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Industrial News Affecting the Nation's Welfare--- a Brief Summary

Furnished The Reporter Readers by the
National Association of Manufacturers

America Must Choose

The day is fast approaching when the great masses of Americans, speaking through elected public officials, must make an important choice. Two questions await to be decided, as follows:

"Will we seek a return of prosperity and the return of millions to private employment through the stimulation of business by following sound principles?" or "Will we still continue to delay recovery while using the depression to push through social reforms which may or may not aid the country over a period of years?"

There is a widespread agreement today among those who study trade trends that recovery is ours for the taking. Business barometers point upward. But while business seeks to push ahead it finds artificial obstacles in the way. Muddle-headed legislation is pressed in Congress, legislation which even its sponsors do not contend is immediately necessary to aid recovery. They merely think that now is the time to get their theories through. Organized minorities make arbitrary demands without thought of the effects upon other sections of the country. They give Congress the jitters and these shakers are quickly communicated to the country, with resultant slowing down of business.

The veterans ask for their bonus. The aged ask for the Townsend bill. The Huey Long followers want to share the wealth. A few labor leaders want power to unionize all workers and collect dues. Another group wants a legislated 30-hour work week for industrial workers while farmers work from "can't see to can't see." These demands come from outside. From inside the Administration come further demands for social reforms—unemployment insurance, elimination of holding companies, and the like.

It is unfortunate that Congress had to meet at this time and face these clamorous demands, any one of which might well halt the march toward recovery.

The answer is that the sooner Congress enacts necessary legislation—measures designed strictly to speed recovery for city dwellers and farmers—and departs homeward, the sooner we will re-employ the idle.

Hamstringing Enterprise Hurts Nation, Says DuPont

From the standpoint of one who has helped build one of America's great enterprises, giving employment to thousands of men and luxuries to millions of families, Lammot du Pont gave warning recently against attempts "to stimulate recovery through abandonment of old principles and adoption of new."

"It is vital that established business enterprises be encouraged to operate on a profitable basis, by keeping taxation and other burdens upon industry within bounds," the nationally known industrialist said, "and by letting it be known what the nature and extent of the tax burden is going to be."

"This also applies to new business ventures. The money required to launch a new venture can only come from funds which other companies or individuals are able to accumulate over and above their operating and maintenance expenses. If such funds are taxed to too great a degree, it is virtually impossible to expand established industries or to start new ones. On the other hand, if new enterprise is encouraged, it will increase activity and take up some of the slack in employment.

"This, in turn, relieves the Government of a proportionate part of the relief program."

300 Jobs Offered, but Workers Absent

In graphic terms the story was told in New York recently of the effects of paying relief funds which compete with those which the jobless would earn in private employment.

In New Jersey a poor youth, through an advertisement in a farm paper, offered to work for \$10 a month and board. Within two weeks over 300 replies were received, some offering more money.

"I advertised recently for a poor friend of mine," the New Jersey citizen said, "and within a week I received more than 280 answers. The rest have come in since then. My friend got a job, his brother took another. Would you believe it, I offered the remainder to the various agencies here, but I got the horse laught."

Automobile Workers Avoid Joining Unions

According to figures announced by the Automobile Labor Board, created by President Roosevelt, 69.5 per cent of those voting for representatives declined to affiliate with any organization.

Out of the 146,000 votes cast, only seven per cent favored the American Federation of Labor, although union officials had claimed to represent the workers in the industry.

Washington Snap Shots

Present indications are that Congress will not adjourn before June and it may be in session even longer.

Washington observers are more and more of the opinion that new legislation involving NRA, a compulsory 30 hour work week, and the measure to set up a permanent Labor Board to dictate to workers and employers, should not be undertaken without first finding out whether the present laws are valid.

Before leaving for his trip, President Roosevelt gave out a list of legislation which he considered "must" before congressional adjournment. Amendments of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to increase the dictatorial authority of Sec'y Wallace, the arbitrary 30-hour work week, and the Wagner bill to recruit workers into unions were not on the list.

Arrangements For I. O. O. F. Observance Are Nearly Completed

Invitations have been issued to those who naturally would be invited to attend the anniversary observance, and now that the arrangements have about all been completed aside from a few minor details, the programs will be printed and distributed among guests and those who are planning to attend. It is impossible to tell just how many will attend in the after-



noon, but the committee is thinking that for the degree work there may be around seventy-five in attendance, and for the parade a hundred or even more will take part, and it is hoped that the day will be such that a large number of our people will witness this unusual gathering. The men, belonging to the military branch of the Order, will be in uniform and will present a handsome appearance. As an escort, the Antrim Drum Corps will perform this service and give a splendid account of itself.

For the banquet, arrangements are being made to care for about one hundred and twenty, and very

likely as many as this number will be given the close attention they deserve. Everything will be done for their entertainment at this hour that seems necessary; our guests must be well cared for.

The entertainment in the evening for the families of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs will be held in Town hall, and the committee hope and trust that the hall will be packed to the doors. A splendid attraction has been engaged which will furnish a full evening's entertainment, and it comes to Antrim highly recommended. May the program be such as will long be remembered for its excellency.

On Monday evening, April 15, Mt. Crotched Encampment, No. 35, I. O. O. F., will confer the patriarchal degree on a class of eight candidates, at their regular meeting in Odd Fellows' hall. It is hoped a large number of members will be in attendance. After this class of candidates receive the Patriarchal degree, they will be ready for the Golden Rule degree, which will be conferred on Saturday afternoon, April 27, by Monadnock Encampment, No. 10, of Keene.

A few members of the local Encampment visited Monadnock Encampment, in Keene, last week Wednesday evening, for the purpose of making further arrangements for the anniversary observance of Odd Fellowship which is scheduled for Saturday, April 27. The exercises begin at three o'clock and continue through afternoon and evening.

Topics of the Day Presented to Reporter Readers in Concise Form

Total expenditures for public education in New Hampshire in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, were \$831,541.16, it is stated in the biennial report of the state Board of Education, printed last week. Total revenue was \$948,039.59, and there was an unexpended balance at the end of the year of \$66,498.43.

When one reads so much about what is going on in this great country of ours, and what is possibly taking place or likely to take place in many of the other countries, one wonders if "free speech and noise" do not make more trouble than many of the other things that are constantly being made use of as propaganda.

Much has been said about the "pink slips" which had to be filled out and returned with the Federal income tax statement, in March just past, making publicity of one's return much easier than formerly. By a vote of 53 to 16, the U. S. Senate has concurred in a measure passed by the House which provides that the pink slips shall not be made public. Everyone who had to make a Federal return will readily understand just what this means.

A prominent trial justice, in speaking of the auto driver who takes a single drink of the stuff that intoxicates, said that immediately the driver is under "the influence." This does not mean, the justice explained, that he is intoxicated or drunk, but that just the moment this stuff enters the brain, sense becomes deadened—if only the least bit—and then he most certainly is under "the influence." This statement is clear enough for anyone to understand.

It is hoped that the Republicans will not become too much elated over the Republican victories in Michigan, and think that the tide has safely turned away from the New Dealers which plan was only temporary in this mid-western state as it turned out. Party men and women everywhere who want to see things riding prosperously

on the back of the elephant must continue to work even harder than they already have if they expect to see their hopes and wishes realized.

Julian Mason, vice president of the National Republican Builders, writing in the New York Herald Tribune about the "reawakening of Republicans," lists the men now named as possible Republican candidates for the Presidency in 1936 in this order: Herbert Hoover, John G. Winant, Frank Knox, Governor Merriam of California, Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, Governor Landon of Kansas, Ogden Mills, James W. Wadsworth, Senators Vandenberg, McNary and Dickinson.

These are all good men, but the order of appearance should be changed somewhat.

In re-reading that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, which recites the grievances which impelled the American colonies to rise and throw off the British yoke, we were struck by a paragraph which appealed to us with a new significance. Referring to King George, III, it declared, says the Milford Cabinet:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out our substance."

It appears that "swarms of officers" were distasteful to the sturdy forefathers. What would they say to the army of office-holders who "harass our people and eat out our substance" today?

Every session of Congress and every session of the state legislature enacts laws creating new offices. Seldom is an office once established ever abolished, except to create a different and more expensive office or offices, in its place.

Office-holders' salaries are often raised, but never lowered. Some day, possibly, a majority of the voters will rebel, as did the early fathers, and by their ballots, instead of bullets, call a halt on those legislators whose chief aim appears to be the increase of public pay-rolls.

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Busy Dictators
Hitler, Peace Angel
Lie Test for Hauptmann?

All Heard the Moans

Europe's dictators borrow ideas from each other. Mussolini, perhaps unconsciously, copied Renzi, who ended violently. Hitler saw how well Mussolini's idea worked and adopted it. Dolfuss tried it in Vienna, ended badly.

Kemal Pasha has made a success of it thus far in Turkey, throwing sultans overboard. Mohammed, the fez, veils for women and

Arthur Brisbane. Kemal says, "If Hitler can defy the league and kick over the Versailles treaty, so can I." He will fortify the Dardanelles, in spite of the treaty that created a neutral zone adjoining the narrow water passage that separates Europe from Asia, at Constantinople.

Hitler, turning with a rapidity that would startle any worm, now declares himself guardian angel of Europe, offering to start a world peace guaranteed to last 20 years. That would depend on Japan and Russia.

There is a scientific test for lying. Try as he may to control himself, a man lying undergoes physical and psychological changes that a certain scientific apparatus reproduces in a "graph" when the lying begins.

Mrs. Hauptmann, her husband sentenced to death for kidnapping the Lindbergh baby, suggests that her husband be subjected to the "lie test," adding, "he would be freed instantly."

He could not be "freed instantly" because the law does not yet recognize the "lie test" as conclusive, but the experiment would be interesting. The framing of questions, which should be put in fewest possible words and as startlingly as possible, would be important.

New Jersey's Attorney General Willenitz, who brought about the conviction, would be the man to frame the questions.

Consider the principal of the Schaff Junior High school at Parma, Ohio. That principal, having decided to beat boys caught smoking in the school

building, using his microphone, ordered all classes and all noise stopped throughout the school while the five boys were "paddled" near the microphone for the whole school to hear.

The story goes, "Startled students next heard the 'Whack! Whack!' of the paddles and the moans of the culprits."

A girl baby two weeks old, smiling pretty, dressed in pink and white, found abandoned in a New York hallway, was taken to the Foundling hospital, a sort of "pound" for lost children.

If a good-looking chow, Boston bull or Irish wolfhound two weeks old had been found, there would be a thousand only too glad to take and care for it. Our alleged cousins the chimpanzees could hardly believe that.

There are miracles of various kinds, even in healing leprosy. It can be done, as the Bible shows, by supernatural power. It can be done by science. Jacintho Moura, Portuguese chemist, in Rio de Janeiro, smashed a finger, and while suffering acute pain accidentally dipped the finger in a liquid vegetable extract that he was preparing. This vegetable liquid, obtained from a wild Brazilian plant, mixed with chamois oil, according to Dr. Fernando Terra, director of the Rio de Janeiro hospital, has already cured 17 lepers.

Some accidents are valuable. The injured finger showed the way to an important cure.

At Kovno, Lithuania, four Nazis are sentenced to death on the gallows for plotting to separate Memel from Lithuania. Mr. Hitler, deeply grieved by the fate of four Nazis, is said to have protested to Sir John Simon, although it is not clear what that Britisher could do about it. The opinions of two ladies whose heads were recently chopped off, by order of Chancellor Hitler, would be interesting, but will never be known. Once the head is chopped expression of opinion ceases.

Mussolini says "Italy offers the world a spectacle of calm," and promptly raises his army to 660,000 men, promising to make it 2,000,000. He says, "Let it be clear that our desire for peace is backed by several million bayonets." That is calm for Mussolini.

Congressman Patman, Texas Democrat, puts the bonus matter in few words. He says those that insist on issuing interest-bearing bonds are managing a scheme to pay "two billions to coupon clippers and two billions to veterans."

Why make taxpayers pay the two billions to "bond clippers" when it is not necessary?

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Wins Wide Distinction as Collector of Violins

Milwaukee Man Is Expert on Rare Old Fiddles.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Stradivarius to Henry Stern of this city is something that has not only served as an interesting hobby throughout many years, but has also earned for him the title of connoisseur of such rare old instruments. Not less than twenty-four examples of the famous Stradivarius have passed through Mr. Stern's hands during the course of sixty years, which is really only a slight detail in the history of his once grand collection.

Mr. Stern, whose vocation is finance and accounting, has shown a zealous interest in the violins since he was seven years old. This interest, however, never for once entered the professional realm, nor was Mr. Stern ever a dealer in violins. He played the violin, and played it well. Even now he is head of a string quartet which began way back in the '80s; but the members of this little group play strictly for their own pleasure.

Just an Amateur.

Yet, though but an amateur in all the dealings he has ever had with the violin, Mr. Stern today is recognized throughout the world as an authority on the instrument. And because of his abundant knowledge in this field, owners of rare old violins often seek his advice, according to the Milwaukee Journal. "It has been the supreme joy of my life that I have been able to make the acquaintance of some of the greatest violins of all time," said Mr. Stern.

At one time he had in his home close to \$500,000 worth of violins, which included two genuine Stradivarii and many famous violins of other makes. All of these, however, were disposed of recently and the sole remainder of his once famous collection is a Gaspara de Salo, once owned by Ole Bull, eminent Norwegian violinist.

The Gaspara de Salo is the violin Mr. Stern plays in the quartet. It was made about the time of Martin Luther's death, Mr. Stern believes, and came into his possession through the widow of a friend named Rostav, who had acquired it from Ole Bull himself.

Had Big Collection.

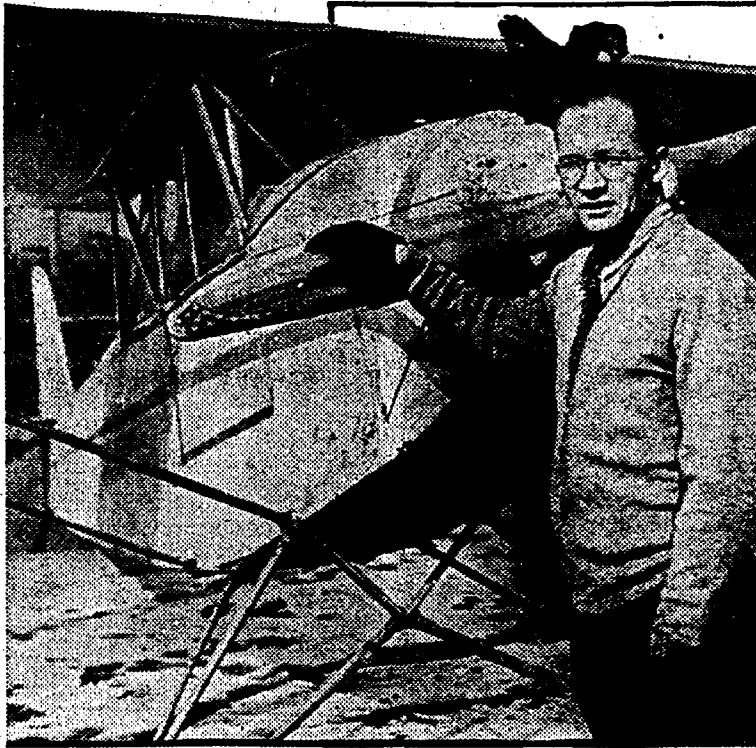
Inside the Gaspara de Salo, when Mr. Stern first acquired it, was the name Vuillaume, written in pencil, together with six or seven other signatures. In having it restrung a few years ago,

the names were in some way rubbed out, an incident which he regrets, because Jean Baptiste Vuillaume is revered by violin lovers in much the same manner as they think of Stradivarius.

In addition to his private collection of noted instruments, Mr. Stern has had under his roof more Stradivarius violins at one time than any other person or museum in the world. At various times collectors, dealers and famous violinists have left genuine Stradivarii in his home. Among these "guest" instruments are the Emil Sauret and Lipinski Strads. He, himself, has owned the Hammer Stradivarius, one of the two Stradivarius violins that has never been cracked or tampered with.

Although for more than a century and a half Stern's forefathers lived in

He Learns to Fly in 55 Minutes



After 55 minutes of instruction, Herbert Sargent, twenty-two, of Jersey City, made his first solo flight in a plane at the Jersey City airport and after completing the prescribed maneuvers set his plane down for a three-point landing. Eddie A. Schneider, twenty-three, Sargent's youthful instructor, holder of the junior transcontinental flying record, said he allowed Sargent to go up alone because he handled a plane perfectly. Taking the air on such short instruction is believed to have brought to Sargent a new record.

American Girl Will Trace Life in the North

Miss Thorn Will Study Beginnings of Eskimo Race.

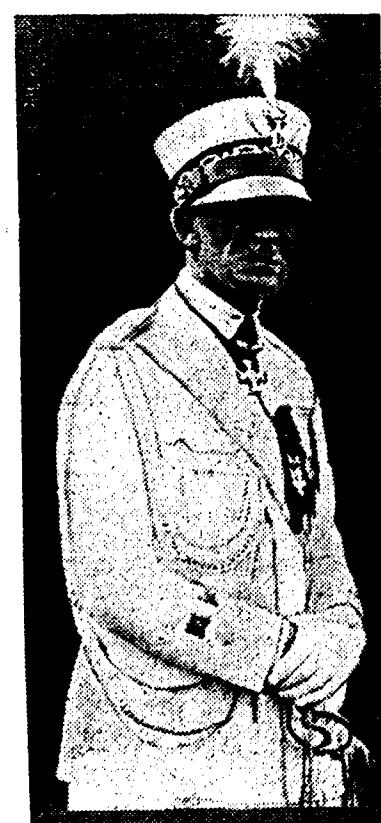
Edmonton, Alta.—An intensive study of the origin of the Eskimo tribes in Canada's northern Arctic territories will be undertaken next summer by Miss Sue Thorn, graduate in anthropology of the University of California. Miss Thorn is at present in Edmonton laying plans for an extended stay in the Arctic.

The Eskimo language, anthropology, customs and folklore will be studied by the young California scientist with a view to proving or disproving the theory that the Eskimo race originally came from the Orient via the Bering straits. She plans to go north to Akavik, on the Mackenzie delta, early in the summer.

Although this is her first trip north, Miss Thorn has spent considerable time studying Eskimo life, language and customs, and is confident she will have little difficulty in facing the rigors of the Arctic.

After spending some time in Akavik, "becoming acclimated," she plans to journey east to Victoria Island in Coronation Gulf and possibly go on to Greenland if she can obtain permission from the Danish government.

COMMANDS DUCE'S ARMY



Gen. Rudolph Graziani, who commands the Italian expeditionary force against Ethiopia, is shown here in his tropical fighting uniform.

She will be accompanied by native guides, but will be the sole scientist in the party.

Miss Thorn will learn the Eskimo language thoroughly in an effort to determine its origin. Older and more isolated members of the Eskimo tribes will be sought as guides and instructors by the scientist in order to obtain native customs and beliefs untainted by contact with the white races.

After ending her Arctic researches, Miss Thorn will go to the Chicago university, where she studied before graduating from the University of California, and write a thesis on her findings.

Pilot Completes First Million Miles of Flying

Chicago.—A million miles of flying in United Air Lines' service since he piloted the first mail plane between Chicago and the Southwest in 1928 was the record scored by Richard L. Doble, when awarded his eighth service star, signifying completion of his eight thousandth hour of company flying. He is a pilot on the New York-Cleveland-Chicago line. Doble is said to be the first pilot in the world to fly a million miles for a commercial air line.

Prior to joining United's staff, Doble had 2,500 hours of flying time. This gives him a total of 10,500 hours and approximately 1,250,000 miles—equal to 50 trips around the world at the equator.

Doble learned to fly in the army in 1917 and was later an army instructor. Nine years ago he made the inaugural air mail flight from Chicago to Kansas City.

Norfolk Church Saves Cannon Ball of 1776

Norfolk, Va.—On January 1, 1776, Lord Dunmore, in command of the British forces in Virginia, sent Norfolk New Year's greetings in the form of round shot, hot and cold. When his men finished, Norfolk lay in smoldering ruins. Only one building remained standing. The building was St. Paul's Episcopal church, still in use today.

All but one shot fired at the church fell to the ground. That shot struck and stuck. When Norfolk was rebuilt after the revolutionary war St. Paul's was repaired, but the tuck pointers carefully placed their mortar around the shot, to preserve it there as a reminder of what happened that fateful day.

Prep Students' Racket Gets Nipped in the Bud

Houston, Texas.—Too much talk about the scheme of four high school students to pick up spending money through sale of examination questions. They obtained the questions from a

Giant Keeps Order in Canadian Town

Montreal—The Montreal metropolitan commission has hired a "Tarzan" to bring order to the bankrupt village of St. Michel.

Seeking an inexpensive method of keeping the wilder villagers from creating trouble while they tried to straighten out the village's financial affairs, the commission hired ex-Capt. Z. Desmarais, former weight-lifting champion of the Montreal police department, and sent him to St. Michel.

Desmarais is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 280 pounds.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—The President has placed Donald R. Richberg, his closest adviser, in the job as head of the National Recovery administration. Mr. Richberg will be chairman of the National Industrial Recovery board which has now been enlarged to the number of seven, and it is proposed that this group, divided between labor and capital representation, will guide the policies and programs as well as the enforcement of NRA.

It may be that Mr. Richberg's appointment should be given only passing notice. Political appointments in Washington are many and the addition of one more normally would not attract attention. It appears, however, that in this particular instance considerable significance should be attached to the appointment. It will have repercussions in more ways than one.

This brings us to the question of the future NRA. As we all know NRA legislation in the house and senate is encountering rough sailing. There are so many different ideas being put forward about the principle of NRA that thus far it has been exceedingly difficult to reconcile them. Since the present national industrial recovery act expired by limitation of law on June 16, congress faces the necessity of enacting new legislation or allowing the present law to die and the codes under it to fall apart.

Selection of Mr. Richberg on the basis of these facts then would seem to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt had picked his best soldier to fight the battle; that Mr. Richberg, being eyes and ears for Mr. Roosevelt, would be the individual to guide the President in choice of policy and that his most trusted adviser would be the man to put forward details of the proposed NRA extension legislation. The undercurrent of gossip around Washington, however, indicates something else.

In the first instance, Mr. Richberg is in bad with organized labor, and he has shown no disposition lately to make peace despite the fact that he was for years the representative of railway labor unions. Mr. Richberg it was who clashed with General Johnson and who is regarded, therefore, as indirectly responsible for General Johnson's resignation as national recovery administrator. The new chairman thus goes into his job with threatening clouds on several sides.

It will not be forgotten, either, that such valiant campaigners as Senator Carter Glass and Senator Borah, not to mention the alleged progressive, Senator Nye, are waiting for the NRA legislation in the senate. Mr. Richberg's hide will look to them the same as any other hide. It is just possible, therefore, as some observers have suggested, that Mr. Richberg may have been put out as the lamb on the sacrificial altar.

Indeed, color is lent to this supposition by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has taken little direct interest in promoting legislation extending the life of NRA. Thus far he has said that he desired to have the extension granted, but he has not turned on the steam as he is equipped to do, and as he has done for bills that were personal hobbies with him. It is made to appear, therefore, that perhaps there will be a disintegration of NRA as such and that the functions desired by the administration to be retained will be parcelled out, some to the federal trade commission, some to the Labor department, and others of lesser consequence scattered elsewhere.

While we are discussing legislation, it may be well to consider what is being done about the Credit for Home Owners program of extending credit to home owners in cities and towns through the machinery of the home loan board. The house has passed a bill which will increase by two billion, eight hundred million dollars the amount of funds available for loans of this type by the Home Owners' Loan corporation. This sum was approximately a billion dollars more than the home loan board thought was necessary, but the sight or thought of so much money started the members of the house on something like a riot, so they made ample funds available.

From reports filtering through to Washington, I think there can be no question but what the home loan system has been of help in thousands of cases. Undoubtedly availability of government money in this matter has saved unnumbered home owners from loss of their property where shortsighted mortgage holders have insisted upon undue curtailment or absolute repayment of the borrowed money. Extension of the system probably has resulted also in reduction of general interest rates by private lenders of capital. If they wanted their money to work at all, they had to meet the government competition. Whether the principle of government loans is sound in normal times is another horse. Time alone can tell. The activity of congress, especially in the senate, indicates that there is a demand of some kind or other for these loans in preference to private capital and that necessarily must be considered as an influential factor.

The following is the senator's reply:

"This will acknowledge your exceedingly diplomatic and hospitable telegram. It shows how the dole spoils the soul. Your telegram intimates that your votes are for sale. Much as I value votes I am not in the market. I cannot consent to buy votes with the people's money. I owe a debt to the taxpayer as well as the unemployed. I shall discharge both. None but the bully resorts to threats and none but the coward yields to them."

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The Lucky Lawrences

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

Copyright by Kathleen Norris

WNU Service

SYNOPSIS

The luck that had brought the Boston Lawrences to California at the beginning of the gold rush has deserted the present generation. From a 4,000-acre ranch, their holdings have shrunk to a small farm, and the old family home in Clipperville. The death of their father forces the three older children to work so that Sam and little Ariel might continue their education. They are now twenty-five, had come into the iron works, Gail to the public library, and Edith to the book department of Clipperville's largest store. Seventeen-year-old Ariel is becoming a problem, and Phil is fascinated by "that terrible" Lily Cass, whose husband has deserted her. Young Van Murchison, son of a wealthy family, returns from Yale, and Gail has visions through marriage with him of the turning of the Lawrence luck. Dick Stebbins, Phil's best friend, has the run of the house. Ariel is sneaking out of the house at night for joy rides. Van continues his social attentions to Gail.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"I thought it was the limit!" said the usually elegant Edith. "It didn't seem to be." "I wonder if you'd know the limit if you saw it, Gail," the younger sister said, with a sophisticated, fond smile. "Oh, Edith, get off your foot!" Gail wanted to say. But she could not be mean to Edith tonight, when Edith had finished up the dishes, and stayed at home. So she smiled, too, and went on with her undressing. Her mood began to change; everything was all right.

"How long was Phil gone?"

"Oh, not long. 'Bout an hour."

"He didn't—" Gail paused.

"No, he didn't have time to see anybody. I don't believe he's so crazy about Lily Cass," Edith opined.

"He and Dick had to go over to the Iron Works, didn't they?"

"Yea. And, by the way, Dick's sleeping here, because he and Phil want to get up at five and go over and see an installation—or something—at Milpitas. They're going in Dick's car."

"Dick's car! Since when has he—"

"Isn't it killing! It's quite decent-looking, too. You know old Bernstein, of the second-hand place down near the hill!"

"I know the place. Yes, and I kind of know the old man, too."

"Well, two cars collided out on the highway near there about three months ago, it seems, and old Bernstein bought them—they were wrecks—for about fifteen dollars apiece. So he sent for Dick, it seems, and told him if he'd put the touring car in order he could have the roadster. Dick did Bernstein's first, and he's been putting over his own for about six weeks. So last night he drove it in from Stanislaus, and put it in Joe Foster's garage, and Joe looked it over, and he says it's perfect, and he offered Dick two hundred dollars for it."

"Dick's so darn admirable," Gail said indifferently, opening her book, "that you expect him to break out rail splitting 'most any minute! I can just see him sweating over politics some day, and being on the losing side every time! Honest Dick Stebbins for governor! But I like old Dick!"

"Oh, so do I," the younger sister agreed eagerly.

She went away, and Gail lay musing, her open book in her hands. The memory of her parting with Van, in the deep black night gloom at the gate, kept returning to buzz about her like a midge, and spoil all the other recollections.

She put out her light, but her thoughts milled and milled unceasingly. What had happened to the gay, companionable mood of the earlier evening? What had made the parting so labored, so artificial?

"Why is it," Gail asked herself savagely, "that I can get along so beautifully with girls, and act like such a fool with boys? If he'd been a girl tonight, I would have gone on talking, laughing, putting off coming into the house. I would have kept saying, 'Listen, I have to go in.'"

"Oh, well, what difference does it make! We'll all be dead in a hundred years!"

And so restlessly off to sleep, oddly baffled and dissatisfied after this marvelous day on which the dream had come true.

The next day she and Edith had real trouble to think about and to discuss as they walked to work.

In the first place, Sam had told them at breakfast that he, Sam, had been driving some boy's car without a license and had been fined fifteen dollars by Judge Gates.

"Oh, Phil paid it," Sam had said in his confident, little-brotherly manner.

"How could Phil pay it?"

"Oh, he worked overtime all last month, you know. He had something coming to him."

"You oughtn't to have done it, Sam. You're such a fool!" the older sister had said reproachfully, affectionately. She repeated the phrase to Phil, when he came in late to report his expedition with Dick.

"You can't say that, Gail. It's natural for a kid to want to drive a car. Most kids Sam's age." Phil had reminded her temperately, "have their own cars."

So reasonable, so generous, such a rock of strength about a thing like

this, it had been staggering to his sisters to have him add, with a little self-consciousness:

"I was thinking, when we were having Dick and Van Murchison to supper last night, why not ask Lily Wibber some time? She's an awfully sweet little thing—she's had an awfully rough deal."

Edith had felt every fiber of her being stiffen; Gail's hands had begun to tremble as she had said pleasantly, confusedly:

"Well, of course—if she'd like it, Phil."

"Why shouldn't she like it?" Phil had asked in level, challenging voice.

"No reason why! Except—hasn't she rather young children?"

"Yep. She has three kids." Phil had been refilling his coffee cup.

"I don't think she'd come!" Gail had said, uncomfortable but determined.

"You might try!" Phil's voice had been level, composed. He had returned to his newspaper with no further reference to the subject.

His sisters, in utter consternation, had spoken since of little else.

"She's simply mesmerized him, that's all! It's just too horrible!"

"Gail, we couldn't ask her to the house!"

"I don't think we could."

They parted on the dubious note, deeply worried, as they had been worried so many, many times before about Sam, Ariel, Phil in turn, about family finances, social complications.

"Just when I was—sort of—looking forward to Sunday-night suppers," Gail offered in parting, when they came to the Calle.

"Yes, I know!" Edith answered quickly.

"What on earth can we do, Edith, if Phil says anything more?"

"Well, have her, I suppose!"

"But she's simply—she's simply not respectable!"

"I know."

"I mean, everyone knows what those Wibbers are, and the Cass boys are just gangsters!"

"I know," Edith conceded again anxiously.

They went their ways. Gail's thoughts went to Van, however, at once.

"I Don't Believe He's So Crazy About Lily Cass."

Intervals during that day and the next day. She began the girl's calendar: "It's only one full day since I saw him—it's only two full days—it's only the morning of the third day."

CHAPTER IV

It began to seem like a dream to her that he and she had been laughing over the library counter last Saturday night, and that he had come to supper with the Lawrences, and that she had gone down the highway, beyond Dunbarton bridge, to Old Aunt Mary's for a late supper and dancing.

Edith asked, delicately, lightly, if there had been any telephoning during the day, and Gail became expert in careless replies.

And then quietly, indifferently. "Oh, yes! Van Murchison was in. It seems Mrs. Chipp is having a house party down at their place in the Santa Cruz mountains a week from this weekend, and she wants me to go!"

"What!" Edith ejaculated, incredulously. "Oh, Gail, aren't you excited?"

Gail laughed a little protestingly.

"But yes I am," she admitted honestly, "terribly excited! But of course they only want me because Van does. He probably asked his aunt to ask me!"

"Oh, for heaven's sake!" Ariel said impatiently and unexpectedly, in her husky tones. "For heaven's sake, what would you want her to ask you for—because mamma was a church member? You know very well you're not an intimate friend of hers. Why should she ask you? I'd much rather go to a place because a boy wanted me than because his mother did!"

And laughing helplessly and a little shocked, Edith and Gail admitted that there was something in this view.

"I have everything," Gail said. "I have my blue velvet; I have my Christmas slippers; I have my white hat. I'll do my old linen up myself! It'll be fine for roughing—walking or any-

thing. And I'll wash my sweater!"

"There'll prob'ly be tennis!" Ariel suggested.

"Oh, probably!" Gail was deep in dinner preparations; her tone sang.

"Did she come in, Gail, or did she write a note?"

An instant chill. Then Gail said casually, "Neither, my dear. She sent a message by Van."

There was a silence. Edith stood distressed and disappointed in the center of the kitchen; Ariel looked up alertly from her book. Gail went on busily with her cooking.

"Well, she will write?" began Edith, on an upward inflection.

"She may!" Gail agreed indifferently.

"Well, you won't think of accepting unless she does write, Gail?" Edith persisted unhappily.

"My dear Edith, we are living in the Twentieth century, not in the good old days of Pamela and Evelina."

"Well, I'm very much surprised at you!" Edith said, trembling. Dinner was served in a sulphurous silence.

Phil, hungry, grimy, and tired, noted at once that something was wrong, and his first question brought the whole thing down upon him in an avalanche.

Gail was flushed and angry. Edith reasonable and cool. They talked at once, and Phil frowned faintly, smiled faintly, as he looked from one face to another.

"Well, isn't it ridiculous in this day and generation to expect a person to send you an engraved invitation?"

"I didn't say an engraved invitation!"

"Because, I mean, everything's done so informally now, and people telephone invitations to weddings!"

"No, but listen, Phil! We've always held up our heads, and been known as girls who weren't cheap, who wouldn't jazz—haven't we, Phil? It's all we have—it's us," Edith, her eyes suddenly wet with tears, went on shakily.

Philip had championed Gail all her life, and she adored him as her unfailing authority. It was therefore like a blow in her face to have him say, judiciously, over his pipe:

"I'm not so sure but what Edie's right, Gail. You aren't sure that Van Murchison—he's an awfully nice kid, and he's most amusing and all that, and he means well enough—but you aren't sure that this kid ever spoke to his aunt at all. How do you know?"

"Oh, listen, listen!" Gail said, managing a laugh, but inwardly seething with fury. "He didn't ask me to go to China! He asked me to go for two nights to Los Gatos—and I'm going! That's all there is to it!"

There was a full minute of dead silence during which her angry voice hung in the air. Then Ariel expelled a long, sighing breath, and Phil shivered philosophically.

"You're of age," he said briefly.

Nothing more. The girls, as they cleared the table, avoided each other's eyes and presently began to talk lifelessly of other things.

Phil went out without another glance or words for his favorite sister. When Gail and Ariel chanced to be for a minute alone in the kitchen, Ariel seized the opportunity to say eagerly:

"Stick it out, Gail! If every one felt the way Edith does, no one would have any fun at all! We'd all be old maids!"

Ariel's sympathy was very sweet.

But it did not have the value of Edith's approval.

On the contrary, there was something disturbing in this suggestion of a general mutiny against the Lawrence way of doing things.

Ariel had arranged with a boy friend that he should call her on the telephone at eight o'clock, and she should answer his call with a pleasant, dutiful "Oh, yes, Miss Hemmett?" Miss Hemmett was her mathematics teacher. She would then say to Gail, "Gail, I'm going over to Miss Hemmett's, and then I'm going to meet the crowd at the corner and go down to Sticky Dobbins' for some ice cream. I asked Phil, and he said, 'All right.'

It was a risky game she was playing, but after all it was a game. Edith was playing no game at all, and Gail was demonstrating more forcefully every instant how little she knew of the rules. Better anything than to spend one's evening darning the fraternal socks, as Edith was placidly preparing to do, or patiently to settle down to helping Sam with his correspondence school aviation work, like Gail.

The telephone rang.

"Take it, freshman!" Gail said to her younger sister. But Ariel needed no prompting; she was already half-way to the hall.

"Oh, thank you, Miss Hemmett. I will!" her sisters heard her say. She came back to her work with her transparent skin exquisitely flushed, and her strange eyes alight. "Gail, Miss Hemmett wants me to come over. And Phil said we could go to Dobbins' afterward."

"Oh, that's all right. Go ahead!"

Gail said absently. Ariel faded from sight silently, was gone.

Late Dick Stebbins looked in at the kitchen door.

"Peanuts, anybody?"

"Phil's gone," Gail said.

"I'll follow him up." But Dick came in instead. Gail noiselessly escaped into the dining room and secured her little playing cards. She came back to the kitchen table and began to play.

Edith matched socks thoughtfully, frowning at their stripes and selvages. The gas sang, and Dick stood up and lowered it.

Gail's thoughts rocked to and fro deliciously; she was writing a story.

A woman—very beautiful but entirely unprincipled—carrying on a love affair under her husband's very eyes!

"I have everything," Gail said. "I have my blue velvet; I have my Christmas slippers; I have my white hat. I'll do my old linen up myself! It'll be fine for roughing—walking or any-

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This is another rug design that our readers will recognize as taken from the "Cubes and Stars" quilt design that is possibly a hundred years old. This rug measures thirty inches and requires about two pounds of material to crochet. It is made up of 12 diamonds and slip stitched together to form a star or block, depending on the way the color scheme is worked out. It is always an interesting rug to study (count the cubes) and well adapted for a child's room.

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AN INVITATION

For the past few years we have invited the public to visit our greenhouses on the Sunday preceding Easter. Consequently we will be keeping open house next Sunday,

APRIL 14th, 1935.

Being the week before Easter, we will have a variety of flowers and flowering plants for the holiday season.

Your visit will not be marred by the suggestion of any purchase.

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ANTRIM, New Hampshire

The Antrim Reporter

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year

Advertising Rates on Application

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Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1935

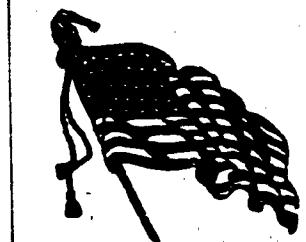
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Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.

Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.

Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.

"It Stands Between Humanity
and Oppression"Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged
for at advertising rates; also list of presents at
a wedding.**What Has Happened and Will
Take Place Within Our Borders****To Receive Inventories**

The Selectmen of Antrim will be in session, at their rooms, on Friday evening, April 12, and Saturday afternoon, April 12, from 2 to 5 o'clock, to receive inventories and hear all persons regarding taxation.

James I. Patterson,
Alfred G. Holt,
Hugh M. Graham,
Selectmen.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson spent the week-end with friends in Boston and vicinity.

Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Tibbets entertained her sister, from Boston, the most of last week.

Plenty of Maple Syrup and Sugar, at the going price. Apply to Fred L. Proctor, Antrim. Adv.

Ellery Ring has removed his family into a tenement in Mrs. Alice Grave's house, on North Main street.

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

Friday evening, Peterborough Legion team visited the local Legion boys and played indoor base ball and pool. The local boys won the baseball meet and lost the pool tournament; however Phil Clark defeated Paul Cunningham 50 to 36 on pool.

Lost—Gray and white cat, female; vicinity Antrim Center. Apply to L. Clark. Adv.

An antitoxin clinic, of one inoculation, for the preventative of diphtheria for all well children, who have not previously been inoculated, from six months to nine years of age, will be held without expense, in the Domestic Science room, in the High school building, on Wednesday morning, April 17, from 10 to 11 o'clock. Cards may be procured from the teachers or Miss Elizabeth Robinson.

The Chamber of Commerce enjoyed a banquet at Maplehurst Inn on Tuesday evening of this week, attended by about forty members and guests. After all had finished supper, a short business meeting was held, presided over by Erwin D. Putnam, president of the local Chamber. The guest speaker of the evening was Donald D. Tuttle, Director of State Planning and Development Commission, who gave a very interesting talk on his activities along this line. Mr. Tuttle has a busy job, is doing it well, and his talk was very entertaining.

Molly Aiken Chapter, D. A. R.,

Held its April meeting on Friday of last week, at the home of Mrs. Everett Davis, Mrs. Archie Nay and Mrs. Frank Seaver assisting as hostesses.

The program was on our flag, as follows:

Paper, "We Pledge Allegiance to" Mrs. Prentiss Weston.

Reading, "Makers of the Flag," Mrs. Wilkinson.

D. A. R. Flag Etiquette, read by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Rose Poor.

Refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

The next meeting will be on May 3, at the home of Mrs. Roscoe Lang. Amy G. Wheeler, Pub. Ch.

George E. Hastings spent last week visiting relatives in Boston and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilkinson recently spent a week in Goffstown and Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Poor spent a day with friends in Winchendon, Mass., recently.

Roswell Coleman was called to New Boston one day last week by the sudden death of his mother.

Mrs. L. Gertrude Robinson has returned to her home here, after several weeks' stay with relatives in Boston and Arlington, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Muzzey have vacated the tenement they have been occupying, in the Mrs. W. E. Cram home, on Jameson avenue.

The third degree will be conferred by Waverley Lodge next Saturday evening, and a little something out of the ordinary will also be enjoyed.

While Miss Alice Cuddihy was ill a few days recently, Miss Kate Brooks substituted for her in the third and fourth grades in the village school.

The tenement in Mrs. Elizabeth Buckingham's house, on North Main street, for some years occupied by C. L. Merrill, will be vacated the last of the present month.

The relative of Miss Florence L. Brown, in Portland, Maine, with whom she has lived for a time and was called there recently on account of her serious illness, died after a brief sickness.

When anyone mentions Will Rogers in pictures and that he will appear in person at the Gem Theatre, then everybody in Antrim who can goes; and that is about what happened last week.

A Correction

Editor of the Reporter:

The Reporter has very kindly published many articles from my pen. I now ask the Reporter to do me the favor to correct a widely published statement, which did not appear in the columns of the Reporter, but in the columns of three daily papers printed in our state, if I am correctly informed.

On Feb. 22, there appeared a letter in the Manchester Union containing this statement by myself:

"My own household of four people would draw \$600 per month and if I couldn't normally take care of this family on 25 per cent of this amount I'll eat my hat." This statement referred to the amount that would be allotted to my family under the Townsend plan.

One Captain H. W. Mann, of Laconia, saw fit to misquote me and to make me appear to say that I could support my family on \$25 per month instead of the \$150 per month as per my statement.

I have asked Captain Mann to be Mann enough to correct his gross misrepresentations.

Of course none of the above is the fault of the Reporter, but I am sure the editor would not like the people of our town to think that one of his contributors is such a nitwit as to think that a family can be supported on \$25 a month, but \$1,800 per year, the amount I stated, wouldn't be so bad, would it?

Fred A. Dunlap.

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

Mr. and Mrs. C. Earle Otis have returned from Miami, Fla., where they have been since February.

Mrs. Carrie A. Wildes has returned to her home here after spending the winter in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Leahie E. Allen passed away at the home of Charles A. Sheldon. Funeral services were held in the Village Chapel.

Harry Joynt, formerly of Peterborough, has moved to town and will be engaged in caring for the Foster Stearns estate.

GREENFIELD

George Russell and bride have been guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Summer Hopkins of Bangor, Maine, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins.

The selectmen, Etna Fletcher, Fred Gould and George Shea began on April 1 the usual routine of taking inventory.

There were no services at the Congregational church on Sunday, the 31st ult., owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. Richard Carter. He is at present reported to be much improved.

A committee including Mrs. George Reynolds, Mrs. Paul Perham and Miss Gertrude Clement, arranged a party at the home of Mrs. Reynolds, to raise funds for making repairs in the church vestibule.

The program of the Grange meeting on April 9 included a recitation by Harrison Lowe; duet by Mrs. Nellie Mason and Miss Doris Mason; current events by Mrs. Minnie Blanchard; special feature by Charles Lowe; and a reading by Mrs. Nellie Schofield.

FRANCESTOWN

Miss S. S. Perkins has opened her summer home. Her winter home is in Boston.

Mrs. C. P. Trufant has returned to her home, after spending a few days in Boston, where she attended the flower show.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Flannigan of Middleton, Conn., spent the weekend at their summer home, known as the John Wilson place.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter P. Brockway drove to Williamstown, Mass., to see Mr. Brockway's brother; they returned the following day.

Robert C. Cutter has been enjoying a few days' vacation from his duties as R. F. D. mail carrier. Clarence C. Jones did substitute work.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cutter are visiting relatives in Boston for a few days. Clarence C. Jones is carrying the R. F. D. mail during the absence of Mr. Cutter.

The local firemen were called to the home of Leon Haggett, formerly the Webster Duncklee place, to extinguish a fire on the roof; no great damage was done.

The Woman's Club elected the following officers for the year:

President, Mrs. Frances H. Smith. Vice President, Mrs. Eleanor Brockway.

Secretary, Mrs. Fidelia Bixby.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lillian G. Bixby.

Auditor, Mrs. Elsie B. Pettee.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Richard K. McKnight on April 16.

Education --- The Most Important Factor To Bring Back Prosperity

Those who were privileged to listen in and heard Dr. Daniel Poling on the air about a week ago, and in one of his most excellent talks — this time on the subject of "A Cure for the Depression" — were also interested in the editorial in the Christian Science Monitor, on "This, Too, is Preparedness." The answer to both is education!

From this editorial, the Reporter is publishing a few extracts which we believe will be read with more than usual interest:

Millions for defense, but how much for education? The National House of Representatives has given one answer to this question. It rushed through naval bills at a speed that surprised even their sponsors. But on the same afternoon it turned deaf ears to a plea for the few million dollars necessary to insure a full school term this year for 3,500,000 children.

Education is receiving less than its share of governmental and public attention in the United States, and one result is that nearly 32,000 American school districts may have to suspend activities before the end of the usual term.

Education is receiving less than its share of governmental and public attention in the United States, and one result is that nearly 32,000 American school districts may have to suspend activities before the end of the usual term.

One alternative is further federal aid. The \$4,800,000,000 works relief bill carried a rider which would have provided \$40,000,000 to keep schools open. This was stricken.

It cannot be lack of money so much as lack of interest that is responsible for the severe decline of educational opportunity in the United States. In this New Deal day of more-abundant-life ideals and of striving for more equal opportunity, probably few Americans realize to what extent public education has receded from both these objectives.

When so much admittedly depends on the development of an intelligent citizenry, when it is so obvious that the bulwark of democracy is education, that education is more than ever needed in a period of emboldened demagogic, it should be plain that schools are at least as important a form of national preparedness as guns and ships. The public needs to be aware that the difficulties of getting funds for the one purpose are comparable only to the ease of getting funds for the other. Millions for defense. But if the millions are for defense of democracy, fewer of them need be spent on battleships, more of them must be spent on schools.

A Parable Which Needs No Explanation to be Fully Understood

In the early days of the use of anthracite, Mr. Samuels, a big business man of the times, added to his establishment a large machine in which anthracite was to be used to improve his business and provide work for many idle men. A furnace was the heart of the PQX. Mr. Samuels did not have success in his undertakings, so he called on a neighbor Mr. Noseberg to help. Mr. N. grasped the slicebar and stirred up the fire from the bottom, turned a gadget this way and that, but did not seem to get results; so Mr. Noseberg said we will call in Mr. Pullard. Mr. P. came and proceeded to stir it up from the bottom, alter the dampers, and experimented considerably, but with no apparent result; so they called in Mr. Blowhard and Mr. Ditchbug. They had a consultation and performed some more experiments, but to no avail. Finally they adjourned to the director's room and after consuming innumerable cigars, etc., reached no satisfactory conclusion. However, during the conference they had forgotten the anthracite, which on being given an unregulated chance, had commenced to burn and began to produce wonderful results.

PYNX

'The FIRESIDE PHILOSOPHER'
By ALFRED BIGGS

Dwell in the future, not in the past.
The most learned are the most modest.
Think rightly and you will act rightly.
Adversity introduces us to our friends.
Study the stars and your worries will seem puny.
Without pain we should not recognize pleasure.
Study your own faults before you correct others.



BENNINGTON

I'd Like My Neighbors Back

I wish I had my neighbors back,
Just as they were before;
Old man depression climbed the hill,
And sneaked inside the door.
With ramrod back and tilted chin
They now pass by and don't come in.
Depression surely is to blame
For a lot of our sorrow
And some of our shame.

Election day just raised the deuce,
With words as sharp as tiger's tooth,
And deeds just like his claws;
You had this job, now I want that,
And then and there was a spat,
And more than one got hurt.
The men stay in and don't go out,
They wonder what it is all about;
Then fight it out, and that is that.
This stops the fun, likewise the spat.

But women; we, the foolish things
Are tied up, tight as fiddle strings,
And neither bow nor bend.
Now she bought this and he bought that,
I want to scratch just like a cat,
Straight from the shoulder out.
Now would that be any gain,
Or would it only cause me pain
That I had hurt them so?

Whatever have I done or said,
To make my neighbor's face turn red
When I pass by the garden wall,
To see the flowers growing tall,
I'm sure I do not know.

When men had jobs, we women worked,
And seldom could you find a shirk.
We worked on quilts and gardens too,
And we were always well to do —
We felt like millionaires.

But now we have to pinch and save,
I wish depression in its grave.
I'd take him out to some big sea,
That's nine miles deep and let him be.
I want my neighbors back;

Just as they were before old man depression
Climbed the hill and sneaked inside the door.

Kit, Bennington

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

To Receive Inventories

The Selectmen will be in session, at Town Office, on Saturday, April 13, from 1 to 5 o'clock, to receive inventories and hear all persons regarding taxation.

Harry W. Brown,
Charles M. Taylor,
George E. Spaulding,
Selectmen of Bennington.

Mrs. Mary L. Knight has closed her home here for awhile, and gone to Long Island, N. Y., where she will visit with her son, Morris Knight and family.

A birthday party was held for Florence Champney on Monday evening, at the home of her parents. She was

presented with gifts and cakes. All enjoyed an evening with games and refreshments. Those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hoyt, Miss Laura Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Chase and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hardwick.

A concentrated membership drive has been started by the Bennington Sportsman's Club, and to the winner of the campaign which ends June 6, will go a beautiful fishing rod. The committee in charge of the drive includes "Happy" Day, Perley Warren, and Arthur Sawyer. More than sixty attended the supper meeting held last week Thursday night, when plans for the drive were completed. An address was given by Warden George S. Proctor, of Wilton, on the proposed fish and game laws. Prior to the meeting, the Antrim American Legion indoor baseball team defeated the Club by taking two straight games.

Antrim Grange, No. 98

Met April 3, with forty-two members and guests present. Patriotic Night was observed. The program included an essay "Our Patriotic Songs," by Pearl Caughey; several favorite patriotic songs were sung by the members and The American's Creed was recited in unison. The required essay "How I Have or Would Improve My Home Grounds," written by Mrs. I. P. Hutchinson, was read by Mrs. McIlivin. A roll call on the same subject followed, thirty members responding with interesting ideas for home improvement.

A Past Master's jewel was presented to Past Master Lester Hill. The third and fourth degrees were confer-

red on two candidates; the former by a mixed degree team, with Louis Ordway as Master, the latter by the regular officers.

The chairman of the Home and Community Welfare Committee explained some of the required projects for 1935. A committee of three brothers was appointed to assist this committee in making improvements in the hall and in raising money for Grange work.

An invitation was received to visit Wolf Hill Grange on April 8 and furnish half the program. A box lunch prepared by the Sisters was served, the Brothers contributing delicious hot cocoa. Joe English Grange, of New Boston, has been invited to neighbor with Antrim Grange on April 17. Marietta S. Lang, Lecturer.

Some of the Doings of the Legislature May Interest Our Readers

As soon as Gov. Bridges signs the Senate bill, passed by the House, the State of New Hampshire has a new lake. The artificially formed body of water in Hillsborough and Antrim is named by the act, Lake Franklin Pierce, in honor of New Hampshire's only president of the United States, who was born in Hillsborough, just over the Antrim line.

An act putting teeth in the law now on the statute books against the use of Daylight Saving Time was killed on roll-call 13 to 10. It had passed the House previously by more than two to one.

The House has passed acts giving Selectmen of towns the power of commitment to the State Hospital; and "validating, ratifying, approving and confirming bonds heretofore issued by the State and its political sub-divisions for public works projects."

A House bill killed in the Senate was known as the "Beano" bill and would have allowed churches and

fraternal and labor organizations to conduct lotteries and games of chance. The Senate killed it without debate or record vote.

—

By an overwhelming division vote the House rejected a bill which would have restored interest charges on small loans from two to three per cent a month.

The House bill providing \$20,000 for Hampton river jetties was passed by the Senate.

A House bill giving prosecuting societies fines paid for cruelty to animals was killed by the Senate.

Establishment of a Veterans' welfare commission is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate recently.

The kidnapping measure, recently passed by the House, placing heavy penalties for abduction inflicting "mental anguish" was passed by the Senate. It strengthens the present anti-kidnapping statute.

Junior-Sophomore Prize Speaking, on Friday Evening, April 12, 1935, at 8 o'clock, by Antrim High School, at Town Hall, Antrim

Music—Atilla: Hungarian Overture, Karoly, Orchestra

"Jimmy Brown's Steam Chair,"..... Paul Prescott

"The Whooping Cough School,"..... Emma Speed Sampson..... Oscar Clark

"A Thorra Job," Julie M. Lippman..... Robert Lang

Music—Trumpet Solo: The Cavalier, Walter M. Smith, Herman Hill

"One Niche the Highest," Elihee Burritt.... Wallace Nylander

"Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata,"..... Marion McClure

"Birds and Statesmen," William Lyons Phelps.... Edna Linton

Music—Serenade: Toselli-Schmid, Orchestra

"Willie Takes a Step," Don Marquis..... Judith Pratt

"The Escape," Harriet Beecher Stowe..... Helen Johnson

"His Courier," O'Henry..... Frances Tibbals

"Terry O'Milligan," The Irish Philosopher..... Neal Mallett

Judging

Music—Hall of Fame: Allen, Orchestra

New England's Share

Representative Cartwright (D. Ok.) chairman of the National House Roads Committee, has announced the manner in which the \$800,000,000 set aside in the \$4,880,000,000 works-relief bill for highways and grade crossing elimination, would be apportioned among the States. In New England, these are the figures:

	Grade Crossing Highways Elimination
Connecticut	\$3,640,000 \$2,622,000
Maine	4,300,000 2,202,000
Massachusetts	8,365,000 6,330,000
N. Hampshire	2,425,000 1,272,000
Rhode Island	2,535,000 1,077,000
Vermont	2,370,000 1,128,000

The total amount for New Hampshire, according to these figures, will be \$3,697,000.

Antrim Town History For Sale

I have at The Reporter Office, two copies of Antrim Town History, by Cochran. One copy is rebound and in splendid condition; the other one needs rebinding and otherwise is in good condition. These are offered for sale at market prices. May be seen at this office. H. W. Eldridge, Antrim, adv.

Quick Sale

Must sell at once, a partial Chamber Set, comprising Black Walnut Marble top Dresser, Commode and Table; in excellent condition. Also, few other articles. Goods at house formerly occupied by Chas. L. Merrill, North Main Street.

CHAS. W. PRENTISS.

Tax Collector's Notice

Beginning Wednesday, April 17, I shall be at the Selectmen's Room every Wednesday, from 7 to 8 30 p.m., to receive all Taxes.

CHAS. W. PRENTISS,

Collector.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE

Pure N. H. Reds, \$10.00.

Crossbred, White Leghorns mated to

N. H. Reds, \$9.00.

Pure White Leghorn Chicks, from old hens, \$8.00 per hundred.

These prices at Farm.

Place orders in advance.

Parcel Post, \$1.00 extra per 100.

ARTHUR L. POOR,

Antrim, N. H.

CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

Presbyterian Church

Rev. William Patterson, Pastor

Thursday, April 11

Prayer and praise service at 7:30

p.m.

Sunday, April 14

Morning worship at 10:45, with

sermon by the pastor.

Bible School meets at 12 o'clock.

Electron of officers.

Young People meet at six o'clock

in this church.

Union evening service at 7 o'clock,

in this church.

Methodist Episcopal

At present, no stationed pastor, and all Sunday services temporarily suspended.

Baptist

Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor

Thursday, April 11

Mid week meeting of the church at

7:30 p.m.

Sunday, April 14

Morning Worship at 10:45 o'clock.

Sermon by pastor.

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.

Holy Week Services

The churches of Antrim will join in three union services in observance of Holy Week, at 7:30 p.m., as follows: Wednesday, Congregational church; Thursday, Baptist church; Friday, Presbyterian church.

Candles Drip

Due to some chemical change in the manufacture, candles of some colors, such as green and black, seem to drip more readily than other colors.

"Fiddler's Green"

"Fiddler's Green" is the humorously imagined Elysian fields of sailors and vagabond craftsmen, where credit is perpetually good and there is always a lass, a glass and a song.

A Forgotten Adviser

Alexander Hamilton, the great first secretary of the treasury, had a son, James A. Hamilton (1788-1878), a remarkable, little-known or remembered mysterious figure whose advice was listened to by many administrations and Presidents of both political parties.

Idealism

The power of idealism is a curious power of seeing what we like or admire and then trying to imitate it; seeing things that are beautiful and trying to make other things like them; this power of idealism being a great guiding force in the upward movement of humanity.—Kansas City Times.

The Letter "D"

Although the sound which "D" represents and its place in the alphabet remains unchanged from earliest times, the form of the letter has undergone much development. The rounded form, as we know it, passed into Latin from the Chalcidic alphabet. This form has come down to us. In the early Phoenician and Greek, as the chart shows, the form was quite different.

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.

ANTRIM POST OFFICE

Mail Schedule in Effect January 28, 1935

Going North

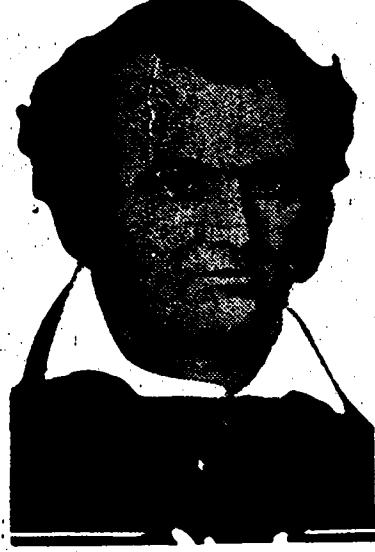
Mails Close Leave Station
7:29 a.m. 7:44 a.m.
About 3:30 p.m. via truck from Elmwood to Concord.

Famous, and Forgotten

PART I
By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HEY'RE famous—and forgotten! Their names have become common words—nouns, verbs, adjectives and parts of familiar phrases—words used in every day speech by thousands of people who would find it very difficult to give you any definite information about the man or woman whose name and fame they are thus helping to perpetuate.

If you doubt that statement, test your own knowledge on the list of words which appear at the top of this article. See how many of them you can identify in terms of the nationality of the man or woman from whose name the word is derived, approximately when he or she lived, or under what circumstances this person's name came to be used thus.



JAMES BOWIE

(And no fair "peeking" at the rest of this article while you're doing it, either!)

No doubt, in most cases you know, or can make a pretty good guess, as to the nationality of the man or woman and the period of history to which they belong. But in many cases, the circumstances under which their names were applied to some object, action or quality is a matter of dispute and there is more than one reason assigned for such application. So your guess may be as good as anyone's.

Back in 1826 when word came from Greenville, Ohio, that Mrs. Frank E. Butler had died there at the age of sixty, the news meant little, perhaps, to the average reader. But it was sad news to a generation of American boys, now grown up, who could remember back to the days when Annie Oakley was not only "Little Sure Shot" in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show but also the girl of their dreams and "America's Sweetheart" long before Mary Pickford ever bore that title. For Mrs. Frank Butler, living in retirement far from the scenes of her triumphs on two continents as the greatest markswoman the world has ever known, was Annie Oakley.

News of her death called forth many reminiscences of those days and it also revived a discussion as to why free tickets are called "Annie Oakley's." One version is that before her daily performance with the Wild West show Annie Oakley was accustomed to toss a pack of cards into the air and shoot at them. Anyone who secured one of the cards with a bullet hole in it was given a free admission to the show. Another version is that each time a season pass to a theater was used it was punched by the ticket-taker. By the end of the season the pass would be so full of holes that it "looked as though Annie Oakley had been shooting at it." There may be other versions as well. If so, take your pick! One is as good as another but the fact remains that in the show business all passes or free tickets are called Annie Oakleys and they perpetuate the name not only

FROM WHOSE NAMES WERE THESE WORDS DERIVED?

ampere
Annie Oakleys (free tickets)
Bessemer steel
Black Maria (patrol wagon)
blowers
blucher
bone-dry
boozie
Bowdlerize
bowie-knife
boycott
buncombe or bunk

Bunsen burner
cardigan
daguerreotype
Diesel engine
"do a Brodie" (jump or fall)
dun (demand payment)
galvanize
Gatling gun ("gat")
gerrymander
gladstone (luggage)
lavalliere
pompadour

police station. She was Marla Lee, a giant negress who kept a sailors' boarding house in Boston back in Colonial days and who was of great assistance to the authorities in keeping the peace. Whenever an unusually obstreperous person was to be taken to the station house, it became a common occurrence to "send for Black Marla" and gradually that expression became a synonym for "call the wagon" and the wagon itself became a "Black Maria."

Although Amelia Jenks Bloomer (1818-94) didn't design the article of feminine attire which bears her name, it was her advocacy of reform in the clothing of her sex which attached her name to it. She advocated it first through the columns of the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Courier, a weekly newspaper published by her husband, Dexter C. Bloomer, and a little later in the Lily, a periodical which she launched in 1849 in the interests of women's rights and temperance. The woman who did design it was Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, a daughter of Gerrit Smith of New York, famous reformer and Abolitionist, so it would have been more appropriate if the Turkish pantaloons worn by Mrs. Miller first, then by Mrs. Bloomer and by Mrs. Elizabeth Cadet Stanton, Lucy Stone and Dr. Mary Walker, had been called "millers" instead of "bloomers." But "bloomers" they became in those days and "bloomers" (notice they are no longer spelled with a capital

ANNIE OAKLEY

As they were then) they are today although the garments themselves have changed somewhat in the course of 80 years.

Although the pompadour is a style of arranging the hair that was more popular among women two or three decades ago than it is now, it is still a familiar word and it perpetuates the name of Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de Pompadour (1721-64), a charming Parisienne who was the mistress of King Louis XV of France and who made that style of hairdressing popular. Similarly, another aid to feminine charm—but this time a bit of jewelry, the lavalliere—recalls the name of the "girl friend" of another French Louie. She was Francoise Louise de Labame Le Blanc, Duchesse de La Valliere (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV, the "Grand Monarch."

And now that the rule of "ladies first" has been observed, partially, at least, attention may be turned to the men whose names have become nouns, verbs, etc. Taking them in alphabetical order, the word ampere was given to the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current in honor of Andre Marie Ampere (1775-1836), the French mathematician and physicist whose experiments resulted in the establishment of that unit.

Bessemer steel honors Sir Henry Bessemer (1813-98), the English metallurgist and inventor, whose new steel manufacturing process, introduced in 1856, revolutionized the industry throughout the world.

When you go into a shoe store and express a preference for bluchers, you are perpetuating the memory of Gebhard Leberecht von Blucher (1742-1819), the Prussian field marshal who aided in the over-

throw of Napoleon at Waterloo and in whose honor the Order of the Iron Cross was established in Germany.

Now that the Eighteenth amendment has been repealed there are few places in the United States which are bone-dry territory and even there it's probable that one can get booze. Why "bone-dry" and "boozie"? According to one story, John Bone was sheriff of Chippewa county, Michigan, in the early days of that state and because of his strict enforcement of the state liquor laws, the next anti-liquor bill passed by the legislature was called the Bone dry bill. Back in the early days of the republic, E. G. Booz, who lived in Woodbury, N. J., manufactured Old Cabin whiskey which he sold in bottles shaped like log cabins. Because of the superior quality of his product, people soon began asking for it by the name of its maker—Booz. Eventually, the capital B was dropped and an e added to the end of the word and that's how "boozie" started.

If you're puritanical by nature and want to Bowdlerize reading matter of any sort you are emulating the example of Thomas Bowdler (1794-1852), an Englishman who in 1810 brought out a "Family Shakespeare" with all the naughty Elizabethan words left out.

The bowie-knife, that fearsome weapon without which a dime novel hero would have been shamefully undressed, perpetuates the memory of James Bowie (1790-1836), the Texan patriot who perished nobly at the Alamo. There is some doubt as to whether or not he invented the knife but it's certain that he was a masterly exponent of its use.

When Capt. Charles Cunningham Boycott (1832-97), manager of the estate of Lord Erne in Connemara, Ireland, adopted harsh methods of collecting rents from the lord's tenants he little realized that their methods of retaliation upon him in the fall of 1880 would add a new word to the English language and that the word would be his name. But it did and that's why a commercial or social taboo is a "boycott" to this day.

Bright's disease is named for Richard Bright (1789-1858) an English doctor who was physician-extraordinary to Queen Victoria and the man who in 1827 issued the first authoritative statement in regard to the disease which is also known as general dropsy.

Steve Brodie leaped from the Brooklyn bridge into the East river and into fame at the same time in 1883 and until his death in 1901 he kept on doing spectacular jumps from high places. That's why jumping or falling is "doing a Brodie" in the American language.

That same slang uses such expressions as "That's the bunk," or "Don't give me any of your bunkum!" Thereby is perpetuated the name of Edward Buncombe, a colonel in the Continental army, who was wounded at the battle of Germantown in 1777 and who died as a prisoner of war in Philadelphia the following year. In 1791 Buncombe county in North Carolina was created and named for this Revolutionary hero but he might have been forgotten if it hadn't been for Felix Walker, a naive old mountaineer, who was elected to congress from a western North Carolina district which included Buncombe county. During the debate on the Missouri Compromise in 1820 when the house was ready for a vote, Walker insisted upon making a speech. Several

THE GERRYMANDER

members gathered around him and begged him to wait until the important business of voting on the compromise was ended. But he persisted, declaring that his constituents expected him to say something on the subject and he was bound to

make a speech for Buncombe." Thus the word came to mean any claptrap talk or an insincere political speech.

The Bunsen burner, used in all chemical laboratories, was named for George Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99), a German chemist who invented it.

James Thomas Bridenell, seventh earl of Cardigan, who led the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," also gave us the knitted woolen jacket which bears his name—a cardigan.

Louis Jacques Daguerre (1789-1851), a French scientist, perfected his process of making "sun pictures" in 1834 and that's why daguerreotypes show us how our grandfathers and grandmothers looked.

For speed in getting from here to there and back again we can thank Rudolph Diesel (1858-1913), a German scientist who was born in Paris, and his Diesel engine.

Back in the reign of Henry VII of England a bailiff named John Dun

throw of Napoleon at Waterloo and in whose honor the Order of the Iron Cross was established in Germany.

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people remember perhaps that Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a vice-president of the United States and a governor of Massachusetts but they do know that a gerrymander is the name for arranging political districts in such a manner that one party can control them. Here's why: In 1811 the Democrats of Massachusetts elected Gerry governor and also obtained a majority in both houses of the legislature. Then they put through a law rearranging the state senatorial districts without regard for geographical location or convenience of the voters, the main idea being to

"I hear your mother's at the Potter house, Jennie." Marked cordiality masked the judge's inner feelings as he met the younger woman's querulous look. "Spose she came back to settle your dad's estate, huh?"

"Are you trying to be funny?" she demanded sharply. "You know well he left nothing except debts," her lip curled. "I even had to share his funeral expenses."

"Seems to me," he said blandly ignoring her impertinence and wagging a long strip of paper in his hand, "that your father was cannier than you give him credit for. This list seems to prove it."

"What list is that?" she asked indifferently.

"A list of judgments," he told her smoothly. "Court judgments assigned to your dad which total the tidy sum of ninety-seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty cents."

Cupidity died with incredulity in her tone. "All that—my father's?"

"Seems so," he replied blandly. "Guess when these people were sued, your father'd step in, pay what they owed and then hold the judgments against 'em to get their coal business."

"And we're the heirs?" she asked avidly. "We get the money?"

"Easy, easy there!" admonished the judge sternly. "Your father left a will, y'know. You mother has first claim on these judgment debts if we collect 'em. Guess I'd better see her and ask if she wants me to round 'em up."

"Please, I'd rather you wouldn't just now." Her expression changed swiftly. "Dear mother, you see, is rather ill."

The judge's poker face revealed nothing. "She's coming to live with me. Hadn't you better—that is—couldn't you—let them stand awhile longer? Even sag nothing about them to her now? We—we're so anxious to make her last days peaceful."

"Hrumpf-h! mebbe we could manage it. But won't your mother—er—need some money?"

"While I'm living?" demanded the woman dramatically. "Indeed not. Remember, she's my mother!"

"Darned if she ain't!" he agreed as if the discovery were startling. "Well, g'day!"

"Judge," asked his secretary, "when that poor woman was here yesterday, why didn't you tell her about all those judgments?"

"Jean, I'm reminded of King Lear. Remember? How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." That Jessie hussy reminded me of a serpent's jaws trying to gobble up those judgments."

"But you're not going to let her have them?"

"Why not?" grinned the judge. "I got 'em for her. Spent all day yesterday seein' clients of mine and gettin' 'em to dig up all the old worthless, totally uncollectible judgments they had and assign 'em with back dates to Will Brooks. They ain't even good scrap paper. Only value they've got is t' raise false hopes in a false daughter and bring peace to her tired old mother."

SIMPPLICITY AND CHIC COMBINED

PATTERN 2150

By ARCHIE C. NEW

The Serpent's Jaws

& McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

WNU Service.

JUDGE GROVE'S glance betrayed no sign of alarm at his visitor's ashen face and sunken eyes, portends of a malignant illness. His own pink rubicund face was wreathed in a happy smile as he rose alertly and led her to a chair.

"Well, well, Maria," he boomed cheerily, "this is indeed a happy surprise. Haven't seen you since—"

"Not since Will's funeral," she agreed weakly, tugging at a well-worn glove. "I've been living with my boy Harry, in New York the past year. After Will died, well—you see—"

The judge saw very clearly: Will Brooks—careless, happy-go-lucky Will Brooks, had died a year ago, leaving what was left of his coal business—ashes—ashes of debt—little else. No

insurance.

"Then Harry lost his job," the widow droned on. "He kept worrying over me. After six months he joined the navy. He sends me all he can out of his meager pay but it isn't enough, with doctor's bills and all. I—I decided to come back here with Jenny for a while." Her voice broke and she dabbed a handkerchief at her eyes. "Judge, can't the law make a daughter support her needy mother?"

"Unfortunately," he advised her slowly, "your absence has made you a nonresident. But good gosh, Maria, surely Jennie hasn't turned you away her own mother."

"She was furious when I went there this morning."

"Sh-h-h!" the judge soothed her, thinking fast. "Now, you listen to me. Bill Potter's still running the Potter house and he'll board you awhile for nothin'. In confidence, mind ye, he's been ownin' me a bill for years, and can't pay. So we'll work part of it out in trade. I'll give you a note."

"But I can't let you—" she started to protest.

"Hush!" he scribbled furiously, then, rising, put the note in her shaking hand and helped her to her feet. "Run along now and leave everything to me. But mind, nothing of this to Jennie, understand?"

"Judge, how could you?" his secretary rebuked him gently. "You know Mr. Potter owes you nothing. Suppose she tells him—"

"Now you hush!" His eyes gleamed mischievously as he reached for his frog.

"I hear your mother's at the Potter house, Jennie." Marked cordiality masked the judge's inner feelings as he met the younger woman's querulous look. "Spose she came back to settle your dad's estate, huh?"

"Are you trying to be funny?" she demanded sharply. "You know well he left nothing except debts," her lip curled. "I even had to share his funeral expenses."

"Seems to me," he said blandly ignoring her impertinence and wagging a long strip of paper in his hand, "that your father was cannier than you give him credit for. This list seems to prove it."

"Well, confound it, what do you suppose I want you to economize for?" Brown demanded.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth street, New York.

SMILES

TIPS ON MAKING TENDER OMELET

Expert Reveals Some Tricks Worth Remembering.

By EDITH M. BARBER

CAN you make a good omelet? That is to say a tender, well-flavored omelet that deserves its name? It is really easy to make but you must know a few tricks of the trade. I shall never forget the first one that I made which finally came to the table as scrambled eggs as I should never have dared to undergo the trials of my family which would have resulted if I had called that concoction an omelet.

I used to prefer what is known as the French omelet as far as flavor was concerned, although the fluffy omelet has a much better appearance. Now, however, I have become an addict to one which looks as well as the fluffy and which tastes better than either the fluffy or the French. When I was in Normandy a year or so ago I watched again and again the making of a world-famed omelet at the Maison Poulard at Mont Saint Michel. Travellers go to Mont Saint Michel to see the famous abbey, that huge pile rising out of the sea, and to eat the omelet which Mme. Poulard created and which is cook in a long-handled frying pan over the coals in a fireplace of the lobby. Of course they tell you that you cannot duplicate this omelet except over the coals. After much experimentation, however, I have been able to reproduce it quite successfully over my modern gas range.

Believe it or not this omelet contains nothing but eggs. No water, no salt, no pepper. The eggs are broken into a bowl and beaten together until very foamy. In the frying pan a large amount of butter, one-fourth cup to six eggs, is heated. The eggs are poured into it and stirred once. The pan is then shaken over a low fire. As the eggs set they should be lifted to let some of the liquid underneath. There should, however, be some foam which is not really cooked. The omelet should not be very brown when folded. French omelets are never browned. The large amount of butter gives enough salt to suit the taste of most persons but if you like you may add more at the table. I think that when you try the recipe you will agree with me that its tenderness, its flavor and its appearance make its reputation deserved.

Quick M-1.

Hot bouillon

Omelet à la Poulard

Creamed mushrooms

Lettuce and celery salad

Strawberries and cream

Coffee

Open can of mushrooms and cream

Make salad and chill

Prepare dessert

Make bouillon

Make omelet

Make coffee

Omelet à la Poulard.

9 eggs

½ cup butter

Beat the eggs until light and foamy. Melt the butter over a low heat, add the eggs and stir once. Continue cooking over a low heat, pushing back the edges and letting the liquid run into the bottom of the pan. There will be some foam remaining on the top. Increase the heat and shake the pan until the omelet loosens. Fold omelet in two with a spatula and slip onto a hot platter.

French Omelet.

6 eggs

6 tablespoons water

½ teaspoon salt

1 tablespoon butter

Beat the eggs slightly, add the water and seasonings. Melt the butter in hot frying pan and pour in the mixture. Cook gently over low fire until firm, then with a knife lift the edges and let the liquid run underneath. Brown on the bottom, fold and roll onto hot platter. Garnish with parsley or slices of cooked bacon.

Fluffy Omelet.

2 tablespoons granulated tapioca
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ cup milk, scalded
1 tablespoon butter
4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon color
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Add tapioca, salt and pepper to milk and cook in double boiler ten minutes, stirring frequently. Add butter. Combine with egg yolks, stirring constantly. Fold in egg whites. Pour into hot buttered frying pan. Cook over low flame 15 minutes. Dry top of omelet in slow oven (275 degrees Fahrenheit), five minutes. Cut across at right angles to handle of pan, being careful not to cut all the way through. Fold carefully from handle to opposite side.

Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

Two-in-One Room

A guest room designed by Lurelle Guild skillfully conceals sewing room accessories when they are not needed. Beneath a bed which is built into the alcove of one wall, are three deep drawers which allow for storage of scraps, shears, tapes, spools and the sewing work of the moment. The sewing machine, placed beneath a window so ample light may be obtained, becomes a dressing table with a decorative boudoir when a guest has come to visit. A comfortable chair, a chest of drawers, a full length mirror and colorfully painted walls complete the room.

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

SOPH dishes may save or waste the soap. So it is for the homemaker to select those which lessen her budget rather than increase it. The kind of soap dishes to avoid are those which tend to keep the soap wet. The kinds to choose are those which permit the soap to drain off extra moisture and allow air currents to circulate about it and thus aid in the drying out of the cake. It would be supposed that all soap dishes would have these features, but such is not the case.

The bottom of a soap dish should be perforated, or else have a perforated soap rest in it raised sufficiently above the bottom of the dish to allow some water to collect in it without touching the soap. These features permit soap to drain after using and to dry quickly from air circulating about the cake. Woven wire or metal soap containers are well liked for bathtubs and sinks. The soap drains into tub or sink and dries well, since plenty of air can get to the cake. Slat containers are not so suitable as perforated or woven wire ones. When a cake of soap gets thin it will slip between the slats, which is annoying, and wasteful also, if it falls into water.

An Excellent Kind.

The best kind of a soap dish is one with a well-raised removable tray. The tray can be taken out and washed in hot water to open clogged holes, and then dried. The dish can be overturned, emptied, washed and dried, and when parts are combined again the dish is like new. Or if the dish is fastened to the wall it can be wiped out, until clean, and then dried before the cleaned tray is restored to its proper place. With such a soap dish and given such care, soap will be kept in good condition without waste.

There is another style of soap dish popular some years ago in which the perforated tray is made high above the bottom of the dish and yet part of the dish itself. In one side, situated well above the bottom of the soap dish there is a good-size opening. The water which collects under the perforated portion never can come high enough to touch the cake of soap. The dish is emptied by pouring the water out through the opening. It is cleaned by running hot water through the perforations to free them from collected softened soap and to flush the under portion of the dish.

A saucer substituted for a soap dish is poor economy. It is impossible to keep the bottom of the saucer free from water and this softens the soap and wastes it. A soap dish with slightly raised bars across the bottom is little better as the soap is not sufficiently elevated to be kept dry.

Seeing Strange Things.

It is amazing the way temporary arrangements, and emergency measures, become settled into permanency in a home. Something suddenly requires immediate adjustment, and it is temporarily fixed with no intention of its remaining as it then is. But days and weeks, months, and sometimes years, pass and the emergency measure still continues its inefficient cure.

The homemaker should occasionally consider herself an outsider, and look at the rooms and their arrangement and peculiarities, and also her wardrobe and its emergency mending, as if her eye was not familiar with them.

There will be many things she can fix permanently without delay. What must wait for future attention should be jotted down and attended to at the first possible time. In numerous instances she will realize it is not the cost nor the bother it would mean to have the articles fixed. It is purely and simply because of inattention and the habit of not noticing strange things because they have become the accustomed ones.

Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

The Unwanted Article

What to do with the things we don't want is one of the problems of every one whether man or woman, but more especially of the homemaker. It is she who has not only her personal effects to dispose of but the things which accumulate about the house after their family usefulness is over. Frequently these things are comparatively good, but have been succeeded by something more up to date, as for instance, when a regulation coffee pot has been discarded for a percolator or other type of coffee-making utensil. Or when a common table for the kitchen has given place to one with a porcelain top. Somewhere there is just the right place for such things which have been replaced, just as there are the right persons to make use of garments, shoes, etc., no longer wanted by their owners.

Cleaning Tip

The unsightly ring left by cleaning fluids when used for removing spots may be avoided by placing under the spot a pad made of thick absorbent cotton.

Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH

BY DR. J. LOYD ARNOLD

Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

SEVERAL COMMON-SENSE RULES OF HEALTH

What can we do to give people common sense rules of health so that they can help themselves to keep well? That is a question public health officials are asking themselves all the time. In the research laboratory of the University of Illinois we are seeking constantly to find the simplest means for accomplishing this end.

For instance, we have been carrying on a study of the skin for quite a number of years.

We find that clean healthy skin disinfects itself rapidly. Dirty skin does not do this and hence dirty hands are dangerous hands.

Germs can rest on top of the dirt on soiled, unclean skin, just as easily as they can on dirty cloth or on sticky doorknobs, telephone mouthpieces and receivers. We also find that washing the hands with good soap and warm water removes most of the germs along with the dirt, and then the clean skin can kill most of the remaining germs within the space of ten minutes, and all of them within the space of thirty minutes.

If the skin is broken or otherwise injured, however, it will not disinfect itself at the broken or injured place. Hence a broken skin surface will carry alive any germs put on it.

We have also made a study of the lips, and we have found that where the moistened membrane of the mouth and the skin meet, bacteria do not die so quickly as they do on other parts of the skin, but will live from two to three hours. This discovery is of special significance in the spread of lung and throat germs. When a person with tuberculosis coughs, the germs live on the lips for at least two hours afterward. This means that when a tuberculosis person puts his fingers or a cup to the lips any time during a two or three-hour period after a coughing spell, the fingers or the cup will get a dose of germs. We can thus see that disinfecting and burning the sputum are not the only preventives necessary against the spreading of tuberculosis germs.

In our study of common colds, we have found that persons susceptible to colds—those who catch colds easily, are different from the persons who seldom have head colds. The difference can be stated briefly as follows: By using a special apparatus, we have been able to measure the temperature of the nose, throat, forehead, cheek and arm all at the same time. Now, when a normally head cold-resistant person dips his foot into cold water, or puts a cold towel on his back or on his chest, the skin temperature on the face and arm lowers immediately, and the temperature of the lining membrane of the nose lowers likewise to the same degree. But within ten seconds the nose temperature starts rising and it keeps on rising until it is higher than normal temperature, or is at fever heat, as we say. The skin temperature is much more sluggish, but gradually it starts to rise, too. And it is not until it is back to normal that the nose temperature comes down to normal. To repeat, the normal reaction of a person who does not catch cold easily is—skin and nose temperatures drop at the same time for the first ten seconds, then nose temperature quickly rises to above normal temperature and stays that way until skin temperature and stays that way until skin temperature has come back to normal, when both become equal again.

Now, when the same experiment is performed on a person very susceptible to colds or on one who has a history of four or five colds a year, we find that while the nose temperature makes the same sudden drop as the skin temperature does, it does not quickly rise to above normal, as it does in the healthy person. On the contrary, it stays down as long as the skin temperature, or even longer, and sometimes it goes lower than the skin temperature, and it may stay that way for half an hour or longer. In other words, the cold-susceptible people have a different heat regulatory system for the nose and throat than the cold-resistant people have. And when the temperature of the nose stays down, then the nose becomes congested, there is sneezing and running of the nose and the membrane of the nose swells.

Dr. Irwin Spiesman and other workers on our staff have found that the only way to make people with frequent head colds less susceptible to colds, is by first training their skin temperature regulatory system to react as it does in cold-resistant people. This is done by taking hot baths in the morning, and by walking in the open air at least one hour a day.

Then the diet should be watched to see that it contains plenty of fresh fruits and green vegetables and lean meat. Sweets and pastry should be avoided, and corn bread used in preference to wheat bread.

Doctor Spiesman has learned also that cold-susceptible persons are inclined to worry. He asks them: "Did you worry about a thing ever help?" It's a question that makes one think.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Criminal Has Little Real Chance to "Win"

If individuals considering a criminal venture could walk through the big new Department of Justice building in Washington, and see for themselves what cards detective science has stacked against them, they might be warned off, some of them.

Over 4,600,000 fingerprints are on file there, so arranged that expert clerks can match a set of prints sent in for inquiry if they are among the 4,000,000. The office of information exchanges prints with 89 countries in keeping its files.

Nine thousand of the most notorious criminals in this country—bank robbers, kidnapers and others—are further catalogued in a single finger print file, where each of their ten fingers is separately indexed for ready reference. Dillinger thought he changed his prints, but the experts identified them on 300 unprinted points.

Another file shows cards showing over 5,000,000 names, nicknames and aliases. Nicknames have a way of sticking, in the underworld. Government have 30,000 aliases and nicknames at their fingertips. Brass Monkey, Boxcar Casey, Booze-hound, Bowlegged Joe may be traced, though they change their real names a dozen times.

Another file shows typewriter standards, enabling investigators to find out what make of machine was used in a typed note. A toy typewriter figured in one recent case, but the office had not overlooked toys when it made up its typewriter file.

Handwriting and typewriting of criminals are also on file in those ranks of green steel filing cabinets. Each individual typewriter reveals its identity by its mannerisms, no less than the human hand does when it signs a name.

A file of stationery, showing 25,000 water marks, is another ready refer-

ence aid that has trapped more than one criminal at government headquarters.

The government's crime laboratory has equipment for reading invisible writing between the lines of innocent notes. It can even read writing on a "second sheet," where a pencil has pressed hard enough to leave invisible tracing. A machine projecting parallel beams of light reflects the shadows of this "invisible" writing.

There is a trophy hall in the new offices of the government sleuths. Dillinger's straw hat and the Urschel ransom money are there—visible reminders that the Department of Justice is getting its men.—Science Service, Kansas City Star.

"PRINTS" ABOUT OLD AS FINGERS

Proofs of Their Wide Use in Old Palestine.

Of course, it is generally known in this day of wide use of fingerprints for purposes of identification that that merry old Missourian, Mark Twain, did not in truth invent the fingerprint for the use he made of it as an interesting point in detailing "The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson." And less generally known is that the fingerprint sweeps back to its use on official documents in China several centuries ago. But it was known only recently and then by very few persons that the fingerprint was employed in Palestine and possibly with purpose as long ago as six to a dozen centuries before Christ.

Dr. William F. Bade, professor of

Semitic literature and languages in the Pacific School of Religion, in his capacity as director of the Palestine Institute of the Tell en-Nasbeh expedition, studying pottery and bits of earthenware recovered by searchers from a 12-acre mound near Jerusalem in the last four years, has recognized a pattern of fingerprints running through many of the specimens that indicated that they were used then almost as we use trademarks in the Twentieth century. Prof. August Vollmer, former police chief in Berkeley, who is now teaching police administration in the Pacific school, aided Doctor Bade in the study, turning his knowledge of fingerprints and their distinctive characteristics to good account in classifying the groups of relics according to their makers.

The knowledge thus gained has a practical value in determining periods. As the specimens were obtained at varying levels of the 300-foot mound it was not illogical to believe that the different levels represented different periods of history, with a spread, possibly, of several centuries. But identification of a number of jars found at different levels of the mound, bearing the same "prints," indicates that the theory of hundreds of years separating the levels must be revised to suit the evidence. Several pottery vases in the collection have been identified as belonging to the period when the Israelites were carried off into exile in Babylon. On the larger two-handled jars the prints were regularly on the upper parts of the handles and give support to the belief that they were intended to serve as the potter's trademark. The smaller jars are marked indiscriminately and may have been nothing more than chance marks made in shaping the clay when it was soft.

True enough, these fingerprints may not have the clearness and the identification certainty that the records of modern prints bear, but the clay-recorded impressions are sufficient to give new value to archeological research.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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FIRESTONE pioneered the ship-by-truck movement in 1918, and ever since has consistently led in anticipating every requirement in the design and construction of truck and bus tires for every transportation condition. To accomplish this, Firestone has consistently followed the fundamental principle of its founder and active head, Harvey S. Firestone, "Always to find the way to build tires better than anyone else."

While there are many reasons why Firestone Tires are safer and more economical, there are two reasons that stand out above all others. One is Gum-Dipping; and the other is two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread.

All this provides more rubber on the road, giving longer wear, greater traction and quicker stops. These two extra construction features are patented and used only in Firestone Tires. Take a forward step in maintaining schedules and reducing operating costs. Call on the Firestone Service Store or Firestone Service Dealer today.



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SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

The Selectmen will meet at their
Rooms, in Town Hall block, on Tues-
day evening of each week, to trans-
act town business.

Meetings 7 to 8

HUGH M. GRAHAM,
JAMES I. PATTERSON,
ALFRED G. HOLT,
Selectmen of Antrim.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

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

ARTHUR J. KELLEY,
ROSCOE M. LANE,
MYRTLE K. BROOKS,
Antrim School Board.

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nervous and irri-
table—at your
wit's end—try
this medicine. It
may be just what
you need for extra
energy. Mrs. Charles L. Cadmus of
Trenton, New Jersey, says, "After
doing just a little work I had to lie
down. My mother-in-law recom-
mended the Vegetable Compound.
I can see a wonderful change now."

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by neglect or drastic irritating drugs. Be
careful! If functional Kidney or Bladder
disorders make you suffer from Getting
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Pains, Rheumatic Pains, Dizziness, Circles
Under Eyes, Neuralgia, Achil-
Burning, Smarting or Itching, you don't
need to take any more drastic drugs. You
have the most modern advanced treat-
ment for these troubles—a Doctor's pre-
scription called Cystex (Sis-Tex). Works
instantly, gives you new energy and is guaranteed to
make you feel 10 years younger in one
week or money back on return of empty
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MEN, WOMEN
AND CHILDREN

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Oil in tasteless tablets.

Pounds of firm healthy flesh instead of
bare scrawky bones! New vigor, vim and
energy instead of tired listlessness! Stronger
quite nervous, that's what thousands
of people are getting through scientific latest
discovery—the Vitamins of Cod Liver Oil
concentrated in little sugar coated tablets
which taste like lemonade. They're
McGoy's Cod Liver Oil Tablets, they're
simply work wonders. A little boy of 3, seriously
sick, got well and gained 10 lbs. in
just one month. A girl of thirteen after the
same disease, gained 3 lbs. the first week and
2 lbs. each week after that. A young mother who
could not eat or sleep after birth, came one
day to her health back and gained 10 lbs. in less
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just dragging them-
selves around, all
tired out with peri-
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pain? They should
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Illinois, says, "I had no ambition
and was terribly nervous. Your Tab-
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up." Try them next month.

True Lydia E. Pinkham's
TABLETS

Weekly Letter by George Proctor, Deputy Fish and Game Warden

Are they checking up on me? I'll say they are! Last week I made a statement that after April 1st you would have to get a permit to burn brush near woodlands, brush or sprout waste lands. Forest Fire Warden Draper of my home town and Warden Hazen of Mont Vernon got into my hair and told me I was all wet. The law reads that you cannot set a fire at any time of the year unless the ground is covered with snow unless you have the permit from the Forest Fire Warden. Thanks for the correction.

R. C. Woods of Detroit, Mich., sends me clippings from the Detroit News that are very interesting from a conservationist point of view. Thanks.

Here is something new just off the press. A floating key ring for you fellows that go fishing a lot. If you lose the key to the car or boat it floats instead of sinking out of sight.

Many of my ponds and lakes are free or nearly free of all ice. Lake George at Bennington is still tight.

They tell us that the reason for so many dead fish in the early spring is the fact that the smaller ponds freeze so thick and fast that the fish have no chance to get any air during the winter and die. Cutting holes in the ponds saves the lives of a great many fish.

Believe it or not but there were 212 more moose shot in Nova Scotia in 1934 than in the previous season. The total number being 1273.

They said it could not be done but at the Kansas Quail farm they raised 10 prairie chickens in an electric incubator and brooder on a grasshopper diet. This is the first time they were ever hatched and raised in an artificial way.

A Senator from Pennsylvania has introduced a bill to stop all waterfowl shooting in 1935. This, in my mind, is drastic, as some parts of the country have plenty of waterfowl. Better contact your senator if you don't favor this bill.

Like Will Rogers I see by the papers that Sheriff Jack O'Dowd of Manchester has rounded out 52 years of public service. Police officer, sheriff and now jailer. Then we see where City Marshal Goodwin has started his twentieth year as head of the Nashua Police Department. You can't keep a good man down.

At the annual convention of the Walton League at New York April 11th to 13th the main topic of discussion will be stream pollution and the waterfowl problem. And those are two big problems.

Last week the cocker spaniel dog was afforded plenty of front page space in the newspapers. Three cases where they saved the lives of the family by barking and waking the family before a bad fire. Another case where a big collie pulled its mistress from in front of a huge truck and saved her life.

Well, that male hound I had last week went to a good sport up in Franklin. This week we have a fine female hound, young and a good hunter. Who will give her a good home to save her life.

North Dakota has started something new by organizing a Junior Game Warden's League to interest the younger boys in conservation work.

President Roosevelt has just released an order of ten million dollars to purchase lands for National Forests. It's known as the Emergency Conservation Works fund.

Maine is showing the way. Commissioner Stobie announces that he is to have the largest salmon hatchery in the world, annual capacity two million salmon legal size. Then he is to have another big hatchery three miles away to hatch and rear brook trout.

A fellow down in Massachusetts has a combination hound dog. It will chase a fox by water or land. It's a cross between an otter and a fox hound. After years of experimenting he finds the dog as good in the water as on land.

The Sportsmen out in Michigan are for the buck law strong. We wish that every deer hunter in this state could see the whole page devoted to this subject in the Detroit News. They have had a buck law in that state for years and are still strong for it. One prominent sportsman says that if the buck law is repealed that 100,000 deer would be shot in that one state alone a year. Deer in that state have increased under the buck law.

Out in that state they hunt

to see that bird missed by a jack, and I would like to do it. Was sorry to have missed the big time at Athol, Mass., the other night. Had a ticket for the head table. My friend Arthur Clark of Hartford, Conn., and Director Penney of the Massachusetts department were the big guns of the evening. Also the same week I missed out on the big Forest Fire Warden's meeting at Greenfield, and also that big flower show at Boston.

All the sportsmen in the state have their ears to the ground thus week as it's reported that bills 305 and 306 are to be acted upon by the House some day this week.

In the future all repeating shot guns can only have three shells in the gun at one time in hunting waterfowl. The gunners have come to the rescue by placing dummy shells in the barrels. This is a federal law.

April 15th is the opening date for trout fishing in this state unless the House and Senate pass the bills now pending this week to make it May 1st. Better check up on the papers to find out if the date is to be changed. From personal observation we should say that the 15th of this year the fishing will be very poor. Water very high and cold in my section.

We have not got a corner on the bobcat market. According to Michigan papers 14 bobcats were killed by hunters near a game reservation in a four days' hunt. They had a picture of cats and the men that got them.

Hare hunters in this section will be interested in the hare story. It comes down from Sarnia. They had a hunt the other day and 100 hares were killed. These are the Ontario Jacks.

Here is a little item from the son of Abner C. Woods of Detroit, Mich. He says that within a five-hour drive from the City of Detroit he will show you more deer hunting in an hour's time than you can find in this state in a week.

He should know as he has hunted in both states. If that is not a good argument for the buck law. Your asking me? That's the answer.

Maine has put the lid on. No more hitchhikers unless you want to face the Judge in the morning. The fine is \$1.00 each plus the costs of court. Second offense—we hate to tell you.

Speaking of hitchhikers. One day within a week we took a 65-mile ride and on that trip we had over thirty men, women and children give us the "thumb." At times we are neared unless we know who the "thumper" is.

Even they have their problems on the western coast. Have a hand a clipping sent to me by E. H. Mather of Greenfield now visiting in Santa Barbara, Cal. It seems that one county is paying \$50.00 for lion pelts and that county does not pay as much. Hence the argument.

Believe it or not but the Biological Survey reports that over six million hunters paid in over 9 million dollars for licenses during 1933.

That Dutch elm disease has got New England by the ear, so to speak. Never has anything stirred up the old settlers as this latest case. An army of men are working day and night to keep it out of New England.

Strange as it may seem but the ones in this country who are trying to put anti-gun laws on our books are the gangsters and outlaws. They know if there is a law to disarm every American citizen it will be easy meat for them to get a nice fat living. If the anti-gun laws would disarm the crooks well and good. But it won't! Let every American citizen have a right to defend his home in case of attack. A home well-armed and a man in that house who can shoot and shoot to kill. No gangster will bother him.

You sportsmen want to watch your Legislature no matter what state you live in and see that these anti-gun laws are nipped in the bud.

Well, it's the first of April and the law says that all self-hunting dogs must be confined till the fall hunting season.

As you know we have told you time and again that a self-hunting dog is any breed of dog that will hunt alone or in company with other dogs. The worst deer we had to contend with last year were German Shepards crossed with farm shepards and collies. Airedales were a close second. The Nashua police in their keep killings last year had the same trouble from the same breeds.

Tie your tie to a long wire runway. Or better still build a nice yard where he will have both sun and shade. Keep water before him at all times.

One man a few years ago complained to the Humane Society that the Game Warden made him tie his dog up, so the Agent went up and told this man that if he had done as the Warden told him there would be no kick from his society.

This law was made a good many years ago and was a conservation measure pure and simple. Take a bunch of dogs running the woods now or a little later when the

bird missed by a jack,

and I would like to do it.

Was sorry to have missed the

big time at Athol, Mass., the other

night. Had a ticket for the head

table. My friend Arthur Clark of

Hartford, Conn., and Director

Penney of the Massachusetts de-

partment were the big guns of the

evening. Also the same week I

missed out on the big Forest Fire

Warden's meeting at Greenfield, and

also that big flower show at Bos-

ton.

My friend E. D. Putnam of An-

trim, N. H., is out with a new lec-

ture illustrated by direct color

photography. The new show is

"Picturesque New Hampshire."

It's any better than his wild, flow-

er lecture it must be a "rip."

The flower pictures are true to nature

and are the best I have ever seen.