

# The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME LII NO. 9

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935

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## Topics of the Day Presented to Reporter Readers in Concise Form

About the state, especially "up north," the rains of last week raised the water in the rivers, lakes and streams, to a very high level for January. Two bridges were washed out, and considerable damage was done.

The Executive Council have unanimously confirmed the nomination of Claude H. Swain, made by Governor Bridges, as a member of the Public Service commission. Mr. Swain has been on the PSC staff for several years.

Judge Timothy M. Hayes, reporting on the inquest, into the murder of Elliott Speer, headmaster of Mf. Hermon school on September 14, last, at Northfield, Mass., has announced that the crime was committed "by a person unknown" to the court.

An important regulation requiring all new beer installations in restaurants to have their taps in view of the public and allowing present license holders to make this same arrangement after the proposed service has been approved, has just been announced by the State Liquor Commission.

An ice jam in the river at Nahor crossing, Peterborough, caused the water to run over the cement road, making the road almost impassable for several hours, last Tuesday and Wednesday. By Wednesday night, conditions had become normal again, and traffic was moving along as if nothing had happened.

Some one of our friends on the Pacific coast, favored us with a copy of a recent issue of the Los Angeles Times, this special issue being the Mid-Winter number, and also contained the 46th annual Rose Tournament at Pasadena. We were much interested in looking it through, and our thanks are herewith extended for the same.

A news announcement describing the undertaking of a survey by the ERA to determine exactly the extent of rural electric service in New Hampshire with a view to estimating the possibilities of making power still more generally available is reminding of some interesting although probably not too generally known facts, says the Manchester-Union editorially. New Hampshire today leads all other states in the extent of its rural electrification, and 65 per cent of its towns already is provided with service.

This by no means is taken to imply that the state's rural sections have reached their power-consuming saturation points. On the contrary, there is room for improvement, and improvement is, of course, desirable. Only ways and means of accomplishment, as usual, stand between the desired objective and its attainment.

The investigation into the Lindbergh kidnaping case goes merrily on, with column after column being published in the daily press.

A legislator who has had considerable experience with former Legislatures is reported as saying that the present session bids fair to be as long as any of its predecessors, barring possibly the one of 1933-4. Gov. Bridges, however, is taking steps to shorten the time as much as possible.

Colonel Arthur J. Pierce, Bennington's Representative, has the Reporter man's thanks for a copy of "The Brown Book of the New Hampshire Legislature, 1935." This book contains much valuable information concerning the members of the Legislature, and as a means of reference is greatly appreciated.

Reservations are being made for the Fourteenth Annual Luncheon, given by the Woman's National Republican Club at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Jan. 26, at 12.30. All Republican women are invited to attend. There will be speakers of National note, among them Harold C. Hoffman, Governor-elect of New Jersey. Reservations should be made by Jan. 18. Mrs. Sarah M. Mercer of Nashua, State Chairman of the Woman's Division, is in charge of arrangements for New Hampshire.

William Parker Kimball died at his home in Hillsboro last Wednesday, at the age of 71. He was a native of Hillsborough, the son of Obed and Eliza (Carter) Kimball. Mr. Kimball was for a number of years engaged in the hotel business. He was a member of the Hillsborough Grange, also of Valley Lodge, being a past noble grand of that order and a past chief patriarch of North Star Encampment. Mr. Kimball is survived by the widow, Maude B. Kimball; two daughters, Mrs. Paul Felt of Middletown, Conn., and Mrs. Fred Hearty of Hillsborough, and one granddaughter, Miss Thelma Hearty.

The installation of officers of Harmony Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Hillsboro, took place in Masonic hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2nd. The installing officers were Harold W. Greatorex, Past Master of Eureka Lodge, of Concord, assisted by R. W., Marshall A. Derby, P. D. G. M., fourth district, as Marshal, with Alexander Lamb, of Concord, at the piano. Officers installed for the ensuing year were: W. M., Everett N. Davis; S. W., Phillip J. Woodbury; J. W., Elton V. Kemp; secretary, Ira C. Roach; treasurer, George W. Boynton; S. S., Olo P. York; J. S., Mark E. McClintock; chaplain, Daniel W. Cole; Tyler, Carl H. Johnson.



## I.O.O.F. Anniversaries to be Observed on Feb. One



As was announced in these columns last week, the Subordinate and Rebekah Lodges will observe their anniversaries on Friday evening, February 1, at Odd Fellows' hall. The observance is not an annual affair, but occasionally it seems best to take more than a passing notice of the affairs; this year the members will observe much as follows:

A chicken pie supper will be served at 6.30 o'clock, and when this sort of a supper is announced it is generally known that all needed dishes go with it; this is in charge of a competent committee, and everything will be carefully arranged, nicely prepared and abundantly served in a most pleasing manner. All who enjoy a supper of this kind will certainly find just what they are looking for. The detailed menu will be announced later.

The entertainment part of the program will follow the banquet, in the hall on third floor, and while all the details have not yet been fully made, it is well to announce that a speaker of note has been engaged who will give an address that all will be pleased to hear. This gentleman is Rev. Edwin T. Cooke, of Manchester, who holds the office of Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. There will be musical numbers, both instrumental and vocal, and the committee are busy in their efforts to make this part of the entertainment as satisfactory as they feel the first number will prove, — meaning in the banquet hall.

This occasion will be confined to Odd Fellows, their wives and "girl friends," and to Rebekahs and their husbands and "boy friends."

## Some of the Doings of the Legislature May Interest Our Readers

Rep. John L. T. Shaw of Chichester, Republican, and Rep. O. H. Sanderson, of Pittsfield, Democrat, were appointed by Speaker Blahdin as members of a special House Committee to investigate state departments with view to consolidation or abolition of functions. This committee was authorized by a resolution offered by Thomas J. Brackett, Republican, of Greenland, who was made chairman. Other members are William J. Callahan of Keene and Willard P. Woods of Mont Vernon.

Under a bill filed by F. Clyde Keefe, of Dover, all fines for offenses against fish and game, motor vehicle and weights and measures laws would be turned into the treasuries of local cities and towns. Keefe explained that the local units now do considerable work in enforcement of the laws including the financing of the courts of judgment and that they should be entitled to the revenue from fines resulting from convictions. These fines now go to the respective state departments.

Rep. J. Felix Demil, of Manchester filed in the House of Representatives the so-called Brady bill for old age pensions, under which stipends of \$40 a month would be paid to those qualifying for aid. The expenditures incurred would be financed by state ownership and operation of the Salem race track and the conduct by the state of at least two grand lotteries.

Rep. John J. Kearns, of Ward 10, Manchester, has been elected chairman of the Hillsborough County delegation in the Legislature.

Acting under suspension of the rules, the legislature last Wednesday made \$400,000 available to immediately liquidate the accounts of the emergency state relief administration which expired on December 31.

A bill sponsored by Sen. Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, permitting automobile owners to operate their machines until the first of next April on their 1934 plates, met with favor in the Senate.

Among the bills already presented in the House, are the following; also is stated to what committee some have been referred:

By Mr. Locke of Deering, House Resolution No. 6, joint resolution for the completion of the road leading from Deering town line to South Weare. To the committee on public improvements.

By Wendell Crowell, of Hancock, House Joint Resolution No. 1, joint resolution relating to payment of bonus in recognition of war service of residents of New Hampshire. To the committee on judiciary.

In the assignment of House committees, the following Representatives from this section received these appointments at the hands of the Speaker Amos Blahdin:

- Antrim — Putnam, on Elections.
- Bennington — Pierce, on Liquor Laws, on Military Affairs.
- Deering — Locke, on Agriculture, on Transportation.
- Frauncestown — Chandler, on Soldiers' Home.
- Hancock — Crowell, on State Library, on Military Affairs, on Incorporations.
- Hillsboro — Crane, on Labor; Boynton, on Ways and Means.

## Presidents' Conference of N. H. Federation of Women's Clubs

The Annual President's Conference of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at the Pleasant Street Baptist church, Concord, Wednesday, January 30, at 10 o'clock. All Club Women are welcome.

The Board of Directors will meet at Chamberlain House, Jan. 29, at 2.30 o'clock, when reports from department heads, district chairmen, committee chairmen and officers will be given.

At 6.30 Tuesday, January 29, there will be a get-together dinner at the Eagle Hotel at \$1.00 a plate. All Club women are cordially invited. Make your reservations with Mrs. Heman C. Fogg, Corresponding Secretary, not later than Saturday, January 26. The dinner will be informal, followed by a recital of world-wide travel experiences of Federation women. The program will be concluded with the presentation of a travel trip through the British Isles by Miss Gurdy and Miss Gibby of Rye, N. H.

Registration will begin at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, January 30, at the Pleasant Street Baptist church.

Luncheon will be served at the Concord Woman's Club House at seventy-five cents a plate. One

hundred twenty-five can be accommodated. Purchase tickets at time of registration.

This is a Legislative Year in New Hampshire and therefore this is the meeting at which we adopt our Legislative Program. With this in mind, the program will include speakers on Juvenile Court and Probation System, Public Welfare Work, and Pure Food and Drug Act.

The closing address will be given by a member of the General Federation family.

ATTENTION — Each club president will present the outstanding accomplishment of her club in a two minute report. Do not give material which already appears in the year book of your club. Give something which will be helpful to other clubs.

This is your conference, club presidents. Come with a good delegation from your club, present a concise, helpful report, cooperate to make this a Conference valuable to the life of the clubs of the Federation.

Through meeting and conferring together in times of such rapidly moving and significant events, can the clubs of the N. H. Federation prepare for "Leadership."

It is impossible to make it more generally inclusive, — however much the Lodges and committees would like to make it. As always, when Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are mentioned, everyone in this jurisdiction belonging to these branches is included whether members of the local organizations or some others. There will be a limit to the sale of supper tickets, at 50 cents each, the number being that which can be accommodated at one sitting at the tables in the dining room, — one hundred twenty.

It will be necessary to procure tickets early; they may be had of Leander Patterson and H. W. Eldredge, Antrim; Phillip Knowles, Bennington; Alvah Wood, Hancock. The sale must stop at a given date, in order for the committee to make final plans for the supper, and know just what to provide, so no tickets will be sold after Jan. 26.



# CAP AND BELLS



## PRICE OF A COLD

"I say, Betty," said the young man, full of confidence. "I've just been thinking how jolly it would be if we two got married. Any objections?"  
 "Dough," replied the young lady at once.  
 He reached for his hat and made for the door.  
 "H'm," he replied. "I might have known you'd have thought of that snag first."  
 He departed into the night, while she, poor girl—with a cold in her head—wondered why he left when she had accepted him.

## CALLS AND CALLS



"I know a man who had a hundred curtain calls a week."  
 "I suppose he was a matinee idol?"  
 "No, he was a house furnisher."

## Morals and Music

The man who had just cleaned up a large fortune was starting his social career with a reception and concert.  
 "So you got a good piano player for the concert I'm giving?" he asked his newly acquired secretary.  
 "Yes, a truly great virtuoso."  
 "I don't care nothin' about his morals. Can he play?"—American Legion Monthly.

## Insoluble Container

A farmer visited his son's college. Watching students in a chemistry class, he was told they were looking for a universal solvent.  
 "What's that?" asked the farmer.  
 "A liquid that will dissolve anything."  
 "That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "When you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"—Good Hardware.

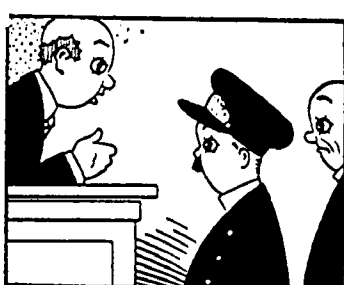
## Including Molar Excavities

"What are the dining hours at your club?"  
 "From six to eight for all except the committee."  
 "Why the exception?"  
 "Because Rule 5 says: 'The committee is at liberty at any time to fill any vacancy in their body.'"  
 —Bristol Express.

## Good Enough Evidence

"This, sir," said the shop assistant, proudly, "is the very latest life-saving belt we can procure."  
 "Is it absolutely reliable?" asked the customer.  
 "Well, sir, we've sold hundreds, and no one has ever brought one back."  
 —Stray Stories Magazine.

## NO ARMCHAIR



Judge—What's the charge?  
 Officer—Rocking his wife to sleep, yer honor.  
 Judge—That's no case.  
 Officer—Oh, but yer honor, yer should her seen the size of the rocks.

## Advertising Pays

Mabel—So you've really decided not to sell your house?  
 Jacqueline—Yes. You see a real estate man put such an alluring advertisement in the paper about it that after we read it neither Bob nor I could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home.

## Just the Thing

"I want to answer Dorothy's letter and say something that means nothing."  
 "Tell her you love her."

## Impossible

"I suppose King Solomon wasn't much of a traveler."  
 "Why not?"  
 "How could a man get anywhere when he had to kiss a thousand wives good-by?"

## Thing to Remember

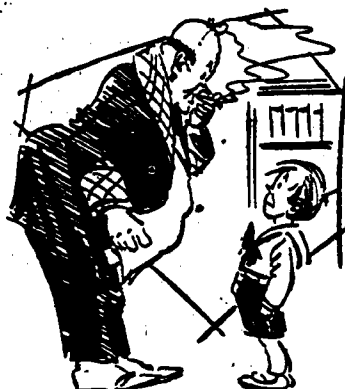
"Do you think I could learn to be a moving picture actor?"  
 "Sure you could. Just remember this one thing. A heaving chest denotes surprise, fear, hate or any other emotion."

## AROUND THE CORNER



"Tom, what are you laughing at?"  
 "I heard a funny story today."  
 "How did it go?"  
 "I don't remember, but it was terribly funny."

## CHIC, CHIC, CHIC



"Pa, when do they call a woman an old hen?"  
 "When she has become hopelessly set in her way, my son."

## WATCH CLOSE



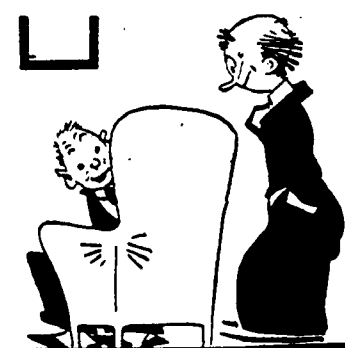
"Charles says he never knew what happiness was until he married me. Now, what does he mean by that?"  
 "All depends. Does he say it with a smile or with a grunt?"

## SURE ENOUGH



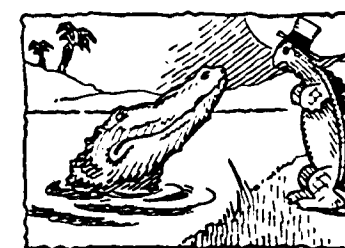
Banker—Do you know anything about checks and drafts?  
 Applicant—Yes, sir. I've run our furnace for years.

## SOME LOSE MORE



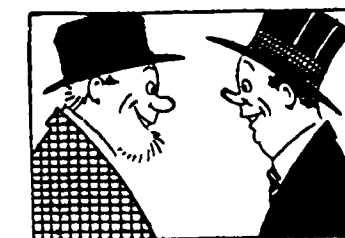
"What are you working at now?"  
 "Oh, I'm selling hides."  
 "Must be sort of a skin game, I take it."

## GOOD PROSPECTS



Turtle—Do you ever expect to realize your ambition to visit distant climes?  
 Alligator—Yes, indeed, I expect to be a traveling bag next Christmas.

## EVEN BREAK

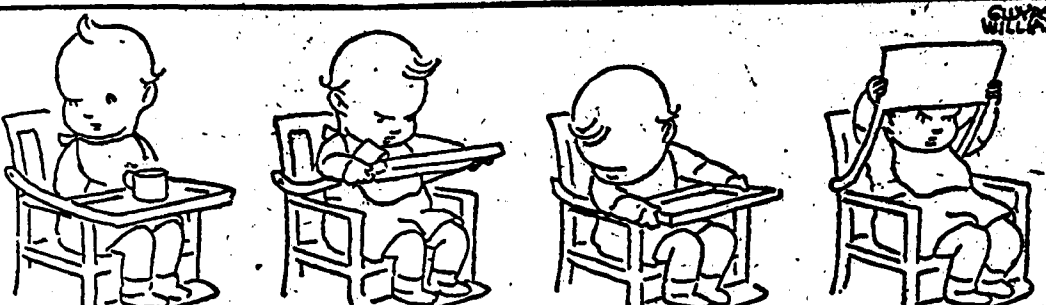


"You farmers buy a good many gold bricks, eh?"  
 "Yes, and you city fellows buy a good deal of swamp land. I guess things are about even."

# OUR COMIC SECTION

## GETTING DOWN FROM THE HIGH CHAIR

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



WISHES SOMEBODY WOULD COME AND TAKE HIM DOWN FROM HIS HIGH CHAIR

WONDERS CAN HE GET HIMSELF DOWN, HAS NOTICED THAT THIS TRAY SWINGS BACK

LOOKS TO SEE WHETHER HIS EMPTY MILK MUG WHICH SLID OFF HAS DONE MUCH DAMAGE

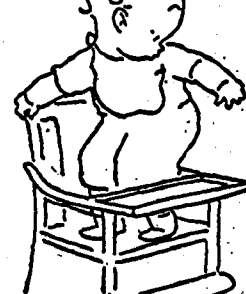
FINDS HE CAN SWING TRAY BACK ONLY SO FAR AT WHICH POINT IT GETS MIXED UP WITH HIS FOREHEAD



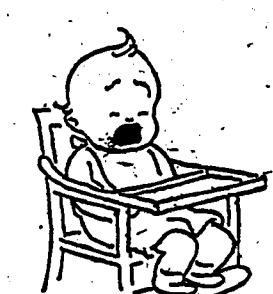
DECIDES IF HE CAN'T GO THROUGH HE'LL HAVE TO GO OVER, GETS FEET UP ON SEAT



HOISTS HIMSELF UP GETTING SLIGHTLY MIXED UP WITH THE TRAY AGAIN



STANDS UP, IS ALARMED TO FIND HOW WABBLY THE CHAIR SEEMS AND HOW VERY FAR FROM THE FLOOR



SITS DOWN VERY SUDDENLY AND DECIDES THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY OF GETTING HELP IS BEST

(Copyright, 1932, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

## THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne  
© Western Newspaper Union

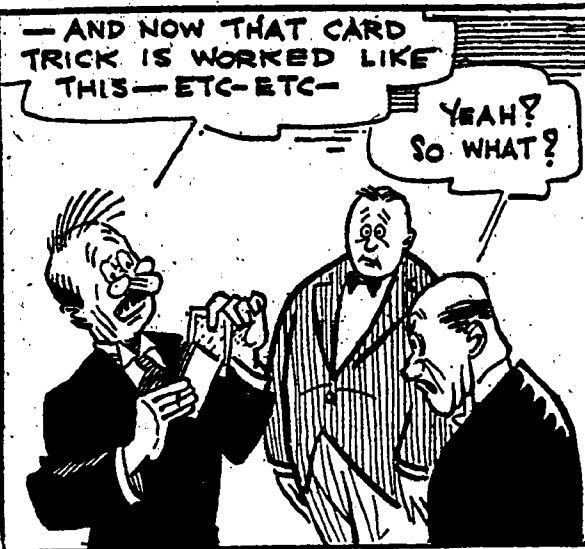


—AND SO THAT'S HOW THAT MAGIC TRICK IS DONE—ETC—ETC—  
 HO-HUM



— I WONDER IF EITHER OF YOU EVER SAW A MAGICIAN THROW A ROPE UP IN THE AIR—THEN CLIMB THE ROPE UNTIL HE DISAPPEARS?

## The End of the Rope



—AND NOW THAT CARD TRICK IS WORKED LIKE THIS—ETC—ETC—  
 YEAH?  
 SO WHAT?



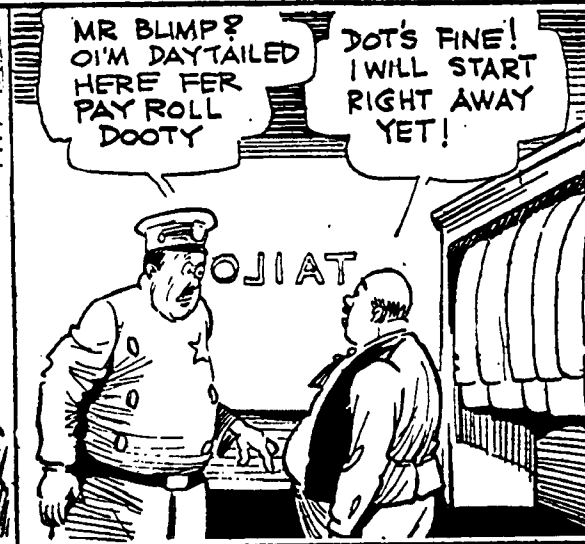
SAY! CAN YOU DO THAT?

## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Tod O'Loughlin  
© Western Newspaper Union



SERGEANT FINNEY, WE HAVE SO MANY REQUESTS FOR POLICE PROTECTION FOR PAY ROLLS THAT I'LL HAVE TO ASSIGN YOU TO SPECIAL DETAIL AT BLIMP'S TAILORING SHOP TODAY



MR BLIMP? O'IM DAYTAILED HERE FER PAY ROLL DOOTY  
 DOT'S FINE! I WILL START RIGHT AWAY YET!



WHUT WUZ TH' OIDEA? YEZ HAVE A PAY ROLL OF LESS THAN \$100. NO BANDITS WOULD BE AFTER THAT—TH' RISKS AN' ALL—  
 BUT MEBBE THEY WOULDN'T KNOW YET—AND WHEN THEY FOUND OUT—THEY MIGHT GET MAD!!

## Safety First

## Smartness This Pajama Keynote

PATTERN 2045



There is no reason why pajamas should not be as smart as anything else a woman wears—and every reason why they should. Here are some that are as carefully designed as a suit. Look at the way that girle business mounts in a becoming V in the front and ties in a clever bow in the back, emphasizing the slender lines of the waist. Those tiny revers are exactly the finish it needs at the neck, and the well-cut trousers are both comfortable and good looking. It is, of course, a two-piece model, nice to make in a neatly patterned cotton or a plain or figured flannel or challis.

Pattern 2045 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 4 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

## SMILES

### SELECTING A ROUTE

"We need a leader!" said the excited man.  
 "We've got plenty of leaders," answered Senator Sorghum, "what you want to do is to get up a good road map and show us where and how it is safe and proper to travel."

### Poser for Mother

Mother—Jole-Lou, a child of seven should go to bed at seven o'clock and a child of eight at eight o'clock.  
 Jole-Lou—Then at that rate, mother, an old woman of thirty-two, like you, could never go to bed at all.

### History Class

Teacher—Who discovered America, Robert?  
 Robert—Ohio.  
 Teacher—No, Columbus did it.  
 Robert—Yes'm. Columbus was his first name.

### Good Explanation

Little Mae—Mother, I know why people laugh up their sleeves.  
 Mother—Why, dear?  
 Little Mae—Because that's where their funnybone is.

YEAR AFTER YEAR QUALITY.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

1935 1934 1933



# Vikings Were Peaceful Traders, Not Marauders

## New Evidence Changes Accepted Ideas of Northmen.

Washington.—Swedish archeologists are changing usually accepted ideas of the Vikings. Evidence dug from the sandy shores of the Baltic sea proves they were peaceful merchants, pushing their trade from London, to the Bosphorus. Gone is the traditional Viking of English history—a savage warrior who spent all his time dashing across the seas in an open boat, raiding peaceful communities.

The trouble, archeology now indicates, is that reliance has been placed on biased sources of information. British, Irish, and Frankish chroniclers could hardly be expected to appreciate the finer qualities of the "blond beasts" who conquered them.

"For an accurate picture of the Viking age one must go to the sagas, that great mass of legend, history, poetry, and law collected from oral tradition and written down in the Twelfth century," says the National Geographic society. "Archeologists exploring the lost civilizations of Greenland, Scandinavia, Russia, and the Baltic are succeeding in verifying much of this valuable source material."

### Altered World Geography.

"Geography made the Vikings a seafaring people, and they in turn altered the geography of their world. Early settlements in Scandinavia were built along the coast where deep, winding fjords made overland travel next to impossible. The sea was a natural highway and ships were built to ride the storms of northern latitudes. These boats were small, less than 80 feet long, with high carved prow and stern, a square-rigged sail of brightly colored wool, and 20 to 30 sets of oars. King Canute's 'long ship' boasted 120 oarsmen, but this was a royal exception.

"In these slender craft, steering by sun, moon, stars and wind, the Northmen dared unknown seas and incredible distances. Boats were as speedy as they were seaworthy, making the trip from Norway to Iceland in four days, and from Denmark to England in three.

"The Vikings were a hardy, adventurous race, and their fatalistic religion made them fearless. Life was a dangerous game where one strove to win as much fame and honor as possible in the short time allotted by the Norns (the Fates). Games, contests, and feats of strength were tremendously popular. Many are the tales told of Olaf Trygvason, the king of Norway who challenged Kjartan of Iceland to a swimming match. Olaf had a ship, 'Long Serpent,' the mightiest boat in the North. It is said he could walk completely around this while his men were rowing, stepping on each oar

and juggling three daggers as he went!

### First Arctic Explorers.

"The history of Arctic exploration begins with the Vikings, who found and lost a northern empire. Around the North cape and into the White sea they sailed in search of furs and ivory. Venturing westward, Rabna Flohi came to Iceland. There a group of noblemen, escaping unjust taxation under Harold Haarfager, established a colony. From Iceland Eric the Red pushed on to a land of black rock and glittering ice which he named Greenland to encourage men to set there. The Greenland colonies prospered and grew rich through three centuries, trading in furs, walrus hides, and whale oil. Then as they had risen so they faded, and by the Fourteenth century had vanished, forgotten save in the sagas. The sagas tell also of Lief Ericsson's voyage to Vinland and how he found first a land of flat stones, then a wooded shore, and last a country of vines and grapes.

"The story of Viking exploration in the East is less familiar. Swedish traders ventured farther and farther along the great rivers of Russia until they reached the Black sea and the Caspian sea. Fortified trading posts were built in Latvia, Lithuania, East Prussia, and Russia. A favorite route was up the River Neva to Lake Ladoga, along the Volkhov to Lake Ilmen, and then down the Dnieper to the Black sea. A Viking dominion was established around Lake Ladoga and

## Findings Men Prefer Their Co-Eds Dumb

Evansston, Ill.—Co-eds of Northwestern university were accused of making low scholastic grades to attract the men.

Prof. John J. B. Morgan, of the psychology department, said girl students "proceed on the theory that men like them dumb."

He suggested that men submit the co-eds to intelligence tests before dating them.

"If they were required by prospective escorts to establish high intelligence quotients before dates, the university's scholastic record would soar like a rocket," Professor Morgan added.

Novgorod. It was founded by Rurik and his band of Rodslagen, or Russ-enized sea warriors, of the Baltic coast. So Russia owes her name to Viking traders.

"Thousands of foreign coins from Arabia, Germany, France, England, and the Byzantine empire have been unearthed in Scandinavia, proving the wide reach of Viking commerce. More than half of these coins have been found in Gotland, a little island in the Baltic directly in the path of the great east-west trade route. Recently a vessel of Buddhist design was discovered there.

"Viking ships carried more romantic cargoes than the rubber, steel, and oil of modern trade. Baltic amber, Icelandic wool, Swedish horses, falcons from Norway, and furs from Greenland and Lapland were exchanged for Rhinish wine, honey and linen from England, Russian hats, silks from the East, and saddles from Spain."

## Cleveland Housing Project Under Way



Wrecking crews are here seen removing some of the old buildings in the area in Cleveland, Ohio, where the federal public works housing project is under way.

## Business Will Spend Billion for Recovery

### Great Corporations Plan Extensive Improvements.

New York.—The nation's great corporations will spend a billion dollars next year in long-delayed capital improvements to speed recovery. Federal Housing Administrator James A. Moffett announced.

Steel, automobile, oil and communication industries are leading the way, Moffett said. The heavy spending is to be done in connection with the government's housing program.

The administrator asserted the United States Steel corporation would devote \$40,000,000 to replacements and modernization, treble the amount expended in 1934.

The automobile industry, exclusive of Henry Ford, he added, would spend \$50,000,000 and Mr. Ford himself \$20,000,000.

Moffett announced that American Telephone and Telegraph had decided to appropriate \$200,000,000 in repairs

and betterments and the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had set aside between \$87,000,000 and \$73,000,000.

In an address before an advertising club luncheon here, he said that the Federal Housing administration already had created \$145,000,000 in new business and that the home construction project would give industry \$20,000,000,000 more.

Great as is the modernization program, the new construction program provided in the housing administration act is even greater, Moffett said, declaring that 5,000,000 new homes are needed. He continued:

"Five million homes, with the average cost of each home as low as \$4,000, gives us a total of \$20,000,000,000 in new homes as soon as we can get to the job of building them.

"No such market has ever before in all history been offered to industry. And it is your privilege and your opportunity to help industry get the maximum from it."

## Arch Marks Quay Where Pilgrim Fathers Sailed

Plymouth, England.—Close to the spot on which thousands of American visitors land in England every year from giant ocean liners a memorial arch commemorating the Pilgrim Fathers has just been unveiled on the quay here. It was from here that they set sail for the New world 314 years ago.

The actual causeway from which they embarked on to the tiny 180 ton Mayflower disappeared long ago. The exact spot of their embarkation is marked today, however, by a tablet set into the roadway on the modern quay which occupies the site of the old causeway.

With the sirens of ocean liners forming a vociferous background to the unveiling ceremony, the hundreds of people present on the quay were reminded that four Mayflowers could dock in the dining salon of Great Britain's new "534."

## High Court Will Decide if Eskimo Is Indian

Ottawa.—Controversy between the Dominion and the Province of Quebec is to end with a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada on the question: Is an Eskimo an Indian? Terms of the reference are now being arranged by the two governments interested. The contention of Quebec is that Es-

kimos are Indians, while the Dominion claims that they are a race distinct and separate. From a practical point of view the importance of the question hinges on the fact that Indians are wards of the Dominion government.

If Eskimos are Indians, then the Dominion is responsible for relief of large colonies in the Ungava district of Quebec. The amount involved immediately is approximately \$40,000. If they are not Indians, Quebec must assume the obligation.

## Food Taster for Pasha Has World's Worst Job

Athens.—The man with the worst job on earth gets \$15,000 a year for only thirty minutes' work a day. Sounds easy, but—

The job is held by a member of the Turkish secret service and his task is to taste every morsel of food before it is served to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish dictator.

Twice a day this palate specialist, Mehmed Moulh, stands in the kitchen of the Turkish president's villa near Ankara, or in the pantry of the presidential train—for Mustapha lives most of the time on his luxurious private train—and nibbles thoughtfully at the epicurean dishes prepared for his master.

Would-be Borgias, plotting assassination of the Pasha by poison, would have to get their death dose past this human test tube first.

Once tasted by Mehmed, the food goes to a hot plate, where it remains for an hour before it is placed on the dictator's table.

## Composer of Concerto Inspired by Morse Code

Paris.—Walter Morse Rummel, American pianist and composer and grandson of the inventor of the telegraph, has just completed a successful concerto for piano and orchestra, inspired by the rhythm and beat of the Morse code. It will be presented for the first time here.

The first message sent by telegraph was "What Hath God Wrought!" and Rummel dedicates his composition to the memory of his grandfather.

Beavers Gather His Wood Shenandoah, Iowa.—Beavers are grateful for favors, according to Jack Stucker, of Danville, near here. Stucker said he strengthened a beaver dam which had become weak. Several days later, the beavers dragged enough wood beside the dam to last Stucker all winter.

## TRUE DETECTIVE STORY

by Vance Wyant Public Ledger

### All on Account of a Bunch of Keys

WHEN the list of the victims of the Lake Shore railroad wreck, near Ashtabula, Ohio, on December 31, 1876, was published the name of John Weyler was near the head of the list.

Many of the bodies were so charred and mutilated that it was impossible to recognize them, and the identification was made through articles of clothing and jewelry found near the dead men and women.

Weyler was an old soldier who had been unable to work for some time because of physical infirmities.

His family was poor and the fact that he was unable to help them depressed him very much. He mourned over the fact that he was a hindrance rather than a help and more than once expressed the wish that his wife and children might be rid of such a burden.

It was known that he intended going on this particular train, although his family were unaware of his destination.

A reputable Rochester physician testified that he had met Weyler on the train that morning.

In addition to this a bunch of keys belonging to the man was found at the scene of the wreck. Mrs. Weyler identified them as having belonged to her husband.

If further proof were needed it was furnished when it was found that one of the keys fitted the front door of his house, another opened a chest in his room and the third one proved to be the key with which he was in the habit of winding the kitchen clock every night.

Naturally a suit for damages was instituted against the railroad.

The funds to do this were furnished by kind friends of the family who felt that the poor woman deserved damages of some kind.

Naturally, also, there was some question regarding the identification of the body.

This, however, gave promise of being a long-drawn-out controversy, and officials of the corporation offered to settle the claim of the widow for \$4,000.

Her lawyers advised her to stick out for \$5,000 on the ground that the amount was small enough for the loss of a husband.

She followed their advice and this caused the railroad officials to make a second and more thorough investigation.

There was nothing new to be gleaned from the scene of the wreck, so the detectives who were put on the case began to interview anyone who might have been acquainted with Mr. Weyler.

One of these was General Martindale, under whom the old soldier had served during the war.

The officer said that he had not seen Weyler for more than a year, but that the last time he met him the old man had expressed a wish to go into a soldiers' home, where he would no longer be a care upon the members of his family, who were having a hard struggle to exist.

Thereupon General Martindale had given him a letter authorizing his admission into a soldiers' home in Wisconsin.

There was no time limit to the order.

With this as a clew the investigators went to Wisconsin.

They located the home and found therein an old man who answered the description of John Weyler.

He was in a sort of dazed condition, but it was found from the records that he had arrived there on the last day of the year—the very day of the train wreck—and had been admitted into the institution.

When questioned he said he had a wife and children in Rochester.

The man was John Weyler.

The mystery of the keys that fitted the front door, the chest and the clock, were easily explained.

Weyler said he had lost his keys in the street only a few days before, and they must have been picked up by the man who was killed on the train.

He said that he had boarded the train himself, but had left it at Buffalo, and had made the rest of his journey the best he knew how.

Thus was a great mystery cleared up, and in its clearing it was brought out that the wife and the other witnesses had testified in the best of good faith.

They honestly believed that he had been killed in the wreck, and the truth might never have been disclosed if it had not been for the interview with General Martindale and his recollection of the fact that he had given the letter to John Weyler.

WNU Service.

### Arts and Sciences

According to Jevons, a science teaches us to know and an art to do. Astronomy, for instance, is the foundation of the art of navigation; chemistry is the basis of many useful arts. The arts are distinguished as fine arts and useful arts, the former including painting, sculpture, music, poetry, architecture; the latter (useful arts) including the trades. The sciences have been variously classified. The principal ones are physics, chemistry, astronomy, meteorology, mathematics, geography, geology, ethnology, anthropology, archeology, biology and medicine.

## Entres Gain in Popularity

Almost Endless Variety of These Highly Favored Side Dishes; Sautéed Fish With Cabbage Tartare Ranks High in List.

The French word entre has become almost Americanized from its constant use on formal menus, and on hotel bills of fare. It signifies side dishes that belong to a hearty group. They are not main dishes, such as roasts, joints, etc., but comprise such dishes as chicken a la king, broiled mushrooms, croquettes, scalloped sweetbreads and other escalloped dishes of meat, fish, fowl, vegetables, etc. In fact, many entrees are substantial enough for main dishes, although they would not be listed as such on menus. However, at hotels, clubs, etc., they are served on a la carte orders at patrons' wishes, instead of the heavier meats, fish, fowl, and bird orders. In the United States entrees include an amazing assortment of foods, even broiled lamb chops, and veal cutlets.

However, it is the preparation of the foods which relegates them to the entre class, almost as much as the foods themselves. Sauces are of great importance, and fancy preparations of dishes. An unusual and yet a simple entre is sautéed fish with cabbage tartare.

Sole, flounder, or any filets, or even slices of fish such as halibut, salmon or cod, are lightly fried in a little butter or bacon fat. These are arranged around the outside of the platter or serving dish, which has in the center the cabbage tartare.

This is made by scooping out the heart of a young cabbage, chopping the heart fine, mixing it with tartare sauce and returning the cabbage preparation to the cabbage shell. This container is cut even around the top, making it closely resemble a delicate green bowl.

The foundation for tartare sauce is mayonnaise. To 1 cupful is added 2 tablespoonfuls each of chopped olives and gherkins, 1 tablespoonful chopped sweet pepper, ¼ teaspoonful chopped onion, 1 tablespoonful capers and 1 tablespoonful minced parsley.

A more delicate cabbage tartare is made by using ¼ chopped celery to ¼ chopped cabbage, and the other ingredients as given. Should the homemaker not have all the other ingredients, some may be omitted. For instance, olives, sweet pepper, or gherkins, any one of which can be left out, but there must be diver-

sity enough to change the mayonnaise into a tartare. Zest is necessary. Lemon slices should float on the fish about the platter, and it is attractive to have radishes interspersed.

**Lightning**  
Fear of lightning is-out of all proportion to the number of people killed by it. Automobiles kill thousands of persons to every one killed by lightning. Slipping in the bathtub leads to fatal results hundreds of times more frequently than being hit by a lightning bolt.—New York Herald Tribune.

**CREOMULSION**  
Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund your money on the spot if you are not relieved by Creomulsion.



**WHEN you think of Visiting New York, think of the Hotel Victoria as your headquarters. You will like it.**  
Each of the 1000 ROOMS contains a RADIO, PRIVATE BATH and SHOWER, SERVIDOR, and circulating ICE water. The rates are LOW. Single Room from \$2.50 a day.  
ROY MOUTON, Executive Vice-President and Managing Director.  
**HOTEL VICTORIA**  
7th AVENUE at 51st STREET  
NEW YORK

## Scientists Find Fast Way to Relieve a Cold

Ache and Discomfort Eased Almost Instantly Now



1. Take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Make sure you get the BAYER Tablets you ask for.



2. Drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.



3. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third of a glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat soreness almost instantly.

NOTE "DIRECTIONS PICTURES"

The simple method pictured here is the way many doctors now treat colds and the aches and pains colds bring with them!

It is recognized as a safe, sure, QUICK way. For it will relieve an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, be sure that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve (disintegrate) almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle, Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablets disintegrate with speed and completeness, leaving no irritating particles or grittiness.

BAYER Aspirin prices have been decisively reduced on all sizes, so there's no point now in accepting other than the real Bayer article you want.

**NOW 15¢**  
PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes

**METROPOLITAN GRAND OPERA**  
direct from its New York Stage  
3-Hour Broadcast by  
**LISTERINE**  
announced by  
**Geraldine Farrar**  
Every Saturday - all NBC stations **1:45 P.M.**

**20,000 New Englanders**  
HAVE STOPPED AT THE  
**Prince George Hotel**  
Albert M. Gorman, Manager  
1000 SPAN with private bath. Most large department stores. Empire State Building. Grand Central Station.  
Rooms with Private Bath. Special Weekly Rates.

## REMOTE CONTROL



Even the famous "man on the flying trapeze" could take lessons in daring from "daredevil" Ombredt of France, the world's champion motorcycle stuntist. Speeding along a curved road at 50 miles an hour, he climbs on a framework several feet above the handlebars of his motorcycle, steering by the balancing of his arms and body.



**The Antrim Reporter**

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

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Advertising Rates on Application

H. W. ELDREDGE, PUBLISHER

H. B. & C. D. ELDREDGE, ASSISTANTS

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1935

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

Long Distance Telephone

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

Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.

Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression"

Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also list of presents at a wedding.

**Weekly News of Interest From a Few Towns Surrounding Antrim**

**GREENFIELD**

The Women's club met last Friday at the home of Mrs. Angie Russell.

The ladies of the Congregational church are planning entertainments and bridge parties, to help pay the church debt.

Mrs. Mary Hopkins has left for West Palm Beach, Fla. Miss Gertrude Clement will occupy her tenement during the winter.

Greenfield and Oak Hill Granges will hold a joint installation at Greenfield on Tuesday evening, January 22, with State Master Arthur McDaniels as installing officer.

**DEERING**

Miss Doris Taylor has returned to her home in Henniker.

Mrs. G. Edward Willgeroth has returned home, after a visit in East Jaffrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill Rodgers and daughter have closed their home, the "Eagle's Nest," for the winter. Mrs. Rodgers will pass the greater part of the winter with her mother in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Poling, who have been passing the holidays at the Long house, have returned to New York for the winter months. The Misses Jane and Treva Poling, who have also been in Deering, are again at Oakwood school, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.

At the last meeting of the League of Women Voters it was addressed by Mrs. Maurice Mullen, president of the State league, and Mrs. Henry Kittredge, past president, both of Concord. The meeting was held at Judson hall. All interested women were invited to attend.

**HANCOCK**

Mrs. Leon Haggett has returned to her home from the County hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Miller, of Dublin, were visitors of Arthur Miller recently.

David Cochrane, who is working in Bow, has been visiting his aunts, Mrs. Addie Follansbee and Miss Emily Cochrane.

George Terren and friend, of Framingham, Mass., were at his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Terren one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McNamara and Mrs. Clarence Colby, of Hooksett, recently visited with Mrs. Addie Follansbee and Miss Emily Cochrane.

The Women's Alliance met with Mrs. A. O. Hanlon on Wednesday, and the Benevolent society met with Mrs. Carrie Blanchard the same day.

The Men's Forum met on Friday evening at the Congregational church vestry. The committee in charge comprised William Lord, Rodney Mills, and Carl Abbott. The speaker was George Proctor, game warden, of Wilton.

The Women Voters it was addressed by Mrs. Maurice Mullen, president of the State league, and Mrs. Henry Kittredge, past president, both of Concord. The meeting was held at Judson hall. All interested women were invited to attend.

**What Has Happened and Will Take Place Within Our Borders**

**Better Buy Tickets Now!**

There's a time limit on the sale of supper tickets to the Odd Fellows Anniversary, so it is important that you who wish to attend should secure them of the committee without delay; there is also a limit in the number to be sold. Price, 50c. each. Adv.

The length of day has increased twenty one minutes.

In a fall on the ice recently, Miss S. Faye Benedict sprained her wrist quite seriously.

Miss Florence L. Brown is spending a season in Springfield, Mass., with Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Douglas.

Properly fitted glasses for eyes that need them. The Babbitt Co. Thursday. Antrim Pharmacy. Adv.

Miss Nellie McKay, who has been quite ill at her home, on Concord street, has been removed to the Margaret Pillsbury hospital, in Concord.

The Ladies' Mission Circle of the Presbyterian church will serve supper at the vestry on Wednesday, January 16, at 6 p.m.

A chimney fire at the home of Robert Munhall, on the Hillsboro Road, on Monday, called out the fire department, and fortunately no great damage was done.

Hayward & Proctor are having a big flour sale at the IGA store. Read the adv. on first page of this paper.

Charles R. Clark has removed his family to the house of Fred C. Raleigh, on Grove street. The tenement vacated by Mr. Clark will be occupied by Roland Hutchinson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Smith are leaving their apartment at the Westminster Hotel, Boston, on January 18 for Orlando, Florida, to remain during the winter weather. They will be located at Hotel Lucerne.

The Reporter man has received a post card from Edward A. Bigelow, of Winchester, Mass., a summer resident of Antrim, who is spending a season in Florida, and enjoying his brief sojourn very much.

Waverley Lodge conferred the first degree on Saturday evening last, and on this week Saturday evening, at the regular meeting, there will be a rehearsal of the second degree; refreshments will be served after the rehearsal. On Saturday evening, January 26, the second degree will be conferred on the class now taking the degrees. After the meeting, on the 26th, a supper will be served.

**State of New Hampshire**

Notice is hereby given that the estate of Myra E. Trask, of Antrim, in said County, is now open for the purpose of settling the same. All persons having claims against said Myra E. Trask are requested to submit them for a statement, and all indebted to said Myra E. Trask are requested to make payment.

Dated the 12th day of January, A. D. 1935.

JAMES I. PATTERSON, Conservator.

**Cranston D. Eldredge, of Winchendon, Mass., was a business visitor to Antrim and Hillsboro on Friday of last week.**

Junius Hanchett, Esq., who has been quite ill at his home at Antrim Center, is now improved and friends are pleased to learn.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo G. Lowell and Miss Ida Foote attended the funeral of the latter's brother, Raymond Foote, in Concord, one day recently.

The Week of Prayer services in the churches of the town were quite well attended; four evening services were held, one in each of the churches.

Mrs. Marshall Smith, who has been suffering an attack of shingles and been quite ill, at her home at Center Village, is considerably improved at this writing.

Frank Dziengowski, who has been at the Sacred Heart hospital, Manchester, for several weeks receiving treatment for an infected hand has returned to his home in East Antrim.

The large poplar trees in front of the Perkin's residence, on Summer street, have been taken down and removed; this makes a decided change in the appearance of the surroundings.

Harry Wentworth, aged 59 years, died in Boston, Mass., after a very severe operation. Mr. Wentworth leaves a widow, Mrs. Maud Dole Wentworth, who is niece to Wallace Dole of Washington. There are two children, Kenneth and Gerald, and one grandson. Interment was in the Washington Cemetery. Mrs. Wentworth is a sister of Mrs. Roscoe M. Lane of Summer street, Antrim.

**Mrs. Abbie A. Lang**

Mrs. Abbie Augusta (Sweet) Lang, whose death was briefly mentioned in these columns last week, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1854, the daughter of Stephen Cushing and Emily (Stowell) Hastings. She was married to Edward E. Sweet and lived for many years in Providence, R. I. Some years after his death, she came to Antrim and cared for her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Lovewell, while she lived. She married for the second time in Antrim, Eugene D. Lang, who is now in North Bridgeton, Me., with his daughter by a previous marriage.

Mrs. Lang's grandson, Gerald Sweet, has lived with his grandmother for a number of years. Her home was the meeting place for the boys of her grandson's circle of friends, who will greatly miss her.

Deceased was a member of the local Baptist church, had membership with Molly Aiken Chapter, D. A. R. She is survived by her husband, a son, Harry Sweet of Northburg, Mass., two grandsons, Gerald Sweet of Antrim and Donald Sweet of Ashland, Mass., a niece, Mrs. Lottie McDougall of Providence, R. I., and a number of cousins.

The funeral was held Tuesday morning at the home, Rev. R. H. Tibbals officiated. Mrs. Ethel Roeder and Vera Butterfield sang, "Some Day the Silver Cord Will Break" and "Nearer My God to Thee." The bearers were her young nieces: Philip Knapp, William Bartlett, Maurice Tucker, and Carl Rowell. The remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

**"OUR BEAUTY SHOPPE"**

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Cor. West St. and Jameson Ave. Antrim, N. H.

"When Better Waves are Given, We'll Give Them"

Will your Rubbers and Overshoes last out the Winter?

**BUTTERFIELD'S STORE**

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**HILLSBORO GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK**

Incorporated 1889

HILLSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Representative of the Hillsboro Banks is in Antrim Thursday morning of each week

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

HOURS: 9 to 12, 1 to 3. Saturday 8 to 12

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent \$2.00 a Year

**Fire Insurance**

If you are not now carrying as much insurance as you should have for protection purposes, or need your present policy changed in any way, or for any reason wish to patronize some other Agency, this announcement is to remind you this Agency represents some of the Best, Strongest, and Most Reliable Companies doing business in this State. A share of your patronage is solicited.

**THE**

**ELDREDGE INSURANCE AGENCY,**

ANTRIM, New Hampshire

**JUST KIDS—To Do—And Not to Do.**

By Ad Carter



INTERNATIONAL CARTOON CO.

**Reporter Readers Will Be Especially Interested in the Following**

**This Week in History**

This week, these birthdays of famous people are on record:

January 13 — Salmon P. Chase, jurist, 1808.

January 14 — Benedict Arnold, 1741.

January 15 — Gen. H. W. Halleck, 1815.

January 16 — Capt. C. D. Sigsby, 1845.

January 17 — Lloyd George, Br. statesman, 1863.

January 18 — Daniel Webster, statesman, 1782.

January 19 — Gen. Robert E. Lee, 1807.

Historical events this week:

January 14 — Peace treaty England and U. S., 1784.

January 15 — First practical locomotive, 1831.

January 16 — Fuelless Mondays began, 1918.

January 17 — Prohibition went into effect, 1920.

January 18 — Electric Trolley patented, 1892.

**Do You Want a Guardian?**

"If any part of our people want to be wards, if they want to have guardians put over them, if they want to be taken care of, if they want to be children, patronized by the government, why, I am sorry, because it will sap the manhood of America," wrote the late President Wilson in his book, "The New Freedom." "But I don't believe they do. I believe they want to stand on the firm foundation of right and justice and take care of themselves. I, for my part, don't want to be long to a nation. I believe that I do not belong to a nation, that needs to be taken care of by guardians."

In those words, the war president, who had a greater knowledge of world history than almost any man who has held the position of chief executive, accurately caught the true American spirit—the spirit that set this nation off from all others, dedicated to the ideals of freedom and democracy which had been subjugated with force and bloodshed in the old world, says an exchange. It was the spirit that led to the sailing of the Mayflower three hundred years ago—to the Revolutionary war—and finally, to the arduous development of the west by men who wanted no wards, and wanted only the right to work and save and make their own destinies. That spirit is our American heritage—and nothing the founders and the pioneers could have sent down to us through time could

**Retains Assignment**

Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire retains in the 74th Congress, all of his important Committee assignments, being elected to membership upon the Committee on Appropriations, Finance, Immigration, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Naval Affairs.

He is the second ranking Republican upon the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Immigration. He is the ranking Republican upon the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ranks fourth on the Committee on Naval Affairs.

**Letter From Antrimite**

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 7, 1935  
Editor Antrim Reporter:

Just a line — "New Year's Greetings!"

I felt I had a New Year's greeting, over the radio, from Antrim. Saturday I happened to turn on my radio and from the heart of a large city, an Antrim townsman heard a voice say: "Here's a letter from Mrs. Archie Perkins." His attention was riveted at once; he waited and heard Antrim, N. H. Now he is really interested to know what is coming. Then Mrs. Perkins' most interesting recital of the experience of the owl and the porcupine was read.

Well! folks! this Antrimite did not feel he was so far away after all from his home amid the wooded hills of old New Hampshire.

After two days of warm weather the snow here is all gone. I have received two letters from our townsman, Ira P. Hutchinson; they seem to be enjoying their winter in the South.

Yours very truly,  
Harold W. Cate

have equaled it in worth.

It is likewise the spirit that we must keep constantly in mind, as a guide to the future, if we are to endure as a democracy in which liberty is always to be maintained, and in which opportunity is to be offered to all. All paternalistic and socialistic endeavors, no matter how well and honestly meant, are at variance with this spirit—and long enough pursued, they must inevitably result in the destruction of those institutions which are peculiarly American.

It's disappointing to call for a copy of The Reporter and not get one. Better subscribe for a year—\$2.00.



# Bennington.

Congregational Church  
Rev. J. W. Logan, Pastor  
Morning Service at 11 o'clock.

A number of young women met at the home of Mrs. George Ross last week and organized a sewing club.

Miss Emma Jones, who has been having trouble with an infected finger for some time, finds it healing, as the new nail grows.

On Friday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, there will be a Social in the vestry of the Congregational church; adults 10 cents, children 5 cents.

The date of the next meeting of the Bennington Woman's Club will be Tuesday, January 29, to be held in the evening, it being guest night. This is necessary on account of the Grange installation of officers on the 22nd, and as several Grangers are also on the committee of the Woman's Club, it would be too much to hold both affairs on successive evenings.

The annual meeting of the Church Missionary society was held at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon; there were thirteen present. The officers re-elected were the president, Mrs. Logan; vice president, Grace Taylor; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Gerrard. The program committee named is: Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Seaver; membership committee, Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Perry. During the social hour, delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

### MT. CROTCHED 4-H CLUB

The meeting of the Mt. Crotched 4-H Club was held at the home of Florence Perry. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A poinsettia was given to Helen McGrath.

The program for the meeting was in charge of Inez Dodge and Velma Newton, and refreshments consisting of cocoa and sandwiches were served by Florence Perry and Bertha Diamond. The repeating of the 4-H pledge closed the meeting.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Cora Sheldon, on January 19. The program is in charge of Esther Perry and Maxine Brown.

Inez Dodge, Secretary

### Will Explain the 1935 Hog Reduction Program

Dr. M. F. Abell, of the University of New Hampshire, and E. W. Pierce, County Agricultural Agent, will be at the Selectmen's Rooms, in Antrim, on Thursday, January 17, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to explain the 1935 Hog Reduction Program, and assist anyone interested in filling out contracts and other necessary papers.

In 1934, nineteen farmers in Hillsborough County signed the reduction contract and are receiving seven thousand dollars in benefit payments. Some people apparently did not understand the proposition last year or did not bother to take advantage of the program. The processing tax has to be paid in New England the same as in other parts of the United States, and the Reduction Program is the way to secure our share of the benefits of the program. The purpose of the program is to reduce the production of hogs and raise the price for the farmers.

The 1935 contract differs somewhat from the 1934 contract. If a man averaged to produce 100 pigs and hogs for market in 1932 and 1933, the 1934 contract required him to reduce his production to 75 pigs last year, and he would receive \$375.00 in benefit payments. The 1935 contract calls for only a 10% reduction and the signer would be allowed to grow 90 pigs for market this year, but would receive only \$150.00 in benefit payments.

### Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all those who in any way rendered assistance and tendered sympathy during the illness and death of our loved one.

Harry W. Sweet  
Gerald H. Sweet  
Donald W. Sweet

### ANTRIM POST OFFICE

Mail Schedule in Effect October One, 1934

Going North	
Mails Close	Leave Station
7.29 a.m.	7.44 a.m.
3.28 p.m.	3.43 p.m.
Going South	
9.58 a.m.	10.13 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.

Mail connecting with Keene train arriving at Elmwood railroad station at 6.10 p.m., leaves Postoffice at 5.40 p.m., and arrives at about 6.45 p.m. Office closes at 7.30 p.m.

### CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches.

**Presbyterian Church**  
Rev. William Patterson, Pastor  
Wednesday, January 16  
Woman's Mission Circle meets in the church at 3 p.m. Public supper at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, January 17  
Prayer and praise service, at 7.30 p.m. Topic: The Burden Bearer; Galatians 6:2.

Sunday, January 20  
Morning worship at 10.45, with sermon by the pastor.  
Bible School meets at 12 o'clock.

**Methodist Episcopal**  
Rev. John P. Brooks, Pastor  
Sunday, January 20  
Morning preaching service at 10.45 with sermon by the pastor.  
Sunday School at 12 o'clock noon.  
Young People meet at six o'clock in this church.  
Union evening service at 7 o'clock, in this church.

Sunday, February 3  
Rev. Leroy W. Stringfellow, D.D., Dist. Supt., will preach here in the morning and hold Quarterly Conference

**Baptist**  
Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor  
Thursday, January 17  
Mid-week meeting, at 7.30 p.m. Topic: Through the Torii.  
Sunday, January 20  
Morning worship at 10.45. The pastor will preach on: Samuel J. Mills: the Man and His Work.  
Church School meets at 12 o'clock.  
Crusaders at 4.00 o'clock

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

### Antrim Woman's Club

The Antrim Woman's Club met in Library hall, on Tuesday, January 8. During the business meeting, Mrs. Alice Hurlin was elected moving picture chairman. An appeal for gifts for shut-ins was read and each member was asked to bring to the next meeting some gift suitable for a shut-in, all to be packed and sent to the Shut-in Society.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bassett reported in an interesting way on her study of the Juvenile Courts and Probationary Systems. Coos County and Sullivan County were described by Mrs. Merna Young and Mrs. Alice Nylander. A paper on "Citizenship," prepared by Mrs. Nettie Hurlin and read by Mrs. Mary Chaffee, urged all citizens to use their influence to bring about better conditions in government, and to raise the standards of citizenship.

The next Club party will be held on January 22, at the home of Mrs. Mary Warren, at 2.30 p.m.

Miriam W. Roberts,  
Publicity Chrmn.

### Used Furniture!

All Kinds! All Prices! This includes: Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Side boards, Writing Desks, Tables, Stands, Chairs, Rockers, Commodes, Clothes Wringers, Ironing Boards, Beds, Wash Boilers, Oil Stoves, Oil Heaters, Glass Ware, Clocks, Foot Stools, Knives, Books, Pictures, Jars, Feather Beds, Safe, Fire Extinguisher, Pulley Blocks and hundreds of things not mentioned.

CARL E. MUZZEY  
Jameson Ave., Antrim, N. H.

## Interesting Notes Made by One Who Visited the Chicago Fair

The Articles written by Editor H. Burr Eldredge, for his paper, the Athol Chronicle, after his visit to the Fair, installments of which have already appeared in these columns, are now being continued in The Reporter:

### SIXTH ARTICLE

"Oh, it's nice to get up in the morning, . . . but it's nicer to stay in your bed." This was one of the popular songs with the soldier-boys some 17 years ago, when Ye Editor was wearing the O. D. (Olive Drab) for Uncle Sam and helping to save Democracy. That is, we thought we were fighting to save Democracy, but we may have been mistaken!

Be that as it may, after a few days at the Chicago Exposition it was certainly somewhat of an ordeal to rouse one's self in the morning and "get along, little sightseer, get along!" Right here seems to be a good place to say something complimentary for the courtesy of the motormen and conductors on the Chicago street cars. We found them uniformly courteous, very willing to oblige with information and directions, and most willing to be of service to their patrons.

Now for a few highlights on the Fair, as our visit is rapidly nearing a close:

Old Fort Dearborn is one of the most interesting historical exhibits. It is an exact replica of the log-built stronghold erected in 1803 on the site of what now is the world's third largest city. The old fort comprises blockhouses, strong log palisades, soldiers' barracks, powder house and parade ground. The replica is said to be exactly like the old fort, even to so small a detail as a sample ration of a soldier as allowed by an Act of Congress, April 30, 1791.

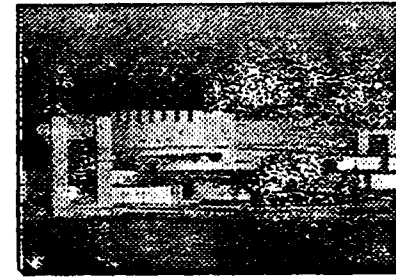


The General Motors exhibit was housed in one of the largest structures erected by a private exhibitor. It is 490 feet long by 306 feet deep. Enough electric current is consumed in the night illumination to pump water for a city of 25,000 inhabitants, or supply all the street lighting and household power lighting demands for a town of 7,500 people.

This was the only place at the Fair where one could see automobiles and automobile bodies actually being built, 18 Chevrolets being built each day of the exposition. We were fascinated by the orderly workmanship of this modern assembly line.

To properly see the many famous products manufactured by General Motors would take a long time, and we must hurry on, taking a last look at the aristocratic Cadillac and the dashing LaSalle. Other cars on display were the beautiful Pontiac, attractive Oldsmobile and the popular Buick.

The Electrical Group of buildings is composed of three units, the Electrical unit being pictured herewith. The others included the Communications building and the Radio building. This group was used to house exhibits portraying in the most fascinating manner the complete story of electricity, radio and wire communications, and television. An outstanding feature of the group was a spectacular electrical fountain, of Arabian Nights splendor.

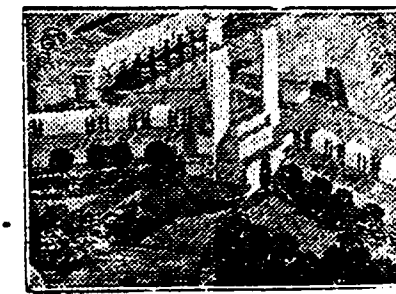


The Hall of Religion proved to be of special interest. Large mural paintings surrounded the entrance rotunda, portraying the aspirations of Judaism, Christianity, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Greek Mythology, Ancient Persian Worship and the Worship of the American Indian. Several denominations had a display of their literature.

At one table the visitors were invited to each copy a single verse of the Bible in their own handwriting. It was expected to have the entire Bible copied in this manner before the Exposition closed on Oct. 31.

The Great Chalice of Antioch, one of the earliest relics of the Christian faith, was on exhibition and attracted a great deal of attention. Also a miniature carving in mother of pearl of "The Last Supper."

Traveling along we come to the Federal Building and Court of States, one of the most striking and original



buildings of the Century of Progress Exposition. At the center of the Federal Building is a rotunda surmounted by a dome, and flanked by three impressive towers representing the three branches of the government: Administrative, Legislative, Judicial. Behind this, in perfect unity with the Federal Building and in the form of a great horseshoe, extends the Hall of States, housing the exhibits of the different states and territories.

Among the most interesting of these exhibits were those of California, with its "Redwood Grove," having an approach through a twelve-foot arch of a redwood log; Florida, with dozens of different palms, orchids, and fruits; Georgia with its mocking birds singing amid the pink blossoms of a Georgia peach orchard; and South Dakota with its rugged scenery of the Bad Lands and the Black Hills.

And now I would like to tell you about "Wings of a Century," the Romance of Transportation, which, to the members of the Athol party, was an outstanding attraction—perhaps the most interesting single feature of the entire Exposition.

Sitting out of doors on the shore of Lake Michigan we saw a panorama of transportation progress unfolded before our eyes, showing the Indian wilderness pathfinders; Daniel Boone's caravan moving through the forests; DeWitt Clinton's masterpiece, the Erie Canal; the triumph of the clipper ship and the coming of the railroad in 1830; Mississippi Levee; the gold rush of 1849; Pony Express and Overland Mail; and the Spanning of a Continent in 1869.

On May 10, 1869, from opposite coasts of the continent, two engines met near Promotory Point, Utah, join-

### Woman's Relief Corps

Mrs. Eunice Werden installed the officers of Senator Grimes Corps, No. 80, at Hillsboro, on the evening of the 8th of January. She was assisted by Mrs. Anna Edwards, as Conductor, and Mrs. Jennie Proctor, Mrs. Mary Warren and Mrs. Viola Kidder, acting as Color Bearers.

The officers for the year 1935 of Ephraim Weston Corps, No. 85, were installed by Mrs. Maud Russell, of Keene, assisted by Mrs. Anna Edwards, as Conductor, at the regular meeting, held at Library hall, on Tuesday evening, January 15. A covered dish supper was served and enjoyed by all. The new officers are as follows:

President—Eunice Werden  
Sen. Vice Pres.—Sadie Munhall  
Jun. Vice Pres.—Louise Murdough  
Treasurer—Viola Kidder  
Chaplain—Cora Ordway  
Conductor—Arlene Whitney  
Guard—Jennie Proctor  
Pat. Instructor—Emma Nay  
Press Cor.—Louise Auger  
Musician—Wilma Allen  
Color Bearers—1st, Ethel Whitney; 2d, Lizzie Smith; 3d, Florence Ring; 4th, Cathrine Ring.  
Louise G. Auger,  
Press Correspondent.

### Wood! Wood! Wood!

A few cords hard wood, shed dried and split for kitchen stove; also hard dry chunk wood, and 4-ft. dry wood.

B. F. TENNEY,  
Adv. St. Tel. Antrim 11-5.

### Resolutions of Respect

Adopted by Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, I.O.O.F., on death of Sister Mary M. Perkins

The Death Angel has again visited Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge and our sister, Mrs. Mary M. Perkins, has entered her heavenly home.

Resolved, that we cherish the memory of her faithfulness as a member.

Resolved, that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, in their sorrow.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, a copy be placed on the Lodge records, and that they be published in the Antrim Reporter.

Mattie L. Proctor  
Anna S. George  
Helen C. Swett  
Committee

### Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Florence H. Madden, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

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

Dated January 5, 1935.  
DONALD B. MADDEN.

52 weekly visits for \$2.00. Subscribe to The Reporter now!

### Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Mary M. Perkins, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

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

Dated December 22, 1934.  
ARCHIE D. PERKINS.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsborough, ss.  
Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Charles F. Butterfield, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Byron G. Butterfield, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County, the final account of his administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Hillsborough, in said County, on the 25th day of January next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by causing the same to be published once each week for three successive weeks in the Antrim Reporter, a newspaper printed at Antrim, in said County, the last publication to be at least seven days before said Court.

Given at Nashua, in said County, this 26th day of December A. D. 1934.

By order of the Court,  
S. J. DEARBORN,  
Register.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsborough, ss.  
Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Charles L. Holt, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Lora S. Holt, executrix of the estate of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County, the final account of her administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Hillsborough, in said County, on the 25th day of January next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said executrix is ordered to serve this citation by causing the same to be published once each week for three successive weeks in the Antrim Reporter, a newspaper printed at Antrim, in said County, the last publication to be at least seven days before said Court.

Given at Nashua, in said County, this 26th day of December A. D. 1934.

By order of the Court,  
S. J. DEARBORN,  
Register.

### For Sale

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

Fred L. Proctor, Antrim, N. H.

ing the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by rail for the first time. This thrilling episode in our history was re-enacted on actual railroad tracks, which enabled the trains to arrive upon the scene under their own power, whether produced by wood or coal. The historic engines were loaned to the Century of Progress by their owners, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads, which have preserved these original engines in excellent condition. The Southern Pacific succeeded the Central Pacific, which met the Union Pacific from the West.

"This railroad is well named, the Union Pacific. Wrought from human blood, through human effort, against terrific odds, it means a great and permanent union—of East and West, which will never be split asunder."

One episode depicted the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, the "Gay Nineties." This was soon followed by the "horseless" carriages in 1905.

The final scene was a tableau of modern transportation vehicles, including the airplane, railroad, locomotive, automobile, motorcycle and bicycle.

"Wings of a Century! It is no idle phrase. Man used these wings when first the paddles of his steamboats beat upon the waters, his earliest locomotives were, in his fancy and in his imagination, winged steeds. And so, the motor car. And so, these great and bird-like creatures overhead.

"All move at his command—upon his pleasure. Together, they are the lifeblood of the nation. Transport is more than the right hand of the land. It is its very heart and soul.

"Wings of a Century! It is no idle phrase."

To Be Continued



# CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

## EIGHT AND A HALF BILLION DOLLAR BUDGET OFFERED BY THE PRESIDENT.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
© Western Newspaper Union.

BECAUSE work relief must be carried on the federal budget will not be balanced for the coming fiscal year, and probably not for several years thereafter. In presenting the budget to congress, President Roosevelt admitted this, but without qualms. He estimated \$8,520,000,000 as the amount of money necessary to carry on the government's activities for the 1936 fiscal year beginning July 1 next. The expenses for the current year, partly estimated, are \$8,581,000,000.

If one wishes to know who spends all these huge sums, an idea may be obtained from these figures showing the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936:

1. Legislative, judicial and executive .....	\$6,595,000
2. Civil departments and agencies .....	738,057,169
3. National defense .....	732,484,265
4. Veterans' pensions and benefits .....	704,885,500
5. Debt charges:	
Interest .....	875,000,000
Retirements .....	636,434,000
6. Refunds .....	64,346,200
7. Recovery and relief .....	4,522,011,475
8. Supplemental items (for above groups 1 to 4 inclusive) .....	40,000,000
<b>Total expenditures..</b>	<b>\$8,520,413,608</b>

Total receipts for the same period are put at \$8,991,004,639, so the estimated deficit will be \$4,528,508,970.

Of the recovery and relief fund the President asked that \$4,000,000,000 be placed at his disposal to be allocated by him "principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls."

Here are some other vital things disclosed by the message:

The national debt will increase from \$31,000,000,000 at the close of this fiscal year to \$34,239,000,000.

No new taxes are requested. Congress is asked to continue the so-called nuisance taxes which expire soon and the 3-cent stamp rate.

A national defense appropriation of \$899,948,065—the greatest in the history of the country—is requested.

A total of 137,134 federal workers are to be dismissed.

The \$2,511,000,000 gold profit has not been disturbed.

Veterans pensions in 1936 will reach the staggering total of \$704,000,000.

The accumulated New Deal deficit for three years on June 30, 1936, will total \$11,700,000,000.

While the trend of recovery and relief expenditures is downward, regular federal expenses will increase. This is due in part to a 5 per cent pay restoration for federal workers which involves \$65,000,000.

It seemed certain that some of the President's proposals would start bitter fights in congress. Old line Republicans insisted that such "squandering" of the nation's resources would lead to inflation and bankruptcy. The more radical legislators thought that four billions for work relief was not enough. Lots of senators and representatives resented the President's request for a free hand in allocating that fund, feeling he was infringing on their prerogatives. But the administration forces in congress are so overwhelming that there was no doubt that the budget would be accepted as presented.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his message to congress, delivered in person at a joint session, offered the law-makers a "new and greatly enlarged plan" of work relief. He did not estimate its cost, but asserted that the system of outright doles should be dropped and the government should undertake projects of slum clearance, grade crossing elimination and other public works that would give employment to about 3,500,000 persons without jobs. The figures to be proposed for this were reserved for his budget message, but he assured congress that they would be "within the sound credit of the government."

Mr. Roosevelt declared the gains made in the year 1935 were greater than the losses and expressed "a strong hope in the coming year." He reasserted his belief in the "profit motive" but uttered a warning against wealth "which, through excessive profits, creates undue private power over public affairs, and, to our misfortune over public affairs as well." This, naturally, was taken as applying especially to the public service interests, which have been so apprehensive of the administration's intentions.

As for a legislative program, the President made no attempt to outline one, but he did promise that definite legislation soon would be proposed covering old age and unemployment insurance, benefits for children and mothers, and other features of his social security plans.

He declared the nation was making headway toward the "new order," but under the framework of the Constitution, and he spoke of the increased industrial activity, benefits to agriculture and profits to merchants that have been realized. Then came this stern warning:

"Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumes responsibility for any act which slows our onward steps."

The President reported an unsettled condition in the foreign field, with the resurrection of old jealousies and passions and new strivings for armament and power in more than one land, adding:

"There is no ground for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful."

Discussing the matters that will be brought before congress for action, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Among the subjects that lie immediately before us are the consolidation of federal regulatory administration over all forms of transportation, the renewal and clarification of the general purposes of the national industrial recovery act, the strengthening of our facilities for the prevention, detection and treatment of crime and criminals, the restoration of sound conditions in the public utilities field through abolition of the evil features of holding companies, the gradual tapering off of the emergency credit activities of government, and improvement in our taxation forms and methods."

"We have already begun to feel the bracing effect upon our economic system of a restored agriculture."

"The hundreds of millions of additional income that farmers are receiving is finding its way into the channels of trade."

"The farmers' share of the national income is slowly rising. The economic facts justify the widespread opinion of those engaged in agriculture that our provision for maintaining a balanced production gave at this time the most adequate remedy for an old and vexing problem."

"For the present and especially in view of abnormal world conditions, agricultural adjustment with certain necessary improvements in methods should continue."

PETROLEUM control provisions of the National Industrial Recovery act, specifically section 9 (c), are held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be invalid as unconstitutional abdication of legislative power to the President. Eight of the Justices united in rendering this decision, Justice Cardozo alone dissenting, and it was read by Chief Justice Hughes.

The section declared void authorized the President to ban interstate shipment of "hot" oil—that is, oil produced in excess of state quotas.

While the opinion did not deal with other phases of the recovery act, it aroused widespread speculation as to disposition of other cases. This was the first major "New Deal" case to come before the court. Some legal authorities pointed out that application to the act generally of the principle found untenable in this case might undo much recovery legislation.

The petroleum code itself was not involved in the decision. However, the decision was believed to finish the work of the federal tender board established as a regulation issued under authority of the provision involved.

Emergency legislation by congress to remedy the situation and to meet the objection of the court was reported to be an immediate likelihood.

THE Seventy-fourth congress, elected on the sole issue of support of the New Deal, began its first session on the dot and devoted its first day to the organization of the two houses and the swearing in of new members. The lawmakers assembled in the Capitol were a serious looking lot, and with reason, for they have on their hands a big job, that of making the New Deal permanent; and in the doing of it they must solve some of the most perplexing problems that our national legislators ever have faced. It would seem that the Democrats will have no trouble in passing any legislation they wish, for they have an overpowering majority.

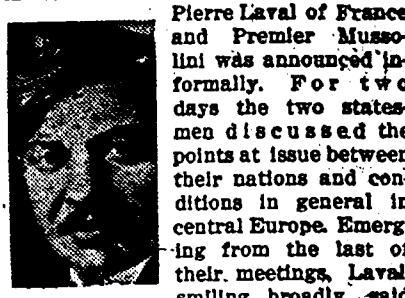
In the speaker's chair sits Joseph T. Byrns, chosen unanimously by his fellow Democrats. He is too much of a compromiser to suit many of them, but is now tied to the administration, which declined to oppose his election. John H. Bankhead of Alabama, like Byrns one of the old school, won the leadership of the house after a brief struggle. Senator Joseph Robinson of Arkansas was re-elected majority leader of the senate, and Senator Lewis of Illinois continues as whip.

In their pre-session caucus the Democrats voted to reduce materially the Republican representation on house committees, and decided to abrogate the 145 rule for discharging a committee and bringing a bill to vote within a week. The number now required for this action is 218.

PREMIER R. B. BENNETT of Canada, appealing for support for his administration, promises to give the Dominion a "New Deal" that bears a close resemblance to President Roosevelt's economic and social program.

Among the reforms the premier endorsed were: Contributory employment insurance, a remodeled old age pension scheme, health, sickness and accident insurance, amendments to the income tax laws to correct inequality of wealth distribution, minimum wages and maximum hours of work, and further legislation in the interests of farmers.

THERE were huge signs of relief in the chancelleries of Europe when the success of the conversations in Rome between Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France and Premier Mussolini was announced informally. For two days the two statesmen discussed the points at issue between their nations and conditions in general in central Europe. Emerging from the last of their meetings, Laval, smiling broadly, said to a group of French and Italian war veterans:



Pierre Laval and Italian war veterans.

"I am glad to tell you that Premier Mussolini and I are now in complete accord."

Without waiting for an official communique, those best informed said Laval and Il duce had reached a full agreement, the principal features of which are a joint declaration to preserve the independence of Austria, a five or six power pact of noninterference, and provisions for colonial concessions in Africa. The pact agreeing not to interfere with one another's internal affairs presumably will include Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary; and later England, France and Rumania may be asked to adhere to it.

This Franco-Italian rapprochement, in the opinion of many high officials, will go far toward insuring the maintenance of peace in Europe, and in time may lead Germany to re-enter the League of Nations.

ISLANDS in the Pacific held under mandate by Japan, and which she says she never will give up though she has left the League of Nations, are virtually closed to foreign visitors, in violation of the treaty of Washington.

The permanent mandates commission of the league has reported that sums Japan announced she spent purely for civil and commercial purposes on ports on these islands are disproportionate to the volume of commercial activity. Further particulars on the expenditure were asked in the next Japanese report.

A Tokyo representative in his previous report sought to allay "suspicions" expressed in Geneva that Japan is building fortifications or constructing naval bases in the Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone or Pelew islands, granted her after the World war.

The mandates commission has issued a communique saying "suspicions are constantly giving rise to comment in the world press, and one method of refuting them would be to afford free and unrestricted access to the islands for foreign travelers and vessels."

DEMOCRATS of Rhode Island surprised themselves and everyone else by gaining control of both houses of the state general assembly when a senate committee recounted the ballots from Portsmouth and South Kingston and declared two Democrats had been elected to the senate instead of the two Republicans who had been certified as winners by the state returning board. The Democratic legislators immediately organized the assembly, abolished the state appointed board of public safety and passed a reorganization bill to consolidate more than 80 agencies into 11 state departments.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT did not wait for the opening of congress to start his fight against immediate payment of the veterans' bonus. The commander of a Legion post in Texas wrote him for information on the matter and Mr. Roosevelt replied at length, detailing his reasons for opposing the payment. He argued that the obligation is not immediately due; that of 3,500,000 certificates outstanding, 3,038,500 veterans have borrowed \$1,600,000,000, or "more than the present worth of their bonus certificates," and that when the veterans borrowed 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates in 1931 they used the funds to discharge their debts.

This last point, according to National Commander Belgrano of the American Legion, is one of the strongest arguments for immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates.

Speaker Byrns admitted that the cash bonus bill would pass the house "because there is no opposition to it there," but he added that if the measure is finally enacted the administration will insist on some additional taxation to meet the estimated \$2,000,000,000 expenditure. It is believed the senate also will pass the bill, but leaders doubt its passage by congress over the Presidential veto that is regarded as a certainty.

TWO thousand eight hundred bills were introduced and referred to committees on the first day of the new congress, Number 1, handed in by Representative Wright (Patman) of Texas, provides for the payment of the adjusted service certificates of veterans immediately in cash through the issuance of greenbacks. Patman and other supporters of this plan call it "controlled inflation."

Lemke of North Dakota, Republican introduced a measure for the liquidation and refinancing of agricultural indebtedness. The liquidation would be carried out at a reduced rate of interest, according to the bill, by establishing an efficient credit system through the use of the federal farm loan and federal reserve banking systems. Lemke also provided for the creation of a board of agriculture to supervise the program.

Continuance of the HOLC was proposed by several congressmen. The bond issue of this agency would be increased anywhere from one billion to four and a half billion dollars in the various bills introduced on the subject

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart

Washington.—It will be remembered that prior to America's entrance into the World war, the then President Woodrow Wilson pursued an announced policy of "watchful waiting."

Mr. Wilson justified that policy on the high plane of a love for peace and the country supported him in that decision.

We are seeing a simulation of that course at present although the country is at peace and not at war. The policy of watchful waiting, adopted by President Roosevelt, has reference not to international relations but to domestic affairs. To be specific, it relates solely to the political situation in the new congress. The President is confronted, as everyone knows, with a huge bloc of extremely radical members in the house and senate and he has his hands full in compelling the congress to rubber stamp administration legislation.

Recent developments, White House pronouncements and other straws tending to show which way the wind blows indicate definitely that Mr. Roosevelt is going to avoid open clashes as far as possible. He is not going to test the mettle of the radical group too far without being sure of his ground.

Therefore, we may expect to see considerable delay in enactment of new banking legislation and in dealing with highly controversial questions centering in section 7 (a) of the national recovery act. Likewise, there will be hesitancy on the part of the administration to push forward a program of revision for the Agricultural adjustment administration and the policy of waiting may be expected to be disclosed in some other phases of legislation such as the unemployment insurance scheme.

I do not mean to convey the impression that there will be an entire absence of bills—some of them already are in the congressional hopper—dealing with these various questions. But definitely, it can be said at this time that the White House is watching congressional developments to determine just how far to the radical side it must go in order to avoid a wide open split between the ultra-radicals and the "New Deal" contingent. Just where the conservatives will figure in this picture is yet too early to determine except that certainly they can prove themselves to be thorns in the sides of the Democratic leaders at most inopportune times.

To better indicate problems confronting the President with respect to his relationship with congress, it is necessary only to call attention to that most controversial of all questions—section 7 (a) of the recovery act. This provision has had numerous interpretations placed upon it and its effect generally has been to assist the international unions in strengthening their organizations throughout American industry. Section 7 (a) specifies, in effect, that the union in any factory having the most votes speaks for all of the employees in their dealings with the plant management. This provision is what the American Federation of Labor describes as collective bargaining. It has resulted in many cases in disruption of the so-called company unions, organizations having no affiliation with any other union but usually fostered by the corporation of which the workers are employees.

The consensus among unbiased observers here seems to be that the Federation of Labor overplayed its hand last winter in enforcing such a far-reaching interpretation of section 7 (a) as to give the larger union the voice of all employees. At that time NRA, with Donald R. Richberg guiding the policy, committed itself definitely in favor of such a construction. Current developments are generally accepted as showing that either the NRA administration or union labor failed to look far enough into the future to foresee the reaction that is now taking place.

As a matter of fact, tremendous pressure is being exerted on individual members of the house and senate for a revision of this section, and something will come of it before congress adjourns. Of course, when union labor acts in concert, it usually turns the gazards of politicians very white from fear, but in the present instance, the politicians are torn between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Industrialists after all, are the boys who usually contribute to campaign funds. The politicians do not dare ignore that segment of political strength, either. Consequently, it is apparent now that there will be an attempt to rewrite section 7 (a) in a manner that will eliminate its ambiguities and take away from Mr. Richberg, now the policy director of NRA, the authority to do so much interpreting.

At the same time, the President has a problem of some consequence on his hands in the AAA. Chester Davis, the administrator, is generally regarded among Washington observers as a man with both feet on the ground. Such is not their view, however, with respect to some of the other individuals in the department.

Take H. R. Tolley, for example. Mr.

Tolley has the title of director of planning for the Agricultural Adjustment administration. His relationship with Mr. Davis is almost identical with that between Undersecretary Rexford Guy Tugwell and Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Davis is known to lean upon Mr. Tolley, but Tolley and Professor Tugwell do not always see eye to eye. So there is a personnel problem that may or may not become acute.

But as regards the congressional situation Mr. Tolley carries much more water on his shoulders than does Professor Tugwell. Readers will recall efforts made in the last session of congress to "strengthen" the agricultural adjustment act. Professor Tugwell supported those amendments and, having his head out of water, he became the target. Actually, the best information available is that while the voice was that of Tugwell, the hand was the hand of Tolley.

The common gossip now is that Mr. Tolley is presenting, rather preparing, proposals for "strengthening" the act and that he has not taken Mr. Tugwell into his plans. This being true, the suggestion is frequently heard that Mr. Tolley may commit the administration in certain directions toward regimentation of the farmers to an extent which Mr. Roosevelt does not desire to go.

Mr. Tolley is said to favor inclusion of the fruit and berry and specialty crops under federal control. This is believed to come from his California background, but regardless of its root it must be admitted its sponsor is making headway with the plans.

None can tell, however, until the details of the Tolley program are out in the open exactly what congressional reaction will be. Suffice it to say at this time that there are numerous Democrats, important Democrats at that, who do not go along with Tolley or with Tugwell, and the prediction is frequently made that Tolley's name may receive treatment as rough in congressional debate as did the name of Professor Tugwell last winter.

With respect to banking legislation radicals and conservatives likewise are at each other's throats, only this fight has become bitter already. Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve board has been made the target of a vicious attack by Senator Glass of Virginia, recognized everywhere as the outstanding financial authority among Democrats at the Capitol. Senator Glass openly charged Governor Eccles with exceeding his authority in a recent ruling requiring state banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve board to reduce their interest rate paid on time and savings deposits. These banks were reached through the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation of which they are members and with whose regulations they must comply. The Virginia senator holds that the Federal Reserve board under the guidance of Governor Eccles was responsible for this action and he was not careful in tearing off the bark in a letter stating his views. Senator Glass has forced a temporary halt in the order.

While the Eccles-Glass row may be regarded as purely a controversy between two individuals in positions of high authority, it is much more than that. It presages trouble on any banking legislation that goes farther afield than has occurred heretofore because Senator Glass is an unequivocal fighter for retention of the independence of the Federal Reserve system from treasury domination.

It is not difficult to see why Senator Glass fears such policy as the interest rate reduction. He thinks that the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation already has been figuratively swallowed by the treasury and he believes that the administration also desires the treasury to swallow the Federal Reserve board. The next logical step if the latter is accomplished, is for the treasury to seek establishment of a central bank where the currency would be under control of politicians instead of responsive to business needs as it is now with the twelve regional Federal Reserve banks in operation.

Too much attention should not be paid, in the opinion of astute observers here, to the mass of radical bills now flowing through the routine channels of introduction and reference to committees. Some of them, it is true, will become the basis of legislation later on but every house member or senator with an idea drafts it into the form of a bill and presents it in order that at sometime or other his name may be attached to the legislation. But it must be remembered that with the radical strength existing in both houses of congress some of these bills may get further through the legislative mill than they ordinarily would reach. This fact apparently justifies Mr. Roosevelt's waiting policy. But at the same time, I hear, it is subjecting the administration to a fresh outburst of criticism among that segment of the population which would like to know what the administration policy is.

Radical Bills

Another Problem

# BRISBANE THIS WEEK

A Long Swim Money Flows West \$5 for \$3.39 Not So Barren

The new year, 1936, latest contribution of Father Time to the long chain of beads called "eternity," is here, and we are in it.

We shall continue to read opinions and rumors, plans and criticism of plans, in our slow progress to prosperity's shore. It is a long swim when you are thrown overboard in the middle of Lake Superior. This country was thrown overboard in another lake of superior prosperity and unlimited expectations back in 1923.

Farmers, newspapers devoted to the farmers' interest, big bankers of the East, are interested in the fact that the money tide that for so long flowed from producers in the West to accumulators in the East, is now flowing in the other direction.

The money tide goes out toward the farms of wheat raisers and stock, in the West and Middle West, and to the cotton farmers in the South. It is as though the Great Lakes had been tilted upward at the eastern end, and the waters sent rushing toward the Rocky mountains.

The tide will not flow long in that western direction, probably. Men that have the mortgages and collect the interest accumulate the money, in the long run.

Long ago, a man wagered that he would stand on London bridge offering genuine gold sovereigns for a shilling each and find few takers. The gold sovereigns were genuine, but nobody would buy. Mel Smith, a circus official called "Lucky" Smith, bet that Los Angeles citizens would refuse to buy genuine \$5 bills for \$3.39. Hundreds walked by, looked at the genuine bills. Some cried "Fake!" Only two purchased. "Lucky" Smith won a \$100 wager.

Many Americans wish they had been as skeptical about certain stock back in 1929.

The distinguished George W. Russell of Ireland, who signs his writings "AE," says, "I am always struck by the terrible barrenness of rural life in America." He thinks we must "find some way to enrich it," and if we don't, "then the disease which destroyed ancient Italy will eat into America. You will no longer feed yourselves, and you will be struck with palsy of bread and circuses."

Mr. Russell may find greater richness in Irish farmhouses, but it is a richness of the character and of the mind, not of surroundings. There is little barrenness about, other than intellectual, in our rural life with its automobile, radio, moving pictures within easy reach, rural delivery, porcelain bath tubs, mail order catalogues, prayer meetings, revivals, annual circuses, the public library, soon reached by automobile.

Next summer our ships of war, "venturing almost to Oriental waters," will engage in far-flung war games covering more than 5,000,000 square miles of the Pacific ocean.

How interesting that will be, and how rapidly those ships would come running home to hide away in port if a few large bombing planes should sail out from Asia, from Tokyo or Russia's Vladivostok, over those 5,000,000 square miles of the Pacific, and drop explosive bombs and poison gas bombs on the battleships!

Geological explorers from the Byrd expedition, near the South pole, report important veins of mineral quartz, discovered in mountains along the coast of Marie Byrd Land.

If the geologists should bring back actual samples rich in gold, how quickly men would find a way to reach those mountains, how indifferent to death they would be in the effort to get there!

We have piled up in Washington already \$8,000,000,000 worth of gold. What would happen if Byrd should discover a mountain containing \$1,000,000,000,000 in gold? That would be overdoing it, for instantly our \$8,000,000,000 in gold would shrink in value to almost nothing, and the gold metal would be only metal, not precious.

In Kansas a terrific dust storm, hiding the sun, suggests that the Agricultural department help farmers by developing some temporary covercrop that could be sown on wheat and corn fields when the crops come off, a nitrogen-fixing plant if possible. It would protect dusty surfaces from high winds and be plowed under, contributing humus, before the next planting.

In the Northwest, farmers have used the "duckfoot" cultivator, which cuts a path 80 feet wide, going through the roots of weeds and not destroying the protection of the stubble from wind and the washing of heavy rains.

A wise motto of earlier days was: "When in doubt, refrain."

In Russia and other countries where the will of one takes the place of slow decisions by the majority, the maxim reads:

"When in doubt, shoot."

Moscow reports 14 more executed to avenge the killing of Sergel Kirov, making 117 lives taken to expiate that one murder.

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# HILLTOPS CLEAR

## By EMLIE LORING

WNU Service.

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### SYNOPSIS

Prudence Schuyler comes to Prosperity Farm to make a new life for herself and her brother, David, his health broken by tragedy. The second day on her farm Prue falls from the barn loft into the arms of Rodney Gerard, rich young man, a neighbor. There is at once a mutual attraction, but Prudence suspects him since her sister's husband ran away with her brother's wife. Len Calloway tries to buy Prue's timber, but she contracts with Rod to dispose of the trees. David comes to the farm. Prue accompanies Rod and Jean, Rod's thirteen-year-old niece, to a circus. Chicot, an old clown, is accidentally killed. He was the grandfather of Milly Gooch, one of the circus riders. Rod became friendly with Milly when she lived on Prosperity Farm. Calloway intimidates laborers so that they cannot be hired to cut the timber for Rodney Gerard. Milly Gooch breaks her engagement to Calloway; he believes Rod was the cause and has since been his enemy. After Chicot's death Rod calls on Milly to see if he can be of any help. Prue sees in a newspaper a flashlight picture of him with Milly. Rodney goes to New York for timber cutters, taking David with him to help select men from among the Rescue Mission hangers-on. Rod sends word of his coming, with a crew of laborers.

### CHAPTER VIII—Continued

“Light the lamp, Jean,” said Prudence.  
Jane Mack clutched her shoulder. “No! No! The conflict might see and s-shoot. I know folks.”  
“Pull yourself together. Wait till I’ve drawn the hangings, Jean.”  
“Don’t go near those windows, Miss Prue.”  
“None sense, Macky. All right, Jean. Light the lamp.”  
Spooky shadows cast by the wavering flashlight skulked into corners as a soft glow suffused the room.  
“That’s better. The light will send your bad dream hustling, Macky. Sit down and tell us what happened.”  
Jane Mack twisted her bony hands. Jean, in her candy-striped pajamas, put her arm about Prue’s waist. The woman smiled.  
“You two girls think I’ve had a dream, don’t you? Well, I haven’t. I was just getting into bed—I thought I heard a door creak down here. I stole down quietly. I didn’t want to scare you. I tipped to this door. A man was flashing a light over that!” She pointed a blanched finger toward the safe. “You’d left it unlocked.”  
“I knew in a minute ’twas the escaped prisoner I’d been expecting. I guess I gurgled. He pulled his hat lower over his eyes. Pointed his light straight at my face, so I couldn’t see anything.”  
“Got you covered. Make a s-sound, woman, an’ I’ll s-shoot!” he hissed.  
Prudence’s eyes widened with incredulity. Could this vibrant, dramatic woman be the taciturn, dour spinster who cooked and scrubbed for her every day?  
Jane Mack swallowed hard. “All I could think of was the money you had tied up in those jewels, Miss Prue, an’ what ’twould mean if you lost them. What was this old body of mine good for, anyway? So I yelled.”  
“I’ll say you yelled. Then what did the man do?” Jean demanded. “Did he shoot?”  
“If he did, I didn’t know it.”  
“Perhaps he sneaked in to look around because he was born here or his father died here; we haven’t had one of those old-timers drop in on us for a week.”  
Jane Mack sniffed. “Better look and see if the ‘old-timer’ got any of your jewels.”  
“Never mind the jewels, Macky. I deserve to lose them for forgetting to close the safe. Sure you are not hurt?”  
“Sure, Miss Prue.”  
Jean was on her knees before the safe frantically examining the white packets when Prudence reached it. She looked up with frightened eyes.  
“Gone!” she whispered.  
“What’s gone?”  
“The emerald and diamonds!”  
“You ought to set the sheriff after that convict,” Jane Mack insisted for the third time the next afternoon.  
At the kitchen table Prudence was snipping the stems of the roses before placing them in vases of fresh water. Impulsively she put an arm about Jean’s shoulder and hugged her as the child drew a long, hard breath. She knew what she was thinking, knew that she was remembering the look in her father’s eyes as he had asked if the jewels were kept in the house. Of course, Walter Gerard had not stolen the gems, he wouldn’t fall so low as that, but—  
“I’ll wait until Mr. David comes, Macky. He will be here so soon that we had better consult him before we enter complaint.”  
“Well, of course, if you can afford to lose that emerald and the diamonds, Miss Prue, it’s up to you. If you’d seen what I saw in my tescup this morning—” With a sniff Jane Mack disappeared into the pantry.

They were too early for the train. In the village they indulged lavishly in ice-cream cones, and still the minutes lagged.  
“Let’s drive out the pond road a little way, Jean.”  
Prue’s thoughts wandered. Why had Dave decided to stay at High Ledges? It would make it awkward for her. Of course, she would want to see Dave daily; equally, of course, distrusting Rodney Gerard as she did, she couldn’t go to High Ledges.  
Rodney! She had wondered if Calloway had forged that letter about the check. After Jean’s revelation about the photograph she had found in her uncle’s desk, how could she doubt any more? Walter Gerard had been right, the unfinished word was love, of course. “Flitting from flower to flower!” Mrs. Wait had been right, too; her brother-in-law was unreliable. He was the type of man Julie had married.  
She must put the Gerards out of her mind. They were becoming an obsession. Her own affairs needed all her attention. Who had stolen the jewels? The escaped convict? She did not believe it any more than she believed that Walter Gerard was the thief.  
“Here comes Mr. Calloway in that snappy red car of his.”  
Jean’s excited whisper set Prue’s pulses quickstepping. Calloway on his way to the village! How soon was the train due? She pushed back her gloves. Maddening. She had forgotten her wrist watch. Jim Armstrong had said: “I wish Calloway might be providentially called out of town an hour or so before that train arrives.”  
Evidently Providence was busy elsewhere. Could she stop him? “Success” was in line with the pasture bars from which a path—now a mere shadow under the snow—led uphill to the southerly boundary of her property, The Hundreds. That gave her an idea. She would ask him to show her the trees he wanted to cut. It would be adventure with a capital A to lead him off the scent, and she loved adventure. She gripped Jean’s arm.  
“Stop a minute! Drive the car home, K. K. Don’t go to the village. At the crossroads take the turn to the right; that will bring you to the back of the red brick house.”  
“What’s the big idea?”  
“I’ll ask Len Calloway to show me where he wants to cut. If he consents, I will keep him away from the village until the new gang is at High Ledges.”  
“Good afternoon, Mr. Calloway,” Prudence acknowledged the sweep of the dark-eyed man’s ten-gallon hat with gay friendliness. “This is a clear case of thought transference. I suppose seeing that path to The Hundreds brought you to my mind. I hate quarrelling with my neighbors. It’s so—so tenement-housey. Can’t we arbitrate? Perhaps when you have time you’ll tramp over the land with me and show me what to cut—but I’m detaining you. Drive on, Jean.”  
“Just a minute!” Calloway’s nearest eyes were triumphant. “What’s the matter with now, Miss Schuyler? My business at the village can wait. What say if we take that tramp now? This snow won’t amount to much.”  
Prudence smiled the most radiant smile in her not limited repertoire.  
“I’m all for it, if you are, Mr. Calloway. I’m the original ‘Do-it-now’ girl.”  
She looked intently at Jean. “Wait here, won’t you, K. K. I—”  
“Don’t have the kid wait. I’ll take you home, Miss Schuyler.”  
“That would help. Drive very carefully, Jean, and straight home, remember. Tell Miss Mack that Mr. Calloway is personally conducting me over The Hundreds. Go out to the barn and tell Mr. Sl. He and I were planning to set an incubator this afternoon, but that can wait.” Having posted which two sentinels on the ramparts of protection, she stepped over the bars that Calloway lowered.  
“Gone!” she whispered.  
“What’s gone?”  
“The emerald and diamonds!”  
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gang would be on its way to High Ledges, and Calloway was here! Prudence lowered her lids. She felt as if her eyes were twinkling stars of triumph.  
“Suppose I agreed to let you cut my timber, would you still try to stop Rodney Gerard?”  
Calloway, who had started on again, turned. Prudence stopped so as better to preserve the distance between them. His massive figure blocked the trail where it divided and ran east and west.  
“Do you mean that you’ll chuck Rod Gerard and give me the contract to cut? Do you mean that?”  
His eyes burned red as he hurled the question. Perhaps it was the shadow of his theatrical hat that gave the effect. Whatever the cause, she didn’t like it, Prudence told herself. She would back track as soon as she was sure the men were well away from the village.  
“Can’t a girl change her mind?” Calloway’s eyes flamed. He caught her shoulder. She shook off his hand.  
“Don’t!”  
“Sorry. I didn’t mean any harm, Miss Schuyler. Say listen, I’m a just man, but I don’t stop at anything, get me, anything when I’ve been double-crossed. I’ll pay Rodney Gerard for interfering in my affairs—it goes back long before he thought of cutting timber—if I never do anything else in my life, but I don’t want a fight with you. I’m crazy about you. Marry me, and I’ll cut your logs, sell them, and turn the money over to you. You can have your own bank account.”  
“Oh, c-can I! You don’t r-really mean it? Your romantic attack of the subject thrills me.”  
She must not chuckle like that, and she had better cut out sarcasm, she warned herself. How long since the whistle had blown? She hated the eyes looking down at her. He was coming nearer. Perhaps he was a little mad. Violent-tempered people sometimes ended that way. Should she make a break into the woods. Of course, Calloway would follow, and somehow she would elude him. She couldn’t get lost.  
“Well?”  
“Really, Mr.—Len—you’ve surprised me so that I’m all jittery.”  
Her laugh made no dent in his glowing regard.  
“I’m not in the habit of snapping up an offer of a heart and hand. You must allow me time to think.” She pushed back the sleeve of her cardigan. “My word! Have I dropped my wrist watch? I must go back. David gave it to me and I wouldn’t lose it for all the timber in the world. Please help me hunt for it.”  
Her suggestion roused opposition, as she had hoped it would.  
“We’re going on. Looking the layout over was your idea. Don’t be a quitter. I’ve got you here; you’ll stay. I’ll go back for the watch. I can find it quicker alone. Wait here.”  
Taking compliance for granted, he stalked back. As he disappeared around a bend, Prudence darted along the trail which turned sharply east.  
She went on cautiously looking for the blaze on trees. No sign of human occupation. She stopped to listen. Was Calloway following? Did he think her a quitter? She wasn’t. She was to use a favorite legal term of David’s, merely “in the exercise of due care.” while she diverted his attention from the village.  
The trees thinned. What was that sound? A brook! She couldn’t be far from home if it was the stream which crossed her lower meadow. She climbed a high bank, drew a long, ragged breath of relief. No danger of being lost now. She had her bearings.  
“Hullo! Hullo—!”  
Calloway shouting. A thin gray fog of doubt dimmed her satisfaction in the success of her role of Providence. Perhaps her idea hadn’t been such a knockout after all. She had better get home. The trail on the other side,

a little way down-stream, looked familiar. She would wade to that.  
Zowie, the water was icy. She slipped on slimy, concealed rocks, splashed through pebbly shallows, plunged into a good pool.  
“I’ll bet I gave the trout the thrill of their lives,” she said aloud, as she pulled herself up by shrubs to the bank. A fresh blaze! She had seen Jim Armstrong slash it. She was on the home trail now! Better rest for a moment.  
“Hullo—!”  
The call set her nerves vibrating. It didn’t frighten her, but she didn’t like it. It was too near. The woods seemed to be closing in on her. She hated the feeling. She couldn’t be mistaken about this trail. She was sure that she had been on it before. She must get into the open. She was freezing.  
She ran as swiftly as clutching bushes and treacherous tree roots permitted. Her cold, wet skirts lashed her knees; her teeth chattered. How long could she keep this pace? Darn! What fend had looped that root across the trail? She picked herself up. Ouch! What a lump! Lucky she had struck in the middle of her forehead, not under her eyes.  
What was that? Was she just seeing things, or was it—a log cabin! She had been following the freshly blazed trail to her cabin instead of one to the clearing! What difference did it make? There was a chimney. She could get warm.  
She stumbled toward it. Threw herself against the door. It opened! The breaks were with her! She plunged in. Lost her balance. Some one caught her.  
She stared unbelievably. Closed her eyes. Opened them. She was awake. Every hard-drawn breath had been wasted; every step she had run, every fall had been futile. Calloway’s furious, triumphant eyes blazed down at her.

### CHAPTER IX

Sudden, uncontrollable panic shook Prudence. In the tense silence she stared up into Calloway’s inscrutable face.  
“Thought you’d double-cross me, didn’t you? There are several trails to this cabin.”  
At his harsh voice her mind and courage sprang to arms.  
“My cabin, isn’t it? I had no idea it was so—so luxurious.”  
She forced her eyes to move slowly, as if appraisingly from the antlers over the fireplace to the water bucket on the bench by the door, on to the wood pile near the hearth with an ax leaning against it. That ax—she looked away quickly. Calloway must not suspect that it had seemed like meeting an unexpected friend.  
“Rather nice. I came here the other day with Jim Armstrong, but we didn’t come in.”  
She was talking against time. Surely Jean must have reached the red brick house by this time. Must have told someone where she was.  
“Better sit down,” Calloway suggested with sickening suavety. He pushed forward a wooden chair.  
“Thank you. I prefer to stand here.” Prudence caught hold of the great shelf of rock, which served as a mantel, with a grip which turned her nails white.  
“Suit yourself. When you beat it, I figured that any path you’d take would lead here. I took a short cut and started the fire. There were red coals; someone’s been using the place. Sorry I can’t provide a lamp. It’s getting dark outside.”  
If Prudence had distrusted the man back on the trail, she hated him now, hated his mocking smile to which the flickering light gave a Satanic twist. She took a step forward.  
“Then we had better start home at once. I’m wet and c-cold.”  
In one move he was between her and the door.  
TO BE CONTINUED.



Prudence Dashed Along the Trail Which Turned Sharply East.

### Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH

BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD  
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

### THESE "GOSH-AWFUL" HEALTH WORRIERS

The other day when I was in an elevator in one of the tall office buildings in Chicago, the guard stopped at a lower floor to let a woman on. She was in an irate humor, to say the least.  
“Why didn’t you stop on your trip down before?” she demanded. “You saw me standing there.”  
“How could I know you wanted to get on?” countered the guard.  
“You didn’t press the button.”  
“And do you think,” said the woman, “that I’ll put my finger on that bell with all the germs there are on it? Everybody pushes that button.”  
The guard shook his head.

“Lady,” he said, “you’ll have a gosh-awful time going through life if you worry about the germs on bells and door-knobs. How do you think you can escape them?”  
Every one, particularly the physician, has met these worrying types of individuals. And the trouble is, that they give not only themselves, but every one connected with them a gosh-awful time. You can have no rest when you are with them. They make life miserable worrying about germs; they crane their necks hunting for drafts, so that some one has to jump up constantly opening and shutting doors and windows; and they’re always wondering about their digestions. You can’t mention a food in their presence without getting a long harangue about whether it is good or not good for them.

Health officials sometimes think that the indigestion worriers are increasing out of proportion to the increase in the population. Certainly the advertisements in the newspapers and magazines and on sign boards throughout the country that advocate cures for indigestion, sour stomach and dyspepsia, seem to be growing in number, and if these patent medicines did not have buyers, the advertising about them could not be so extensive. Indeed, one might divide the adult population into two groups; those that suffer from indigestion and those that do not.

Most of the digestion worriers are underweight; they have dried, leathery skins, puckered and wrinkled foreheads and a bored and self-sacrificing expression about the eyes; usually they are past the age of thirty-five. In every case they have too much time to think about themselves.

Our bodies are always with us. In the absence of other mental occupations, the worrier makes his body an all-important and ever-engrossing subject of thought. He creates an artificial little world around himself where in he lives exclusively. He is out of tune with his environment. He doesn’t react as other people do to things that happen. His first impulse is to consider the possible ill effect these happenings might have on him. The woman who did not want to push the elevator bell because many other hands had pushed it, thought only of herself. She would be highly offended if a person coming after her did not want to touch a door knob that she had touched. She would always be holy in her own opinion, and no one else could ever be.

The indigestion worriers become food faddists. They cannot eat anything that is fried; they think a combination of milk and fish is poison. They cannot eat starches and meats at the same meal. They believe one thing this month and another thing next month. The errors in diet made by worriers are enough to put them ultimately under a physician’s care. Constantly wondering if their food will agree with them is not a healthful pastime. As time goes on, the worrier avoids more and more foods, with the result that his diet become more and more unbalanced, and the consequence is that he worries still more. It is a vicious cycle that often culminates in a hospital bed.

To the physician the worrier is always a health hazard. When his physical resistance is worn down, as it will be, he becomes good soil for bacteria.

And then he not only is apt to get a disease himself, but he is also apt to transmit it to others. Because the worrier, thinking only of himself, is not usually concerned about protecting other people from his disease germs.

If you have a worrier in your family, you are not likely to make him see the unwisdom of his ways by lecturing him. You had best bend your energies in getting him interested in a hobby—something that will make him cognizant that there is a world outside himself.

And if he is the food worrier type, then don’t play up to his whims. It is a mistake to say anxiously to the food worrier, “Would you like to have this, dear or would you rather have me fix you something else?” Put a well-balanced meal before him, and then let him take it or leave it. That may seem harsh treatment for “sensitive stomachs,” but the World War army life cured many food worriers.

Of course, if the food worrier has really developed an intestinal upset, he will need a diet. But the physician should then prescribe the diet—not the worrier.

© Western Newspaper Union.

### Housewife's Idea Now



### Use Sour Milk.

Sour milk can be used just the same as sweet milk. Add one-third of a teaspoonful of baking soda for each cup of the sour milk you use. Then proceed to add exactly the same ingredients as if sweet milk were being used. Many housewives think it makes better biscuits than sweet milk. THE HOUSEWIFE.

Safe on Earth  
A pedestrian crossed a traffic-filled street while looking up at an airplane overhead. Three buses shaved him so closely that his beard didn’t appear again for a week, the wind from six passing cars raised the nap on his last year’s suit, one five-passenger car removed the shine from the back of his left shoe, and the drivers of seven others of assorted makes, while stripping their gears in an effort to avoid him, also stripped their vocabularies of every known high-powered adjective. After stumbling over the curbstone on the further side of the road the pedestrian was heard to murmur: “My gracious, those aviators lead dangerous lives.—Utica Observer Dispatch.

### Point of View

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them!

### CUTICURA Relieves Skin Troubles

Bathe the affected parts freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Pure and healing, these super-creamy emollients bring quick relief and soon heal itching, burning, scaly skin affections, eczema, pimples, rashes and all forms of skin troubles.

Keep the Ointment 50¢ and 10¢. Sample each free. Address: “Cuticura,” Dept. 303, Malden, Mass.

### PARKER'S HAIR BALM

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-gists. Hiscoc Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

### OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION

JUDGE LEHMAN, HUMBOLDT, KANS.

### Beautiful SKIN.

—needs more than cosmetics

Beauty of skin comes from within. With consistent use of Garfield Tea, the complexion improves with increasing beauty. It is the only tea that is naturally with Garfield Tea. Helps relieve the congestion of the bowels, cleanses the system, and is a healthful and refreshing beverage.

FREE SAMPLE. Write to Garfield Tea Co., 125 Broadway, N. Y.

### GARFIELD TEA

### DON'T GUESS BE SURE!

There are many cough remedies. They come and go constantly. But if your throat feels dry, is raw, or sore, ask your druggist for something Kemp's Balsam. For three generations it has given prompt and sure relief to irritated throats, stopped coughs and prevented serious illness. Let others experiment—but you insist upon "time tried".

### KEMP'S BALSAM

By the Makers of Lane's Cold Tablets

WNU-2 2-25

### FEEL TIRED, ACHY—"ALL WORN OUT?"

Get Rid of Poisons That Make You Ill

Is a constant headache keeping you miserable? Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; attacks of dizziness, rheumatic pains, swollen feet and ankles? Do you feel tired, nervous—all unstrung? Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits poisons to stay in the blood and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They help the kidneys cleanse the blood of health-detracting poisons. Doan's Pills are used and recommended the world over. Get them from any druggist.

### DOAN'S PILLS



