENT, CLERKS, LIGHTS, INSURANCE, TAXES, AND FIFTY-ELEVEN OTHER EXPENSES, AND YET CAN'T PRODUCE AT LEAST \$3 OR \$4 A WEEK FOR ADVERTISING, THE OWNER SHOULD SELL IT AND GET INTO A PAYING BUSINESS!



CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

Presbyterian Church
Rev. William Patterson, Pastor
Thursday, Sept. 17
Prayer and praise service at 7.30 p.m. We shall study Matt. 6: 5-34.
Sunday, Sept. 20
Morning worship at 10.45 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor.
Bible school meets at 12 noon.
Y.P.S.C.E. meets in this church at 6 o'clock p.m.
Union evening service at 7 o'clock, in this church.

Methodist Episcopal
Rev. Chas. Tilton, D.D., Pastor
Thursday, Sept. 17
Social service of song, scripture and testimony, at 7.30 p.m. Theme: "What Can I Do to Advance the Kingdom of Christ in Antrim?" The pastor will conduct the service. Bring a passage of scripture on "Work."
Sunday, Sept. 20
Regular morning worship at 10.45 o'clock. The pastor will preach the sermon.
Sunday school at 12.15

Baptist
Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor
Thursday, Sept. 17
Monthly Workers' Conference, 7.30 p.m. Officers and teachers urged to be present; all others welcome!
Sunday, Sept. 20
Morning worship at 10.45. The pastor will preach on "The Longest Way Round."
Church school at 12 o'clock noon.
Little Stone Church on the Hill
Antrim Center
Rev. J. W. Logan, Pastor
Sunday School at 9 a.m.
Sunday morning worship at 9.45.

For Sale

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

Fred L. Proctor, Antrim, N. H.

GREENFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. George Shea have named their daughter Patricia Ann.

Edwin Davis, of Dorchester, Mass., has been visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred Gould.

Ned Walkley and family, of Marblehead, Mass., spent the week-end and holiday at their cottage at Sunset Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Tilton spent Friday and Saturday in Worcester, Mass., and went to Deerfield for the holiday.

Two games of baseball were played at the fair grounds on Monday with men from Lyndeboro. Greenfield won both games.

William Black and family, who have been guests of their uncle, George Gould, have returned to their home in Hartford, Conn.

The local schools opened last week Wednesday with Miss Aileen Hall, of Dover, in charge of the grammar room and Miss Dorothea Batten in the primary.

Young people of this town who are attending Wilton high school are Gladys Tilton, Elsie Russell, Bernice Tilton, Edward Holt and Charles Chase. Those going to Milford high school are Madeline Watson, Betty Brown, Margaret Shea, Ruth Klitredge, Lester Ferham, Paul Brooks and Rodney White.

Burglary Insurance For The Little Fellow.

Casualty and surety insurance companies are coming more and more to realize that business expansion lies in the development of the small risk. In line with this, the big stock companies allied in the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters have just announced a new all-inclusive burglary and robbery policy for the small shopkeeper—city, town or rural district—of the United States.

Now the little fellow is to have a policy just as comprehensive in coverage as that for the big man, but at a fraction of the cost. It includes protection from such modern activities of the burglar or yeggman as kidnapping, hold-up in the store, street or home, duress and intimidation as well as the more familiar safe blowing, "smash and run," open stock burglary. The new policy is issued for a total liability of \$1,750 divided into seven indemnity paragraphs affording \$250 coverage each. A storekeeper may take out as many separate policies with this limitation as he needs.

Rates for the new policy vary according to the territory, and a territory is made up of districts having approximately the same amount of loss. There are four such territories, and the rates are: 1, \$40; 2, \$35; 3, \$50; and 4, \$30. Territory 3 carries the highest rates, because insurance experience shows that it has the highest amount of loss, not necessarily the greatest number of robberies. The territory consists of Chicago, Cook County, and Lake County, Illinois, and Wayne County, Michigan, which includes Detroit. Territory 1 takes in Los Angeles and San Francisco; No. 2 balance of California, Miami, Palm Beach and some Florida Counties, Polk County, Iowa, Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minnesota, Douglas County, Nebraska, Bronx, Kings and New York Counties, New York, and Kings County, Washington. No. 4 takes in all other sections not otherwise covered.

DEERING

Mrs. J. D. Hart is passing a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Perley Crane, of Washington, were visitors here last week.

Miss Hazel Thompson, teacher at the Pond School, is boarding at the Sanderson home.

Rev. W. S. K. Yeaple and family, of Rochester, N. Y., have closed their home here for the season.

Dr. Harry Holmes has returned to New York. Mrs. Holmes and son, Kelman, will remain for a short time longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Elkins and children have returned to Concord but will continue to pass their week-ends in town for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. William VanNote and Miss Mary Poling leave soon for Burlington, Vt., where Mr. VanNote will teach in the department of chemistry, and Miss Poling will study at the University of Vermont.

Union Pomona Grange was entertained by Wolf Hill Grange at the Community Centre last Wednesday. Dinner was served at noon under the direction of Mrs. Lillian Bromage, and was followed by an interesting program.

Schools in town opened last week; the largest enrollment being at the Mansville School, with the Pond School a close second. Esther Titcomb and Geneva Rich are attending Weare High School, while quite a large number are enrolled at Hillsborough High School.

Mrs. D. A. Poling was the hostess at the September meeting of the Women's Guild. Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins of Concord, member of the State Board of Education, was the speaker of the afternoon, giving a most helpful and inspiring address. In the absence of the president, Miss Elizabeth Foshay presided, conducting the devotional and business sessions. The report of the speaker and bazaar recently held showed a substantial profit, a part of which was voted for the church furnishings. Mrs. Poling spoke in appreciation of the work which Miss Foshay has done in the community and church, and expressed regret at her departure which takes place this week. Following the meeting, refreshments were served.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all our friends and neighbors who assisted us in observing our 25th wedding anniversary. The party arranged to take place at our home was a surprise which was greatly appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cunningham

DRIVE IN Let us grease your car the ALEMITE WAY

Flush your Differential and Transmission and fill with new grease.

FREE

Crank Case and Flushing Service
A. L. A. Service Phone 113
Frank J. Boyd, Hillsboro

How Much Tax Do You Think You Should Pay?

Every thinking person will occasionally consider real seriously the matter of taxation, even if he (or she) is not often in a condition of mind to want to curtail on anything he may be using. The expenses of the Nation and State must be met the same as those of the County and Town—by taxation—there is no other way; only sometimes perhaps the matter is not given the thoughtful consideration it deserves. In reading an article the past week on "Invisible Taxation," we were impressed very seriously with the figures given out by a certain large corporation whose business is dispensing articles of necessity in the food stuff line to every family. The gross business of this large concern totals more than a hundred million dollars annually, and the enormous sum of six million dollars yearly is paid in import duties, state income, excise and other state taxes, federal income, internal revenue and other federal taxes, real estate and other local city and town taxes, motor vehicle excise, registration and gasoline taxes, licenses for the sale of milk, and other licenses. This big amount is the second largest item in the firm's cost of doing business, labor only exceeding it in size. Allocating this six million dollars to each article distributed in proportion to its price, in round figures, means that

To each barrel of flour must be added 40 cents.
To each pound of tea, 4 cents.
To each peck of potatoes, 2 cents.
To each pound of coffee, 2 cents.
To each pound of meat, 2 cents.
To each pound of butter, 2 cents.
And to every other item, in proportion.
In estimating the cost to individuals and families, it is found that annually from each average family purse is taken from \$300 to \$500. These taxes are not collected from just a handful of rich men and big corporations, as is popularly supposed, but are contributed by every man, woman and child in our good old U. S. A.

School Enrollment

The following figures are given The Reporter of the enrollment of Village schools, High and Grades:

XII.....	8 pupils
XI.....	10 "
X.....	16 "
IX.....	15 "
VIII.....	9 "
VII.....	11 "
VI.....	20 "
V.....	16 "
IV.....	21 "
III.....	11 "
II.....	21 "
I.....	10 "
Total.....	168 "

THIS COURT BARS TRIVIAL CHARGES

Applicants for Divorce Must Have Real Cause.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Eating with a knife, failing to shave for two days in succession or using an improper shade of face powder no longer are reasons for divorce in the District court for Council Bluffs and surrounding counties.

Judge J. S. Dewell of the Fifteenth Iowa Judicial district has served official notice that something more than these will have to be forthcoming before he will issue decrees to newlyweds who suddenly discover these or other "trivial" reasons why they cannot live with their spouses.

Must Have Real Cause.
It will take at least a sock on the jaw or a poke in the nose, or something equally as aggressive, to get a divorce for anyone married less than a year.

Judge Dewell says he is starting a one-man campaign of not only discouraging hasty weddings but also to cut down the divorce rate.

The new ruling becomes effective September 1, when the fall term of court opens. Judge Dewell says he makes the announcement at this time so that attorneys in his district may know what to expect and may look up other testimony for divorce cases before coming to court.

The court's order applies only to those wed less than twelve months. Couples married for years, and still unable to get along together, may plead "mental anguish" and the usual run of reasons for divorces and get away with them. Decrees will be issued, as usual, to the old-timers.

Makes Mockery of Law.
"Under the Iowa laws, one of the statutory grounds for divorce is 'cruel and inhuman treatment such as to endanger life,'" the judge said. "Parties try to get in under that clause with all sorts of foolishness, such as sour pancakes, hard-boiled eggs, burned bacon, failure to attend picture shows, and kindred matters of no greater importance. They then try to sum up with a general conclusion that such treatment, long continued, endangers the life, causing a nervous breakdown and other indefinite or, rather, imaginary troubles."

Just Imagine!

1932 BABY GRAND

• PHILCO •
BALANCED
SUPERHETERODYNE
only
\$49.95
COMPLETE
with 7 tubes!



The popular 7-tube model with pentode tube, tone control and illuminated recording dial. A big value!

EASY TERMS!



New 7-tube
LAZYBOY
The sensation of the year! Use it as an end-table as well as a fine radio. Equipped with pentode tube, tone control, and other Philco features.
\$69.50
COMPLETE
with 7 tubes

NEW!

The 5-tube TRF Baby Grand at \$36.50 and TRF lowboy at \$49.95, complete with 5 tubes! See and hear them!

Philco Balanced Tubes better the performance of any radio

PAUL G. TRAXLER
Radio & Electric Service
Bennington N. H.

Philco The World's Largest Selling Radio

LAKE ICE!

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

Millard A. Edwards, Antrim
TELEPHONE 75

REPORTER RAMBLINGS

Perhaps the army of the unemployed would appreciate a steady job as a Labor Day present.

We are wondering if the Lindberghs are enjoying their vacation enough to make their trip an annual affair?

Senator Couzens has offered a million dollars toward Detroit's relief fund with the provision that the city raise another nine million. It might be feasible to have the unemployed work on the committee appointed to raise this huge fund.

Census figures recently announced show that Massachusetts has a hundred thousand more women than men. Horace Greeley might revise his advice now and instead of urging the young men to go West, suggest that they stay in the old Bay State.

A Pennsylvania school board has ordered that paddles to be used on school kids must be made from soft pine and not more than one-quarter inch thick. Do the committee members regard this as a forward step from the old days of the hickory stick or is it a backward movement from moral suasion?

The Ford Motor Co. has issued an edict that all family men employed by the company must become home gardeners next year or lose their positions. Is this just a preliminary step which Ford plans later shall also apply to all Ford dealers and salesmen throughout the country?

In spite of those oft-alleged hard times the consumption of gasoline is much greater than last year. In 1930 the state of Massachusetts collected over \$10,000,000 in gas taxes. This year, with the tax increased on May 1 to 3 cents a gallon, nearly \$8,000,000 was collected in the first seven months. Regardless of the cost we cannot resist "stepping on the gas."

In a recent address before a business conference President Hoover said: "Buyers are made, not born. There are plenty of potential buyers in the country today with sufficient buying power to bring us quickly back to normal when once it has been reenergized and released from the fetters of fear through the influence of intelligent advertising." Don't let George do it," let Advertising do it!

Former Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts in a recent address declared that "In neglecting the teachings of the church in recent days we have sown to the wind. And the current disrespect of the law is, to a certain point, the reaping of the whirlwind." Many of today's leaders realize the truth of this statement and are doing what they can to restore the "faith of our fathers."

With so many towns announcing their tax rates it is of interest to note that 96% of the federal income taxes are paid by less than 31% of the population, and that 95% of all corporation taxes are paid by less than 7% of the corporations. But, in the final analysis, every person pays or has paid for him a proportion of all these taxes. If this fact could only be fully realized by our citizens it is quite certain that a hue and cry would be raised for tax reduction—and they would be reduced, too!

It is cheering to read what M. C. Rorty, former vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., has to say about present conditions, "Thousands, in fact hundreds of thousands of business men are planning forward steps and are waiting only for the first signs of clearing financial skies to start new undertakings. Engineering firms report their offices filled with new projects that await only a minimum resoration of confidence to realize themselves in tangible form. And finally, the accumulated funds in the investment markets are becoming each day more evident."

World's Zero Mile Post in England

Center for Figuring Longitude Since 1884.

Washington.—Greenwich observatory, England, most widely known of the world's stations for observing the stars and marking out time, is to have a large new telescope that will put it more nearly on a par with its less famous but more efficient competitors, according to news dispatches from London.

"Greenwich is an unpretentious borough patch of London," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society, "but it has world importance in spite of itself. On practically every map and globe that is published the longitude lines conspire to bring into prominence this community on the south bank of the Thames, two and a half miles below London bridge. Nearly every country in the world, and practically every ship that sails the seas describes its position as so many degrees east or west of

Greenwich; for through the center of the dome of Greenwich observatory runs the world's generally accepted zero meridian.

"Fronting the deep waters of the lower Thames, Greenwich has always had a nautical flavor. As early as 1011 an invading Danish fleet made its base at Grenevic, as the place was then called. Through the centuries it has become more and more associated with British naval affairs. The town's outstanding building is the great Naval hospital designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and considered one of the finest creations of that famous architect. It is no longer used as a hospital, but serves now as the Royal Naval college where Britain's naval officers are trained.

"Greenwich was once even more famous than Westminster and Windsor are today as the home of British royalty. On parts of the sites of the Naval college and school was situated "Placentia," the favorite palace of British kings during the latter part of the Fifteenth century, the Sixteenth, and half of the Seventeenth.

"The Greenwich observatory was established in 1675 under Charles II and placed in the old palace grounds, now Greenwich park.

"Greenwich observatory now combines some of the functions of the American Naval observatory, bureau of standards, and weather bureau. It is responsible for the correction of British time. Each day at one o'clock p. m. the time ball falls from a staff on the observatory, and electric signals are sent out by telegraph and wireless.

"Greenwich has been the world's official marking point for the zero meridian of longitude only since 1884 as a result of the Washington meridian conference. Since longitude was invented numerous zero meridians have been in use, usually for relatively small areas. In the days of Ptolemy the geographer, in the Second century A. D., longitude was reckoned from Rhodes, logically enough, for that island of the eastern Mediterranean had been the commercial and maritime center of the world for centuries. Paris and other capital cities marked the zero meridian for their own countries for a long time; but slowly the use of Greenwich spread, and has now become practically world wide.

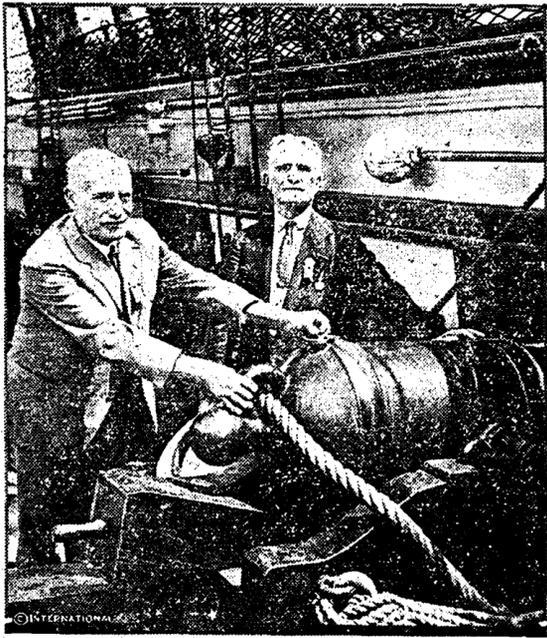
"American longitude was expressed in terms of degrees east or west of

Summer Training



"Reb" Russell, all-American hard-hitting Northwestern university full-back, has been keeping in shape while attending summer school by using golf bags for his friends—gratis, of course.

Two Real Sea Dogs Visit Their Old Ship



When the rebuilt Constitution was at Newport, R. I., two of the most interested visitors were Johnnie Hood of Newport and Frederick Fries of Reading, Pa., who served on the old frigate in 1877 as chief gunners. They are here shown at one of the guns chatting over the old days.

"Painless Extraction" Applied to Dentist

New York.—Bending over a youthful patient and examining a tooth preparatory to extracting it, Dr. M. V. Sacharoff found himself looking down the muzzle of a revolver. Meanwhile the youth's assistant "extracted" \$21 in cash and \$130 in jewelry and dental gold from Doctor Sacharoff's office.

"Painless extraction, eh, Doc?" the boys said as they left.

Grasshopper Mummies Found in Yellowstone

Washington.—Mummies older than those of the Pharaohs are to be found in great numbers near Yellowstone park, it was revealed by Acting Director Cammerer of the national park service. Instead of being the remains of kings, however, they are the bodies of swarms of grasshoppers that were buried in the snow before the glaciers were formed in that region. The insects, perfectly preserved, are being found in great numbers.

A wretched man is a sacred thing.

Trisects the Angle



Very Rev. Joseph J. Callahan, president of Duquesne university, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has announced that he has succeeded in trisecting an angle by plane geometry. This is one of the oldest of mathematical problems and never before had been solved.

Washington until after the laying of the transatlantic cables. Until electrical signals could be sent from Greenwich to the New world it was impossible to tie the longitude of European points and American points together with absolute accuracy. While Washington served as the American zero meridian many of the western state boundaries were established. It is for this reason that the boundary lines between Colorado and Utah, and between Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon will be seen on a map of the United States to fall by a small distance to coincide with the meridian lines west of Greenwich.

But Just Try to Cash One of These Bills

Million Dollar Note to Bear Crawford's Portrait.

Washington.—The portrait and name of William H. Crawford soon will appear on the most valuable steel engravings the world ever has seen or probably ever will see.

The engravings will be of limited distribution. They are being prepared by the bureau of engraving and printing of the United States treasury.

For those who may not recognize the name of William H. Crawford it may be stated that he was secretary of the treasury in the last year James Madison was President and remained over for service under James Monroe.

Monroe, in fact, barely defeated him in the congressional caucus to nominate a Presidential candidate. Born in Virginia but reared in Georgia, Crawford was a leading figure in national affairs when they were things of great spirit. Besides being a senator, secretary of war and the treasury and envoy to several foreign countries, he found time to engage in personal and political disputes which led to at least two duels, in one of which he killed his opponent and in the other of which he was wounded.

Above the portrait and signature of

Black Again Popular



Black once more is the popular color. This smart dinner gown of velvet features the close fitted skirt line, and the demure jacket carries the new widening sleeve.

HOMEMAKER HINTS

The flavor of bacon can be improved if the bottom of the pan is sprinkled lightly with sugar before the bacon is placed in it.

When nails or screws need to be driven into hardwood, rub them with soap or oil. They will go in much more easily and are less likely to split the wood.

When the inner soles of your favorite bedroom slippers become shabby, tear them out and replace with new ones which can be quickly made from a discarded felt hat. Glue them in lightly.

Sliced fruits intended for salads can be given a distinctive and piquant flavor by marinating them for an hour or so in a liquid composed of eight tablespoonfuls lemon juice, eight tablespoonfuls orange juice, ten tablespoonfuls oil, two tablespoonfuls sugar and one-half teaspoonful salt. When ready to serve, drain and serve with mayonnaise or other cooked dressing. The liquid, known as a marinade, keeps well in a covered jar and makes an excellent dressing for green salads.

A final touch that enhances the savor of fruit salads and certain vegetable salads is obtained by sprinkling the lettuce leaf base lightly with a simple sirup made of sugar and orange juice, or lemon juice. This should be done immediately before serving so that the lettuce will lose none of its desirable crispness.

Not an Eastern Bird

The only humming bird found in the eastern United States is the ruby-throat.

The Mysterious

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

"Most mysteries have commonplace explanations," Masfield has Hilery say to Margaret, and yet there are few things which so fascinate us as the mysterious.



and had no idea that even our best friends suspected it."

"Oh, I have a way of knowing," I answered in a tone of mystery and omniscience; and he goes away wondering. It was very simple, however. I had met the two going about arm in arm or holding each other's hands in broad daylight. They always do that now when they are engaged. The explanation is quite commonplace.

Old as I am, I still could sit for hours watching a sleight-of-hand man pull rabbits and rattleboxes out of an empty hat. The man who does the card tricks has my closest attention; and the mesmerist, though I am sure his stuff is mostly, if not altogether, fake, is a mystery to me, though I am sure the mystery is easily explained, if he would only take time to do it.

It was always a mystery to us all in college how it was possible for the dean to know so much in detail about us as individuals. We are sure that he could not possibly pick up himself all the facts he had at his tongue's end. There must have been some one, we thought, going about doing it for him. But it is quite clear to me now. He said little, but let us talk, and listened carefully. We really told him everything ourselves.

Nothing is more irritating than the person, young or old, who knows a lot about what is going to happen or what he pretends is going to happen and who yet refuses to divulge.

"I know something I won't tell," our mysteriously inclined playmates used to say. I could have brained the boy who was always pretending that he

ODD THINGS AND NEW—By Lane Bode

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

MRS. IDA GOLDBERG, NEW ROCHELLE IS STILL ABLE TO THREAD A NEEDLE WITHOUT GLASSES AT THE AGE OF 107



DEADLY GERMS, SEALED IN A TEST TUBE BY SIR WILLIAM SIMPSON, OF LONDON, WERE STILL ALIVE AFTER 26 YEARS

A GUINEA-PIG DIED WHEN INOCULATED WITH THEM

JAMES SHELVIN AND HOWARD HIEGEL, PLAYING TOGETHER, BOTH MADE A HOLE IN ONE HOLE — BERMUDA, 1928

Ohio Lake Resort

Canton, Ohio.—Congress lake, a resort near here, claims a water monster called "Amphibio," which has eluded capture efforts for many years.

Residents near the lake say "Amphibio" is an ancient and monster turtle which at times browses among the lily pads near the shore and again is seen swimming vigorously in the center of the lake.

Several times he has been caught by fishermen, but each time he has freed himself. Some have ventured that "Amphibio" weighs as much as 100 pounds. He is said to have been in the little lake almost 150 years.

had got onto something, and then went about with a knowing look on his face and a closed mouth. When the real facts came out, there usually wasn't any mystery about it at all.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Father Sage Says:

A man may be said to have passed middle age when he no longer cares to go to a fire in his neighborhood.

Two human loves make one divine.

By Charles Sughrue

In WORCESTER, MASS.

The BANCROFT HOTEL



Only a HANDKERCHIEF CHIEF

BUT it was no joking matter to the bride. Someone had stepped on her "going away" handkerchief. The rare little bit of handed-down lace was crumpled and soiled. And it had to be washed with infinite care. Could we? We could and did.

We rather pride ourselves on our ability to take care of our guests. You'll find it reflected in rooms that have closets big enough to hold all your clothes—in every appointment which a hotel worthy of the name provides. But what you'll be sure to notice is a spirit of extra service, in all the little things which United Hotel employees are taught to take the time to do well!

The Bancroft Hotel at Worcester, Mass., is well known for genuine Yankee hospitality. No wonder the local luncheon clubs, and experienced travelers, make their headquarters at The Bancroft. The food for the Cafeteria, Coffee Shop, Main Dining Room is cooked by 5 master chefs. Dinner music every night... Saturday Dinner Dances... handy garage accommodations... ideal location of the hotel... all bid you welcome to The Bancroft.

REDUCED RATES AT THE BANCROFT

	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS
87 Rooms	\$2.50	\$4.00
50 Rooms	3.00	4.50
125 Rooms	3.50	5.00
70 Rooms	4.00	6.00
50 Twin-Bed Rooms	\$5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
40 Display Rooms	\$5, 6, 7.	

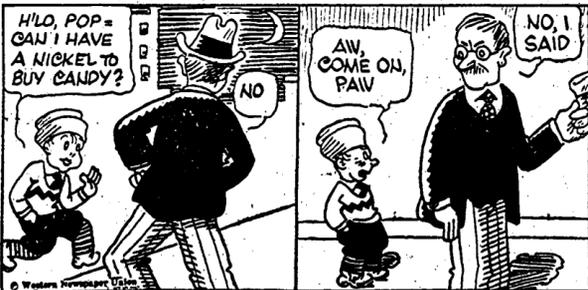
Extra service at these 25

UNITED HOTELS

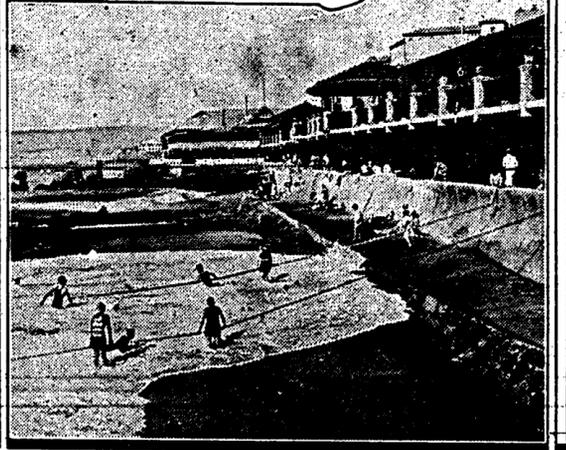
NEW YORK CITY'S only United. The Roosevelt
PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Benjamin Franklin
SEATTLE, WASH. The Olympic
WORCESTER, MASS. The Bancroft
NEWARK, N. J. The Robert Treat
PATRICKSON, N. J. The Alexander Hamilton
TRENTON, N. J. The Stacy Trent
HARRISBURG, PA. The Penn-Harris
ALBANY, N. Y. The Ten Eyck
FRANCIS, N. Y. The Francis
ROCHESTER, N. Y. The Seneca
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. The Niagara
ELIZABETH, N. J. The Lawrence
AKRON, OHIO The Portage
FLINT, MICH. The Durant
KANSAS CITY, MO. The President
TUCSON, ARIZ. El Conquistador
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. The St. Francis
NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Washington-Youree
NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Roosevelt
NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Bienville
TORONTO, ONT. The King Edward
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. The Clifton
WINDSOR, ONT. The Prince Edward
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I. The Coopers Spring



SUCH IS LIFE— Why, of Course!



About Chile



Bathing Beach at Valparaiso.

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

THE recent forced retirement of a president of Chile throws emphasis on some of the unusual features of the Chilean constitution and government.

The old Chilean constitution existed from 1833 until 1925 and was the oldest constitution of a republic in the western hemisphere except that of the United States. It was an intimate mixture of the governmental principles of the United States and those of Europe. While it was not designed with such an idea in view, developments seemed to be steering Chile toward a real parliamentary system. Then came the new constitution of 1925 which modified this trend.

Under the Chilean constitution of 1833 the American system of three separate functions—executive, legislative and judicial—was adopted; but unlike the United States, Chile incorporated a system of federal centralization which was probably more extreme than in any other republic. This president appoints the sixteen intendants, who correspond roughly to our governors. With the intendants nominating them, he also appoints the sixty-five governors who rule over regions such as might be formed by groups of counties in the United States, and the alcaldes of municipalities with more than 10,000 population. The governors appoint subdelegates to administer the smaller municipalities roughly corresponding to townships, and the subdelegates in turn appoint inspectors for small precincts. The whole elaborate civil hierarchy centers in the president and is ruled from the national capital.

Direct Election Adopted.

The constitution of 1833 provided for the indirect election of the president for five years through a sort of electoral college; the indirect election of senators in the provinces for six-year terms; and the direct election of members of the lower house from the districts. This has all been changed. The president is now directly elected for six years, but is ineligible for reelection. The forty-five senators are elected by direct vote in their groups of provinces, for terms of eight years, with half the seats newly filled every four years. The deputies of the lower house are also elected by direct popular votes in their departments or groups of departments. As in the United States, a cabinet is appointed by the president and is responsible to him.

The old constitution established the Roman Catholic church and prohibited other forms of public worship. The new constitution separated the church and state and did away with property qualifications for voters. All citizens over twenty-one years of age who can read and write and who register, may vote.

An unusual feature of the Chilean government is its tribunal of all elections which must pass on the validity of all elections of president, senators and deputies. It consists of five members chosen by lot, one chosen from past presidents and vice presidents of the senate; one from past presidents and vice presidents of the lower chamber; two from ministers of the Supreme court, and one from the ministers of the Court of Appeals of the city where congress meets.

Chile may be superficially compared to California with directions reversed. It stretches in a narrow strip with the Pacific on one side and a mountain range on the other and embraces dry desert, a productive temperate region, and an area of moisture and cold. Whereas California is only 800 miles long, however, Chile is 2,700 miles in length.

Great Ethnic Differences.

Chile differs as much ethnically from the rest of South America as it does politically. It has had a greater proportion of northern European immigration than its sister states, largely German and British. The predominant strain is a mixture of Spanish and Arawakan Indian, a mingling which extends through all social levels. Few immigrants from southern Europe have come in, and like Great Britain, Chile has working classes of its own blood.

The vast beds of sodium nitrate discovered in what is now northern Chile more than 100 years ago have meant much to the country economically during the last half century. But the perfection of processes in Europe to extract nitrogen electrically from the air, and the growth of ammonia products from coal distillation has greatly re-

duced the preferred position that Chile long held.

First opened up in 1830 when the region was under Peruvian and Bolivian ownership, the mining operations did not reach a great magnitude until after Chile annexed the territory in 1880. After that the world's demand for nitrates grew so great that by 1913 Chile was exporting between two and three million tons. The World War increased the demand, for nitrate is the chief raw material for explosives as well as for wheat and cotton growing; and Chile's desert deposits kept the guns of the allies booming.

If one would get a quick conception of the importance, the lovely surroundings, and the climate of Santiago, Chile's capital, he should set San Francisco or Los Angeles down in the most beautiful inland portion of the Valley of California, give the Sierra Nevada 4,000 feet more height and pile on them more generous caps of snow.

Santiago, with its nearly three-quarters of a million population, is fairly comparable in size to Pittsburgh and Boston. Among the Spanish cities of the world only Madrid and Barcelona in the Old World, and Buenos Aires and Mexico City in the new, exceed it. But it is not on size that admirers of Santiago base their eulogies. The city, like our own capital, has a subtle charm all its own. Much of this is due to its location. Many travelers agree that it has the most beautiful and inspiring setting of all the great inland cities of the world. It is situated near the upper end of a mountain-rimmed valley, 40 miles long by 20 wide. Ten miles to the east the Andes rise to heights greater than 18,000 feet, presenting a towering wall always snow-capped. On the west is a lower coast range; and to the south stretches a level expanse of fertile farming land divided into large estates.

Park of Santa Lucia.

Santiago is built on the plain, but within it rises a 400-foot hill, covering several hundred acres, which has been made into one of the world's unique parks. Once nearly bare, the hill of Santa Lucia has been transformed into an enchanting modern hanging garden of groves and flower beds, winding roads and trails, cascades, terraces, sylvan theaters and observation kiosks. From its slopes one may obtain numerous charming vistas, and from its top Santiago lies spread out in all its lovely details.

It is a city predominately of low, flat-roofed buildings, for the hand of Spain lies heavy upon it in all matters of habit and custom. But for all that the old Spanish life has taken on a briskness that must be bred of the West. There is a movement and bustle that modifies much of the influence of Old Spain, and which at the same time stamps Santiago unmistakably a metropolis.

The axis of life in Santiago is the beautiful Alameda de las Delicias—"the tree-lined avenue of the delights," which cleaves the city in two. Its great breadth of 350 feet is divided by four rows of stately trees. Down the center is the Paseo, a broad promenade, lined by many flower beds and statue-studded little parks, along which innumerable nursemaids herd their romping charges. On either side of the Paseo are the tracks of the electric street railway, and farther outside are broad driveways. The Alameda is lined with many of the finest residences and public buildings of the capital.

The lover of fresh air comes into his own in Santiago's delightful climate. Great crowds promenade on the Paseo and in the plazas each evening. Most of the dwellings are of the Spanish type with open courts in the center, in which much of the family's time is spent. The street cars are double-deckers, with the upper seats open. Those who wish to climb the steps and enjoy the air and view pay a smaller fee than the passengers who ride on the lower level.

Few great cities are so fortunate as Santiago in regard to their water supplies. Sparkingly pure cold water from the high Andes is available in abundance within a few miles. The city could grow to a community of many millions without being faced with any great difficulty about this necessity for which some municipalities have had to reach out hundreds of miles. Through the city runs the Mapocho river whose floods were once a source of danger. Chilean engineers have tamed the river, however, confining it within a concrete channel, and it is now harmless.

SLOW TO CHANGE NAMES OF CITIES

Americans Not Prone to Make Alterations.

Since the nonstop aviators from this country landed by the Golden Horn it has dawned on most of us for the first time that the Turks have been changing the name of their great metropolis. We may have heard of Stamboul, but never dreamed we would have to say Istanbul. We learned of it as Constantinople, the name the Romans gave to what the Greeks called Byzantium, and in our secret thoughts it probably always will be Constantinople.

After the fall of the Russian monarchy St. Petersburg became Petrograd, only to be later sovietized as Leningrad, all of which was to be expected from the mania of the Bolsheviks for uprooting everything connected with the old regime. Then the Norwegians changed the name of Christiania to Oslo, that of the old national capital across the bay. China followed the fashion, and when the capital of the republic was transferred to Nanking, Peking became Peiping.

In spite of our reputation for change the United States has displayed a surprising permanence in this respect. Our urban nomenclature, derived not only from the English, the French, the Spanish and the Indians, but from the classics and any other stray books that might have been read by our more lettered city founders, has persisted with little modification. Sometimes the names were difficult of pronunciation or calculated to inspire levity, but the original christening has generally held. We might have renamed New Orleans for Thomas Jefferson or St. Augustine for Andrew Jackson, as the English altered the name of New Amsterdam to New York when they drove out the Dutch. During the war we even resisted the patriotic pressure to give the capital of North Dakota a name less sug-

gestive of Germanism, though we yielded on the point of sauerkraut, at least for the duration of hostilities. But Bismarck remained Bismarck, and sauerkraut again became sauerkraut after a spell as "liberty cabbage." However it may satisfy the exigencies of nationalism or local politics, we hope for the sake of our hard-learned store of geographical knowledge that other countries, too, will leave their city names as they are.—New York Herald Tribune.

VOCABULARY INDEX TO MENTAL ABILITY

Vocabulary is a fairly reliable index to a person's mental ability, states Calvin T. Ryan in an article "Speech Habits and Personality," in Hygeia Magazine. A man's language is considered the shaper of his thoughts and no longer as a mere conveyance of thought, he declares.

Precocious children who learn to talk before the normal age have been found to have abnormally large vocabularies and to be above the average in intelligence, Mr. Ryan writes. The children who begin to talk later than the normal period have been found to have small vocabularies for any certain age and to be below the average in intelligence.

We are called a lip-lazy people, says Mr. Ryan. We are told that we do not love our language. Boys and girls graduate from high school, go into college and professional school without learning to speak grammatically. They have never been taught the seriousness of speech habits, and they do not realize that a listener is entitled to think that a slovenly speaker is a slovenly thinker.

Thanks to our modern science, mental and physical, we are now able to recognize the cause and effect of speech abnormalities and to do something for most of them. Speech clinics are becoming almost as popular as baby clinics were 25 years ago and ways have been found to remedy stammering, stuttering

and organic malformations of the organs of speech.

Parents and relatives of young children who set a bad example by incorrect speech are deplored by Mr. Ryan. "For the normal child, learning to talk is not only a great event but a great task. If he is normal and acquires habits that are abnormal, the result is nothing short of a disaster."

World Has Changed

In the year 1905 I had the privilege as a young officer of being invited to lunch with Sir William Harcourt. In the course of the conversation I asked the question, "What will happen then?"

"My dear Winston," replied the old Victorian statesman, "the experience of a long life has convinced me that nothing ever happens." Since that moment it seems to me nothing has ceased happening.—Winston Churchill in "The World Crisis."

This Machine Age

Studies of how machinery causes unemployment by replacing man power have been made from time to time during the past fifty years. The latest study of this kind, made for Collier's Weekly, reveals a razor-blade machine which takes the place of 500 men, and a railroad switching device which supersedes 168 men. Machines have now displaced 9 out of 10 shoe workers, it is shown.

Cynic

"Some cynical swain must have carved the bark of this tree."
"What has he carved?"
"A heart and a dollar mark."

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Briefly Told
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BIGGEST TIRE VALUES bring RECORD SALES

CAR OWNERS have shown their appreciation of Firestone extra values by giving Firestone Service Dealers a record-breaking business. During May, June and July more car owners came into Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and bought more Firestone Tires than in any like period in history.

Firestone Tires with two extra cord plies under the tread and the patented process of Gum-Dipping with uniform quality and the Firestone name and guarantee on every tire give greatest safety and greatest values at no higher cost than special-brand mail-order tires, made by an unknown manufacturer who takes no responsibility for your safety or your service.—Firestone control every step in tire making with only one small profit from Plantations to Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores.

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COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Price Each
Ford	4.40-21	4.98	4.98	6.60	4.35	4.35	6.50
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.65	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.28
Ford	4.50-21	5.65	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40
Ford	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.24
Ford	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.14	5.75	5.75	11.20
Chrysler	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.00	5.99	5.99	11.00
Dodge	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.00	5.99	5.99	11.00
Olds	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.00	5.99	5.99	11.00
Olds	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40
Olds	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52

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Firestone Give You	4-75-19 Tire	4-50-21 Tire	4-50-21 Tire	4-50-21 Tire
More Weight, pounds	18.00	17.80	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, inches658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches281	.250	.250	.234
More Plies Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85

*of "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, all companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on EVERY tire he makes.

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SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

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

Meetings 7 to 8
ARCHIE M. SWETT
JOHN THORNTON
ALFRED G. HOLT,
Selectmen of Antrim.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town Hall block, on the Last Friday Evening in each month, at 7.30 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties.

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

For Sale

I have for sale the following articles which are in very good condition, that will be sold at a fraction of their cost. They should be doing some one some good:

Lot Curtains, most of them in good condition.
Two Electric Light Fixtures, which have just been replaced by others.
Mrs. H. W. Eldredge.

PLEDGES SUPPORT TO SENATOR MOSES

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth Firm in His Stand

URGES UNOPPOSED RENOMINATION IN 1932

Complimentary Allusions in Letter to Senator's Services for New England

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth has proffered to Senator George H. Moses his support for the Senator's re-election in the 1932 campaign in a very complimentary letter. It was as follows:

"From the newspapers I learn of the postponement of the 'Coming-out party' which your friends had planned in connection with your campaign for re-election. Perusal of this item leads me to write formally at this time to you proffering my support and expressing my personal conviction that you are entitled to renomination and re-election with minimum amount of concern in regard to the result and with minimum amount of effort on your part.

"I have, of course, frequently disagreed with you on public questions; and I have, in fact, had such strong convictions in regard to some of these that I have never voted for you in a primary. However, entirely apart from the personal regard I have for you, there are a number of other factors which lead me to reverse the position I have heretofore taken. Among these I am greatly influenced by the undoubted fact that you render greater value to the state of New Hampshire than could any other man until he had served long and efficiently in the Senate. I think that the regard in which you are held by your colleagues and the confidence they repose in you are significant and finally, believing as I do in the administration and the administration policies, I am impressed by the need in the Senate of men like yourself who are supporters of the administration.

VITAL CONSEQUENCE

"The next few years will be of vital consequence in all matters of domestic legislation. On these questions I have always regarded you as sound and unquestionably courageous. I speak particularly of domestic issues because you and I have not agreed on many points affecting our foreign relations. We are both tenacious of our own views on these questions, but perhaps in the long course of time we may find greater ground for agreement than in the past. I have, at any rate, never questioned the genuineness of your convictions on these subjects, and I have known at times that you must be holding to them in spite of knowledge that policy would demand your doing otherwise.

Believing as I do that a man elected to the United States Senate should consider himself as one delegated by his home constituency to utilize his own intelligence and to follow his own best judgment rather than to bend to every fluctuating expression of opinion on the part of the voters by whom he has been elected, I have not been able to quarrel with your procedures at this point. On the contrary, I have had deep respect for them. In short, I believe that you have the capacity, the experience and the will, to be extremely helpful to the people of this country and the people of this state during such period as that which will be covered by the next senatorial term.

"As far as I am personally concerned, I should welcome knowledge that the political moratorium which you have declared for this year would not be interrupted. Moreover, believing as I do that you ought to be sent back to the Senate, I should be glad if this could be done under circumstances that did not exhaust your strength nor place you under the slightest implication of obligation to political partisans at this period when all your strength might be needed for the service which you can render in the United States Senate and when there should be no controversial campaign behind you to lead to the suspicion in people's minds that you were particularly indebted to partisan interests.

"Obviously I would not be writing this letter simply to tell you of the basis of my personal and official regard for you. I am writing it for any use that you may wish to make of it supplementary to the proffer of support with which I began this communication."

MOSES'S REPLY

Senator Moses replied to President Hopkins as follows:
"Your letter has been forwarded and I thank you for it more than I can say.

"Naturally, I have hoped that I might some time receive nomination without a contest; and the generous suggestion which you make toward such an end is, of course, most pleasing.

"The domestic legislation of the next few years will be engaging, as you point out; and I know of no item in it where I am not in full accord with the President's policy, which

am sure, will be our chart, because I have no misgivings as to his renomination and re-election as a result to which I wish to make the fullest possible contribution. Many of these items of domestic legislation will be of vital consequence to New Hampshire and to New England. For example, railroad legislation, since it seems inevitable that the final disposition of the railroad mergers which are now under discussion will depend on a sanction of Congress.

"I have determined to be again a candidate for the Senate in the belief—which you seem to hold—that, by reason of my seniority, contacts and my experience, I can render to New Hampshire an even larger service than heretofore.

"At any rate, I am willing to submit this question to my fellow-citizens without undue pressure on their judgment. If they desire me to continue as their representative, I shall be proud to have a renewal of their confidence. The experiment may be novel, but I am willing to try it and to let New Hampshire determine the answer to the question which I have asked in other campaigns: 'Why change?'

PRESIDENT HOPKINS' SUPPORT

(Editorial in Manchester Union)

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, in his letter declaring his intention to support the candidacy of Senator George H. Moses for renomination by the Republicans, next year, expressed the views of many other New Hampshire Republicans, who like himself have not been in accord with Senator Moses' position on some controversial issues in the past, and who may still differ with the senator on certain policies. The advantage to New Hampshire by having a man of Senator Moses' high abilities and standing in the Senate outweigh the appeal of clashing personal opinions as to a preferable course of action on a particular question. President Hopkins in taking this stand, and publicly announcing it thus early, has again shown himself to be a broad-minded man, who is courageous in throwing aside the fetish of consistency, which too often aways intelligent, but timid men.

The conflicting beliefs of Senator Moses and President Hopkins have had to do chiefly with foreign relations. On domestic issues they have been in general agreement, and President Hopkins indicates that he believes the paramount consideration of the welfare of the United States during the next few years will be the nature of our readjustment to the changing conditions of the time. The situation calls for strong men, experienced and influential men, not too hide-bound in their prejudices against innovations in the fabric of our government which promise improvement, yet sufficiently poised to keep them from rushing blindly with the crowd after demagogues offering impractical solutions of national problems. Such a man, President Hopkins holds Senator Moses to be.

It would be a good thing for the nation and the State of New Hampshire if all of the people believed as President Hopkins does, "that a man elected to the United States Senate should consider himself as one delegated by his home constituency to utilize his own intelligence and to follow his own best judgment rather than to bend to every fluctuating expression of opinion on the part of the voters by whom he has been elected." Senator Moses has not failed in that respect. In fact, had he been more responsive to seeming public opinion, at the sacrifice of his own convictions, there would not be at the present time, any doubt of his being given an unopposed renomination. The greater part of the personal and political animosity displayed against the senator is a direct result of his sturdy self-reliance in deciding his official conduct.

It is inevitable that such a man would stir up resentment on the part of earnest persons who think differently from him on questions in which they are deeply interested. Likewise, a man as frank and outspoken as Senator Moses could not help but create a hostile attitude among many who attempted verbal fencing with him. These feelings, largely personal in their nature, have been played upon and mobilized against him in his previous campaigns without success, although at those times he had not attained his present standing in national political affairs, and his loss from the Senate would not have been so great a blow to New Hampshire's prestige. It would be a creditable action by the Republicans of New Hampshire to make Senator Moses' renomination unanimous.

Passenger Might Have

Figured It for Himself

There's a long steep climb when the train to California ascends the Continental divide and usually an extra engine or so is added to make the pull. But there was no extra on this particular section of overloaded tourist traffic pouring into the Golden state and the single locomotive, taxed to its utmost, staggered along and stopped and staggered until even the conductor got nervous.

Finally one of the passengers, more temperamental than the rest, could stand it no longer and began to call down the conductor, "What on earth's the matter?" he demanded, as if the conductor knew any more about it than he himself did.

"That's a fool question," snapped the frate conductor. "You ought to know as well as I do that the engineer is teaching his wife how to drive."—Los Angeles Times.

All Alice Needed Was a Firm Hand

By CLARISSA MACKIE

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(WNU Service.)

"OF COURSE, if I did not have all the money I wanted I wouldn't dream of playing with flying machines," Alice Wayne thought as she prepared to enter the little machine built for her own pleasure. She smiled a last good-bye to the man who had her machine in charge as she rose from the ground. Little by little she ascended, bathed in moonlight, flooded with the fresh cold air of the upper planes.

"All my troubles are below," she thought with a bitter little laugh. Of course, she knew that her engagement to Charlie Blake was ended—had she not broken it herself yesterday. Still, he was not the only man in her world. She hoped that he would go to England on the next boat—that would be sailing today. So enthralled had she become in her position that she was not aware where she had wandered when suddenly she heard an odd noise above the roar of the engine. She turned her head.

Another machine was behind her. Was the driver blind that he could not perceive her machine? Could she drop? Dared she?

Ignorance dares anything. In an instant after she touched that small lever, the machine was volplaning toward the earth. A sudden faintness came over Alice Wayne. She could not find that same small lever to pull it forward to resume her even flying!

Suddenly she fainted—she did not feel it when the plane crashed among the branches of a huge, wide-spreading oak tree, and stayed there. She did not hear the voice of Charles Blake calling out to his servants as he came out to view the disaster.

"What is it, James?" demanded Blake hurriedly.

"Flying machine, sir," called the butler. "Somebody in here—unconscious, I guess."

"Better get him down—or do you want help?"

"He's a little fellow, sir, but we'll have to have a ladder."

They shouted for a ladder, and pretty soon a great stout ladder crashed through the branches and found a brace against a branch. "I'll take him down," said Blake, and picking up the little form was astonished it lit's lightness. He said nothing, however, and when he reached the ground, called to his housekeeper, and, still carrying his unconscious burden, bore it into an unused bedroom.

This young fellow's lost his senses, Mrs. Carey," he said. "Can't you do something for him while I telephone for the doctor?"

"Good gracious, Mr. Blake," cried the woman, "it's a girl!"

"Yes," said Charlie Blake in a queer strangled voice. "It is a girl—one that I know too, Mrs. Carey, can we keep this a secret from the servants?"

"I will try, sir."

"It will be difficult for you, Mrs. Carey to take care of her alone."

Mrs. Carey laughed softly. "Not at all, Mr. Blake—not at all—I hope you won't let this accident stop you from your trip to Europe."

"It may—please do not mention my name just yet, to this girl."

An hour later, Doctor Smith shook Mr. Blake by the hand, assured him that the patient was resting quietly.

Charles Blake stood there a long time after the doctor went. He was wondering about Alice—what had she been doing in a plane at night? Just because he had told her yesterday that he did not approve of airplanes for women, she had broken their engagement.

It was three o'clock when he telephoned to her family, and it was four o'clock when the Wayne automobile dashed up the avenue, and Alice's parents arrived at his house.

"She's sleeping like a top now," said Charles, to Alice's anxious mother, "but if you will go up there, Mrs. Carey will find a couch for you."

In the library, he talked with Mr. Wayne for an hour. "She's a kid, Alice is," said her father emphatically. "She will never have an airplane again—what she needs is to be taken hold of and told what to do. Can you do that?"

"Rather," said Blake quietly.

"Then she's yours for keeps."

The next morning they all sat in her room while Alice ate her breakfast. On her third finger was Blake's diamond ring.

"As for the airplane," said Mr. Wayne briskly, "I will send somebody over from the airframe to get it down—it's a mess of junk."

"Why, daddy, I am sure it could be mended," broke in Alice. "And Charles and I have thought of honeymooning in it, haven't we?" She turned to Blake, who hesitated for an instant, then spoke firmly.

"To tell the truth, we haven't mentioned the plane, Mr. Wayne, and for my part, I'll say that my wife will never ride in one again, eh, Alice?"

Alice stared amazed at the man she loved, at the firm faces of her parents.

"No, Charles," she said in a very "small" voice.

Drawing Fire From Sun

The focusing of the sun's rays by curved mirror surfaces was known to the Romans and Greeks, and this is said to have been employed at the suggestion of Archimedes in the battle of Syracuse, when the sun's rays were focused on the wooden ships and set them on fire.

If you Want what you want
When you want it ==

Get the habit of looking for it
always in the place where
you want it to, be ---

The place of the greatest convenience to you when you want something in a hurry, is your local store. By patronizing your local merchant consistently, even when you are not in a hurry, you make it possible for him to serve you better and with a more complete line.

Buying at home benefits YOU

Make it worth his while
for your local merchant
to provide --

WHAT you want
WHEN you want it, and
WHERE you want it.