

# The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME LII NO. 25

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1935

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

Furnished The Reporter Readers by the National Association of Manufacturers

### Social Security, Here and There

One of the large newspaper chains, referring to the Social Security Bill now pending before the United State Senate, said, editorially:

"The United States is 50 years behind some European countries in establishing a social-security system. This reform should be passed quickly."

Which reminds us of the dialogue when the mother was trying to get her small daughter to eat spinach.

"There are thousands of little girls who would like to have your spinach," said the mother.

"Name just one," replied the daughter, ending the dialogue.

So, we request: Name just one European country that has social security that works better than the American system.

True, the American system differs from the European system. Here, social security is not a mythical thing woven around a set of laws that fail to provide security, as it is there. Here, workmen for 150 years have enjoyed security of wages and working conditions that enabled them to provide homes, education, insurance and other benefits for themselves and their families. There, the average wage has been so low that bare necessities had to suffice for the workers, with none of the American conveniences that would rate as luxuries in Europe—such as automobiles, radios, telephones, etc. Here, the employe of today often is the employer of tomorrow. There, men and women are born to "class" strata from which few are able to climb, so low is the wage and so insurmountable is the social barrier.

American industry has provided for its workers advantages superior to any that can be secured through legislative edict. Why handicap this system with payroll taxes which would break down instead of build up security? The depression is not excuse enough to destroy a system that represents the progress of 150 years—progress that is unmatched by any other country in the world.

### Enemies of Recovery

Citizens of the Nation who sincerely have the welfare of their country at heart are unanimous in the hope that the launching of the renewed employment program under the four-billion-dollar fund will focus attention again upon the paramount problem—that of providing jobs for the unemployed.

For some inexplicable reason, too much attention has been diverted from the major task. There has been too much effort expended on reform, and not enough on recovery.

All of these bills that call for fixing hours of work by federal statute and for subjecting labor relations to federal boards, such as the Black 30-Hour Week Bill and the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, simply serve as snipers in crippling and killing genuine recovery efforts.

Let's talk common sense. The Government can't buy recovery. The expenditures of millions and billions of the taxpayers' dollars will not, can not, restore prosperity. These expenditures merely serve as a stop-gap, a temporary boost in employment. Recovery can come only through private employment, and that calls for normal investment of private capital.

Investment money flees from disturbing and threatening laws. It is useless to argue that such fear is groundless in the present instances. Investors believe the Black Bill and the Wagner Bill would further upset industry, cause fewer jobs. Hence, these bills are enemies of recovery. Perhaps they are not so intended. That is not the point. All of these reform measures are poorly timed. They should be rejected until recovery is attained. Then it will be time enough to consider them.

### Imports From Orient Close American Mills

Thousands of American workers and farmers are being thrown out of employment due to increased imports from foreign countries, especially textiles from Japan, according to reports made to Government officials. The textile industry in America, forced to pay processing taxes and hit by cheap-labor imports from abroad, is facing ruin. President Roosevelt has named a commission from his Cabinet to study the situation, and on the day he named the group the National Association of Manufacturers, through its Board of Directors, urged Congress to investigate "the inequitable Oriental competition" with American industries. Scores of textile mills have been forced to close, 22 in Rhode Island alone.

### Washington Soap Shots

Indicative of the present trend of thought is the recent statement of Roger Babson, nationally known economist, on the Washington situation. He said, citing the high relief rolls:

"In other words, every two workers are supporting one idle worker. Surely we are now paying too great a price for legislation and relief. Roosevelt should now think of recovery and quit his present destructive policies. In spite of the highest taxes in our history, the nation is going into the hole at the rate of \$281,000,000 per month, or \$66,000,000 per week, or \$6,500 a minute."

Sentiment is growing over the country to stop legislation in uncharted fields until the Supreme Court has spoken. The Court is expected to hand down a decision by June 1 defining the power of Congress to regulate wages, hours and working conditions in local activities, not interstate commerce. Despite that, the Administration is pressing to get through an extension of N.I.R.A., and labor spokesmen are driving for the Wagner Bill to promote unionization. Obviously it is not the part of wisdom to legislate one week and perhaps have the Supreme Court say the next week that the legislation is invalid.

## Elmore Feed Store

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## "Meet Uncle Sally," a Three-Act Comedy, Presented in Town Hall

Last Friday evening, was for the benefit of the Senior Class of the Antrim High School, the net proceeds of which were to help defray the expenses of the Washington trip. A goodly number was present to enjoy this production, and also to laugh at the funny situations in which the cast found themselves at times. Our people had been interested from the first appearance of the cast in print; and many wanted to see and hear them, for it was known they would do well, and so they did. Mrs. J. L. Larrabee was the coach and did her part well. All members of the cast had parts assigned to them that were just right, and each one was in perfect form; the people are loyal to local artists taking parts in plays and are delighted when they have an opportunity to hear them.

The production was presented by the A.H.S. Alumni, and herewith is given the names of those participating and the synopsis. Music for the evening was furnished by the High school orchestra.

Bouquets of flowers were given Mrs. Larrabee, from the cast and from the Senior Class, which were acknowledged with thanks.

#### THE CAST

Ben Blayne, a Young Lawyer.....	Lester Hill
Betty Blayne, His Sister.....	Mildred Zabriakie
Jenny, the Swedish Cook.....	Rachel Caughey
Sally Sherwood, a College Student.....	Dorothy Proctor
Bob Durant, Betty's Fiance.....	Ben. Butterfield
Snorkins, a Cockney Butler.....	Wendall Ring
Elaine Durant, Ben's Fiance.....	Ida Maxfield
Aunt Dorinda, Very Dressy.....	Mabel Caughey
Dr. Jimmy Snodgrass, an Osteopath.....	William Richardsqn
Miss Muggs, Dean of Ketcham College.....	Beatrice Smith
Reverend Wright, a Preacher.....	Carroll Johnson
William Hawkins, the Uncle.....	

#### Synopsis of Acts

Act I—Living Room at the Blayne's, an early Autumn afternoon  
Act II—Same. One hour later  
Act III—Same. Three minutes later

## Monadnock Region Apple Blossom Festival Soon to Take Place

Sunday May 19th, the Monadnock Region Association will hold its second annual apple blossom festival. Last year the festival was held at Wilton and featured the crowning of New England's first apple blossom queen. Swinging away from the conventional type of queen-crowning, this year's affair will be a real Yankee type of festival. Original, fresh, sparkling, this 1935 festival is the beginning of a Monadnock Region tradition that promises to far outshine the fame of anything previously offered in New England. The committee is reluctant to reveal at this time the full idea of the pageant program, but it has been learned that Johnny Applesseed is the leading character. Upon inquiry the editor has found that Johnny Applesseed is known as "The Father of American Orchards" and that he has emerged from colonial days as an almost legendary figure. Evidently he is coming to life again.

Through the experience gained both at the spring and the fall festivals last year, it is expected that this year's presentation will bring credit and praise both to the Monadnock Region and the State of New Hampshire.

The committee, with Richard C. Merrill, executive Secretary of the Monadnock Region Association as chairman has a brilliant program planned. Originally the plans called for another blossom queen, but changes were suddenly made when Henry Bailey Stevens of the Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire, presented an original manuscript for the pageant that he had written. Only by the cooperation of many groups has so ambitious an undertaking been made possible. The Extension Service, the Farm Bureau, the fruit growers, and groups from Wilton, Milford, Hudson and Nashua are all giving their full support.

The pageant is being organized and rehearsed by Mrs. Marian Connor of Hudson, county recreational worker. Mrs. Connor is well fitted for this, and is proving the value of her work to the state.

Mr. James of Nashua, one time professional actor and now manager of the Kernwood Inn, will do the final coaching and rehearsing of the project. Everett W. Pierce of the County Farm Bureau is in charge of staging and property; Philip C. Heald is in charge of signs and routing; George Proctor is in charge of parking; and Mr. Rasmussen of Durham of location.

Seventy-five persons will make up the festival cast. It has been revealed that the entire pageant will be done in pantomime, with a beautiful setting of orchards, hills

Continued on page four

# Ending" Our 100-Year Indian "War"?



Osceola, Chief of the Seminoles

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE other day a press dispatch from West Palm Beach, Fla., told the following story:

Squatting on their haunches in a circle on the shores of Lake Worth, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and seven Seminole Indians today revived negotiations to end the 100-year "war" between the tribesmen and the United States.

Through an interpreter, the representatives of a majority of the 500 Seminoles surviving in Florida asked a domain of 200,000 acres in the Everglades and \$15 a month each from the government as indemnity for seizure of the rest of the state by "our white friends."

In return they offered to recognize the United States and obey its laws, except the game laws.

"The Seminoles," replied Secretary Ickes, "are a proud and independent people. I do not know whether it will be possible to give them all they ask, but in co-operation with the state of Florida, the administration in Washington will do all in its power to give them the land and the game they require to live the lives of their forefathers."

It was a colorful scene with ranks of National Guardsmen and huddles of Seminole squaws and children in bright festive garb forming a background along the sparkling lake waters. Loud speakers carried the negotiations to several thousand spectators, mostly winter visitors from the North, in boxes and bleachers.

"There is no game left for me. I ask for provision for my people," said Sam Tommie, the chosen spokesman.

"Formerly I had many grounds to hunt on. Now I ask the white people to deed me land," said Charlie Cypress.

After the council the tribes in their many-colored and many-colored dress danced the green corn dance while the fashionable audience applauded.

Not only did many newspapers print the story, or one similar to it, but some of them editorialized at length on it. Others, however, ignored the story or the opportunity for editorial comment. Perhaps they considered it just another "press agent yarn." Or they may have remembered that eight years ago this same "war" was going to be "officially ended." At least, that was what press dispatches from Miami said at the time. Those dispatches told how Chief Tony Tommy, "ordained leader of all the Seminoles in Florida," was going to Washington "to make formal peace with the United States government and ask for citizenship for his people."

All of which made good copy for the newspapers and good publicity for Miami and that part of Florida. But a short time later this press dispatch from Fort Myers, Fla., appeared in the papers:

Nuck-Suc-Ha-Chee, chief of the Florida Seminoles, vigorously denies that the gladiators seek American citizenship or reconciliation with the government of the United States.

The position of "our little nation" is made plain in a letter from Stanley Hanson, secretary of the Seminole Indian association of Florida, to Judge George W. Storter of Collier county, a life long friend of the Indians, in which the Indian chief repudiates statements made by Tony Tommy of Miami, "self styled leader" for the Seminoles.

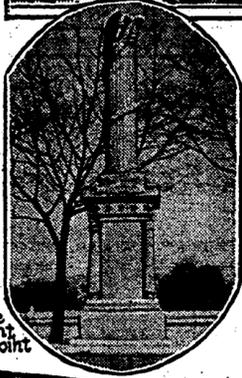
"All news dispatches carried out of Miami recently," the letter continues, "have been unauthorized by Seminole leaders and therefore without foundation. When the Seminoles take action it will be through a duly constituted council which governs the little nation."

So that was that, and nothing more was heard of the proposal to "end officially" a non-existent "war" until recently when Secretary Ickes, on vacation in Florida, was reported to be making "peace medicine" with the Seminoles. The fact that he and "seven Seminole Indians," among them "Sam Tommie, the chosen spokesman," had "revived negotiations" may have reminded newspaper editors of the negotiations started by Chief Tony Tommy eight years ago.

Perhaps they remembered also that as far back as 1917 arrangements were completed for acquiring land for those Seminoles who had been wandering around in the Everglades as a kind of "lost tribe"; that in 1924 they came under the provisions of a congressional act which made them citizens of the United States and that in 1926 a reservation, divided between Lee and



Secretary Ickes and the Seminoles



The Dade Monument at West Point



Chief Tony Tommy



A Group of Seminoles

Broward counties, was established for them with an outpost agency half-way between Miami and Fort Myers and that, under the direction of Maj. Lucien A. Spencer, special commissioner, these Seminoles really began to travel the white man's road. So the picture of a group of savages smoking the peace pipe to end a 100-year-old war, as painted by the recent press dispatches, didn't seem so authentic.

But whether this was a press agent stunt by some enterprising white men or a bid for notoriety by some publicity-minded red men, it has served to bring back into the news the name of a famous Indian leader and to recall to Americans the tragic story of his people, although they cannot be very proud of some parts of that story. Even if the war with the Seminoles wasn't really a "100-year war," it was the longest and costliest ever waged by this nation on a tribe of red men.

In reality there were two Seminole wars. The first one was a comparatively short affair. It took place in 1817-18 and lasted less than a year. An aftermath of the Creek Indian war, it was a minor incident in the larger field of diplomacy and international relations.

After the defeat of the Creek Indians in 1817, many of those tribesmen sought refuge among the Seminoles in Florida, then held by the Spanish. To the Seminoles also had fled many runaway negro slaves. So there was constant friction between the Indians and slave-catchers, officers of the law and settlers on the southern border of what was then the United States.

After a number of Indians and whites had been killed in the spasmodic warfare which followed, General Gaines was sent with a force of regulars to demand the surrender of some of the Seminoles accused of killing white settlers. The Indians refused, claiming that the whites were responsible for the first aggressions, which was probably the truth.

So Gaines attacked a party of Seminoles at Fowltown just north of the Florida border, and stirred up a veritable hornet's nest, which resulted in an attack by the Indians on his garrison at Fort Scott. The War department then ordered Gaines to continue his offensive against the Indians, pursuing them into Spanish territory if necessary but not to molest any Spanish garrison. The department next ordered Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans and the Creek war, into the field and gave him extremely vague instructions as to the course he was to pursue.

With his usual high-handed methods "Old Hickory" invaded Florida, captured the Spanish post of St. Marks, summarily executed two Englishmen named Arbutnot and Armbrister, whom he accused of stirring up the Seminoles against the Americans. He fought a few minor skirmishes with the Seminoles, who promptly scattered like quail, making pursuit impossible, and then pushed on to capture the Spanish town of Pensacola. Of course, Spain protested at this unwarranted invasion of her territory and the United States placated her by censoring Jackson in a manner that was something of a polite slap on the wrist.

So another treaty was made at Payne's Landing in 1832, by which the Seminoles, at least a part of them, agreed to migrate within three years. The majority of the Indians, however, repudiated the treaty. Matters came to a crisis in November, 1835, when Amathia, a chief who had signed the treaty and received his share of the money for doing so, was shot by a party under the leadership of Micanopy, the head-chief, and Osceola, a half-breed war-leader.

Gen. A. R. Thompson, agent for the Seminoles, exerted all pressure possible to get the Seminoles to agree to the removal and during a council became so angry with Osceola that he ordered the Seminole leader arrested and held in irons. Enraged at this treatment Osceola, while agreeing to sign the treaty, plotted revenge on the agent.

Removing his people to places of safety, Osceola and his warriors began attacks on the white settlements. Troops were concentrated in Florida to protect the settlers and force the removal of the Seminoles. On December 24, 1835, an expedition of 108 officers and men, commanded by Maj. Francis L. Dade, set out from Fort Brooks to meet a force from Fort King for a punitive expedition against the Seminoles.

Four days later Dade's force reached the banks of the Withlacoochee river. What took place there—and tragic though it was, it is one of tales of high heroism in the annals of the American army—is recorded on the side of a monument which stands on the grounds of the United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y. It reads: "To commemorate the battle of the 28th of December, 1835, between a detachment of 108 United States troops and the Seminoles of Florida in which all of the detachment save three fell without an attempt to retreat."

On the same day Osceola made a daring raid against Fort King, killed and scalped General Thompson and four others who were dining at a house outside the fort and made his escape. As the result of this and the Dade tragedy a great outcry went up all over the country for the extermination of the Seminoles. But officer after officer sent against the Indians failed to crush them and at last General Jessup, spurred on by this cry, forever sullied his name as a soldier by seizing Osceola while holding a conference with him under a flag of truce and sending him away to prison.

Osceola died in Fort Moultrie, Fla., on January 30, 1838. But even the loss of their leader did not break the spirit of the Seminoles. The war dragged on for four years more before the Indians finally acknowledged defeat in August, 1842. It had lasted for nearly eight years at a cost of the lives of 1,500 soldiers and nearly as many civilians, not to mention a money cost of \$20,000,000!

The Seminoles who were removed to Oklahoma became known as the Seminole Nation, one of the "Five Civilized Tribes." Even with the removal of nearly 4,000 Seminoles in 17 different parties between 1836 and 1842, some 300 remained in the fastnesses of the Everglades at the close of the war. There was still some trouble with them later and in 1858 Chief Billy Bowlegs and 160 of his followers were sent west. But there still remained approximately 100 Seminoles who refused to leave their ancestral home and from these are descended the 480-odd Seminoles who live in Florida today.

The upshot of the whole affair was that Spain, seeing the handwriting on the wall, agreed to sell Florida to the United States. And that, more than any great desire to punish the Seminoles for their depredations, was what the American government wanted. But in thus making the Seminoles pawns in a game of diplomacy the United States was storing up trouble for itself.

It broke out soon after Florida became our territory. Friction between the settlers and the Seminoles continued, mainly because the settlers wanted the lands held by the Indians. By the

GOOD HEALTH  
BY DELLOYD ARNOLD  
MORE ABOUT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The first cases of infantile paralysis were described 48 years ago in Stockholm, Sweden. Seven years later the first cases were observed in this country in the state of Vermont. In 1907 and in 1916 there were several thousand cases in New York city. Since that time infantile paralysis has occurred in almost all communities in the United States. Each year a few isolated cases occur in various communities. Every four or five years epidemic waves or several cases occur in every community. The disease is well known to the public not because it is so fatal but because those who survive are so frequently deformed and paralyzed. During 1931 there were 101 deaths from infantile paralysis in the state of Illinois. During the same year there were 380 deaths from diphtheria, 333 from measles and 255 from cerebro-spinal meningitis; 361 from scarlet fever and 223 from whooping cough. These figures are given to illustrate that infantile paralysis is not a major killing disease. 1931 was an epidemic year for infantile paralysis in Illinois in that we had 741 cases reported. 1917, 1921 and 1927 were also epidemic years. This shows the wave-like appearance of centers of infection.

Infantile paralysis is caused by an ultra-microscopic virus, or, in other words, the causative agent is too small to be seen with a microscope. Prevalence of the disease usually begins to increase noticeably in June, reaches its peak in early September, and declines rapidly with the onset of cold weather. It is a summer and early fall disease, and it is a disease of the north temperate zones of the world. In the tropical and subtropical regions where it is very warm most of the year, there are very few cases of infantile paralysis. The reason for this is unknown.

The disease is transmitted from person to person by direct contact—the transfer of secretions from the nose and throat by coughing, spitting or by the hands, or it may be by food or other objects which are handled by several people in rapid succession.

It is now thought that infection with the causative agent of infantile paralysis is widespread, but that only a few of the infected persons develop paralysis. The paralysis is due to invasion of the nervous system by the virus. This causes destruction of nerve tissue and leads to paralysis of the muscles supplied by these nerves. Thus infantile paralysis is a difficult disease to control and it is extremely difficult to determine who is spreading the contagion. Some authorities think that the August and September colds and digestive disturbances of children are due to mild attacks of infantile paralysis. If this is true, these cases do not have an infection of their nervous system and hence do not have paralysis. But, nevertheless, these mild cases spread the contagion.

Infantile paralysis is essentially a disease of childhood, as its name implies. Sixty-five per cent of all cases of infantile paralysis occur under five years of age, and 95 per cent under ten years. Most of the remaining 5 per cent occur between the ages of ten and twenty, but any age can be affected. The fatality rate is lowest for children between one and five years of age; it tends to increase proportionately as age advances.

The peculiar individual susceptibility of the child seems to be the determining factor in infantile paralysis. It is seldom that two children in the same family have this disease. When several cases do occur in a family, they usually come down together or within a short time of each other, indicating a common source of infection. It is estimated that more than half the grown-up people of the country are immune or resistant to infantile paralysis. So far as we know now this can only have been brought about by having had experience with the virus causing this disease. Hence, most of us then have fought a battle with the army of invaders causing infantile paralysis, and we have won the fight.

We still know hardly anything about this baffling disease, but there is one bright spot in the picture—convalescent serum.

A person recovering from infantile paralysis has antitoxin in his blood. When this blood is injected into a child before the paralytic stage of the disease develops, it shortens the duration of the disease and oftentimes prevents extensive paralysis. Some authorities question the value of this convalescent serum, but the experience of the Illinois state department of public health leads us to think that the serum is beneficial.

Three factors are of greatest importance in controlling infantile paralysis. First, early diagnosis must be made if the case is to be benefited by serum treatment. Second, the serum must be injected before the beginning of paralysis in order to prevent paralysis. Third, if early paralysis has developed, then extensive deformity can be prevented if treatment is carried out under the direction of an orthopedic surgeon.

Western Newspaper Union



The little peplum always gives a youthful air—but it's what's above the peplum that is the real news of this frock. The irregular yoke, the softening bits of shirring and the perky little collar make it one of the most-to-be-admired afternoon dresses of the season. Because of its softness of line—the little details which Paris terms "dressmaker"—it is a dress becoming to most anybody. It really would be stunning in a sheer, finely woven cotton—as a printed batiste or handkerchief linen. In silk, any soft printed or solid pastel crepe. It's a dress that is really easy to make—the peplum may be omitted, of course.

Pattern 9248 may be ordered only in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards \$9 inch fabric.

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## SMILES

DEPLETION

"Do you think there is a chance of eliminating money from politics?"

"There should be," answered Senator Borghum. "Some of the bosses out my way have done everything possible to take all there was out of it."

He Knew the Sex

Man—Come on, let's play another game.

Friend—Can't do it. I have an engagement to meet my wife.

Man—What time?

Friend—Three o'clock.

Man—Oh, come one, you still have plenty of time. It's only 4:30 now.

—Chelsea Record.

Both Barred

Correspondent—On your southern seacoast I noticed some fine locations for surf bathing.

Minister—Sir, under the Soviet government there never will be either serfs or bathing.

Fine For Digestion

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM

Fine For Teeth

Western Newspaper Union

Housewife's Idea Box



When Making Dumplings

Do you find that the batter sticks to the spoon when you make dumplings? The next time you make them, try this hint: Each time you make a dumpling dip your spoon into cold water. This will prevent the batter from sticking to the spoon and will save time and annoyance in the long run.

THE HOUSEWIFE

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All Alive—O!

A prehistoric nursery of frogs has come to light as a result of the operations of a party of workmen in sand quarries at Washington, near Sunderland. Last summer the men found themselves besieged, day after day, by armies of tiny frogs. There was no water, no moisture, no spawn to account for their presence. Yet they continued swarming in myriads. Now, it is established, the frogs were being hatched out by the sun from eggs buried by an upheaval about 25,000 years ago.

The frogs were blind, of a peculiar sand color, and most remarkable of all, developing from the egg embryo into the frog, dispensing with the tadpole stage. This living leeson on evolution must be one of the most wonderful on record.—London Tit-Bits.

Don't Dudge

It doesn't pay to dudge responsibilities. You may lose them for today, but they will catch up with you again tomorrow. And dodging problems tends to make you a shirker. The best way out of difficulty is straight through the middle of it.—Grit.

SHOULD REMOVE POISON SPRAYS

Safety Requires Washing of Vegetables and Fruits.

By EDITH M. BARBER

HOW can I be sure that fruits and green vegetables are safe to use? The other day I read a report in the paper that the sprays of poisonous materials used to get rid of insects are dangerous. Several times questions of this type have come to me.

A careful study of fruits and vegetables in the market showed that in many cases the residue of the sprays, which are necessarily used to prevent their destruction by insects, is large enough to produce ill effects. The interpretation of these results, as far as the housewife is concerned, means not that she should discontinue the use of fruits and vegetables, but that she should be even more careful than usual in washing and preparing them for the table. Some growers take care to remove a large part of the material used in spraying before the products are shipped, others are not so careful, and in some cases it is probably impracticable. The housewife, therefore, should take no chances, but should give all fruits and vegetables a thorough washing before she uses them.

Particular care should be taken to remove the blossom ends of fruits, where the residue of the spray is likely to accumulate. Berries should be put in a large bowl of water, which should be changed several times. They may then be put in a strainer, given an extra rinsing under the faucet and shaken to remove excess moisture.

The outside leaves of cabbage, lettuce and salad greens should be removed and discarded. The inside leaves should be carefully separated and washed thoroughly, after which they may be shaken in a colander or dried with a towel before they are put into the refrigerator to chill.

Let me note that it is the accumulated effect of these products, which stored in the body, may have bad effects. There is seldom enough residue on one serving of any of them to be harmful.

The housewife has usually been accustomed to exercising care in the preparation of food for the table, but it will be worth while for her to take even more seriously this one of her many responsibilities.

Spinach With Sour Cream.

- 1/2 cup sour cream
1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar
1 tablespoon grated horseradish
Salt
Paprika
4 cups cooked spinach
Whip cream, add seasoning and pass with spinach which must be very hot when served.

Mix Vegetable Salad.

- 1 cup shredded cabbage
1 sliced cucumber
1 cup diced beets or 2 tomatoes
1/2 cup french dressing
2 hard-boiled eggs
1 bunch young onions.
1 bunch radishes
Lettuce

Mix the cabbage, cucumber and beets or tomatoes with the salad dressing and let stand in the refrigerator half an hour. Arrange lettuce in a salad bowl and on this place vegetable mixture. Garnish with the radishes, onion tops and sliced hard-boiled eggs. Mayonnaise may be passed with this.

Fruit Mousse.

- 1 1/4 tablespoons gelatin
1/4 cup cold water
1/2 cup boiling water
1 box berries or 2 cups chopped fruit and juice
1 cup or more sugar
1 quart cream

Soak the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve with the boiling water. Crush the berries with the sugar; add to the gelatin. Set in a pan of ice water and stir until it begins to thicken. Then fold in the whipped cream, put in a mold, cover, pack in ice and salt, two parts to one, and let stand four hours.

Asparagus Jelly Salad.

- 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
1/4 cup cold water
3 or 4 stalks cold boiled asparagus
1 green pepper
1 1/4 cups asparagus stock
1 bay leaf
Parsley
1/2 teaspoon celery salt
1/2 cup mayonnaise
Lettuce
Radishes
Carrots
1/2 teaspoon salt

Soak the gelatin in cold water. Mince asparagus and green pepper. Combine the asparagus stock, bay leaf and parsley and boil five minutes. Strain and pour over the gelatin and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Add the peppers, asparagus, salt and celery salt. Mold and chill. Serve with mayonnaise on lettuce garnished with slices of radish or grated carrots to give a touch of color. If canned asparagus is used cut in small pieces and use the liquid in the can.

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For Boy's Room

A useful bit of equipment for a boy's room is a sheet of wallboard attached to one wall with a narrow molding tacked around the edge. This supplies a handy place to put up drawings, posters, prints and other material. The wallboard can be painted to match the wall against which it is placed or may be coated in a contrasting color. The molding can be finished to match the woodwork of the room.

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

PROCRASTINATION is one way of defeating ourselves. It is through this very thing that we often lose what we crave. For example, I know of one young woman who wanted a scholarship in a summer colony very much. She inquired into it one year, realizing that it was too late for that season, but in preparation for the next. The head person considered her eligible. The young woman must duly apply next year at some time in January. But the month slipped by and it was not until February that she awoke to the fact she had not put in her application.



She did it then with all speed, but her procrastination lost her the scholarship. The reply was that while she was fitted for the work, and could be entered as a student, all scholarships had been given out. She could not afford to enter, and so lost her chance through her delay.

Procrastination in returning library books saps the purse of pennies. Delay in putting winter things away in moth preventives sometimes costs us the price of a new suit next season. These things are realized. Yet procrastination makes us pay the price. A young woman of my acquaintance bought a handsome new evening gown, and delighted in wearing the becoming costume. When a notice from a club of which she was a member, came telling of a ball to be given a month later, she was well pleased. Here she would have an enjoyable time dancing in a beautiful setting in her new gown, and all for a minimum cost. The invitation was put aside and the girl felt confident she would remember the date, but failed to set it down. When she did look it up later in the month, she found she was just one day too late, the ball was the evening before. Her intention had been to glance at the invitation the beginning of the week, but she procrastinated.

Specials.

In these days when special prices are often offered for certain days in markets, or for week-end specials, it doesn't pay not to put in the order in time. The stores have made special rates for the period stated, and if you procrastinate you lose out. Many sad regrets would be eliminated if we did not procrastinate in writing letters to those we love, or if we delay in sending a sick person flowers or greeting cards, etc. Time is ever on the wing, and it waits for no one to do things. We have to keep abreast of it or lose out.

Humility and Timidity.

There is a great difference between humility and timidity, although one is often confused with the other. A humble person may be very brave. A timid person lacks this quality. Great persons are proverbially humble while people of far less ability are prone to be arrogant and even boastful. The timid person seldom has courage enough to forge ahead into hazardous realms of discovery whether they be of experiments or of progressive thinking. The timid person may be sweet natured, and frequently is. The humble person is respectful of the opinion of others because he or she realizes the vastness of knowledge, and is hopeful and eager to learn from any source. He never endeavors to be impressive, or can be impressed easily. A timid member of a family has to be protected against alarms, while fear is not associated with humility.

One reason why humility and timidity are confused is because of the modesty and even the reticence that is a mutual characteristic, although for differing reasons. The timid person is often so fearful of expressing an opinion, that this retiring quality is ascribed to humility.

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The Dinner Table

A dining table properly set is a dainty and inviting thing to look at, even though it be devoid of edibles. The linen must be spotless, the silver well polished, the glassware shining, and the china immaculate. These are the essentials whether the meal is to be served the family only, or whether the table is laid for a dinner or luncheon party. The general detail of laying the table are identical, however.

The napery may consist of a tablecloth of linen rayon, or a mixture of both, or of silk, or it may be of lace. Tablecloths for dinners are gaining in vogue over runners, centerpieces and dollies, these latter becoming more and more confined to luncheons and suppers, with breakfast sets for the early morning meal. The tablecloth must have a silencer beneath it both for softness and for table protection.

Service plates are the things to have at every place. These are not intended for use, but decoration and formality since no place should at any time be without its plate before it, either one of these plates or one with the food of the course.

Plan Pharos of Columbus

Move to Create Monument to Great Sailor in World He Discovered; Island of Havti Selected as the Most Appropriate Site.

Some brief descriptions have come down to us about one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world, the Lighthouse of Alexandria.

It was built on the island of Pharos in the harbor and was connected with the city by the Seven Furlong bridge. Accounts placing the height of its tower at 600 feet are believed to be overdrawn and 400 feet is regarded as more probable. Built by Sostratus of Cnidus, it was begun under Ptolemy I of Egypt and was finished under Ptolemy II, its cost being placed at 800 talents, which by some valuations might be the equivalent of as much as \$1,600,000.

From the Pharos of Alexandria is traced an addition to languages and an influence on lighthouse and also on other architecture. The word Pharos came to be applied to lighthouses generally and with some change in spelling is of common usage in certain modern tongues, while pharology became a technical term for lighthouse building. The first of the lighthouses in western Europe, built by the Romans, was called the Pharos of Dover, while the minarets of Mohammedan mosques symbolize lighthouses and in the earlier ones we possibly may see what their model, the original Alexandria structure, looked like. Some influence on the steeples of Christian churches is discerned by writers.

An example of special dignity and worthiness is accordingly followed in elaborate plans for creating, in the western hemisphere, a like wonder of the modern world in a monument to Christopher Columbus. Its site will not be at any modern Alexandria—at any of the great ports of the New world he discovered, but on the is-

land of Havti, on which he landed during his very first voyage, where he established the first American colony and where his remains were buried in 1536, 30 years after his death. During the partial occupancy of that island by Americans of late the project has been advanced to a stage where success seems certain.

If the plan is carried out as contemplated, no other undertaking will be representative of the New world in as complete a sense, for it is proposed that every western national government, large or small, shall contribute to its \$2,000,000 cost. A design for a noble structure has already been made, embodying special precautions against a Caribbean peril, the original Pharos having been destroyed by an earthquake in the Thirteenth century.

To some it will seem important to know whether the remains of Columbus still rest in the ancient cathedral of Santo Domingo, in the island's second republic, and some recent works of reference print as authoritative the version of the Spanish government as to their removal years ago. The bare statement that the wrong tomb was opened and the bones of one of Columbus' sons taken away, and not those of Columbus himself, does not seem very convincing, but if the data preserved by those called in as observers during an examination at the cathedral some years ago are accurate, a mistake was made by the Spanish. Insignia, lettering, other small evidences indicated that the tomb which had been opened was undoubtedly that of the son and that another tomb now holds the few fragments of Columbus' bones

and the observations of intelligence, including high officials and others.

But whether or not their opinion was correct, this is a happy site for many other reasons, and what could be a more appropriate form for a monument to the greatest navigator of all than a splendid plane carrying a perpetual light for the guidance of his successors on the seas? This will be more than a flame seen afar for directing those who ply the ocean. It is also designed for those plying the upper air. Aviation is now further advanced than was the lore of the sea in Columbus' time. Probably air routes along the short parallels of latitude in the inclement North will always be followed, but distance is much less important than safety to aviation, making miles by the hundreds in an hour.

May we not believe that the favorite routes of the future will be along the warmer, milder, safer parallels to our southern ports; that the skies will be "whitened" by flying craft will be skies to the south and that the Pharos of Columbus, looked for by many an eye on dark nights and stormy nights, will be a wonder and preserver reaching in the Caribbean blessings to the imperiled greater even than those of its predecessor of the Mediterranean.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rubber Turf for Racers.

Tested at a stadium near London, rubber turf is being used to surface the track on which greyhounds race. It is claimed that the material gives better footing after a rain than grass. The rubber turf also will be tested on football fields.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Russian Auto-Sleigh

A worker in the Molotov automobile factory of Russia has invented an auto-sleigh that runs on spokes or feet instead of wheels, and instead of wheels at the back there are two pairs of skis that move along special grooves in the chassis and then press at the snow and shove the car along.

HIGHER SHOULDERS—WIDER, DEEPER NON-SKID TREAD—MORE RUBBER ON THE ROAD . . . .

These Truck Tires Will Cut Operating Costs for You

FIRESTONE has constantly been the pioneer and leader in the development of balloon tires for trucks, and in the New Firestone Truck Tire for 1935 we have incorporated improvements that enable you to maintain uninterrupted schedules at higher speeds—at lowest cost per mile.

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### Annual Sessions of Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., and Rebekah Assembly

Lawrence E. Haley, of East Rochester was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at the 91st annual meeting held in Laconia last week and during the season considerable important legislation pertaining to the order was adopted.

Other officers elected were: Rev. Edwin T. Cooke of Manchester, Deputy Grand Master; Charles O. Hopkins, Lakeport, Grand Warden; Ernest C. Dudley of Concord, re-elected Grand Secretary; and Harry F. Davis of Franklin, re-elected Grand Treasurer.

Grand Master Haley named the following appointive officers: Ralph E. Wiggin, Dover, Grand Marshal; Carroll B. White, Nashua, Grand Conductor; Rev. Edward B. Young, Rochester, Grand Chaplain; Charles L. Brunelle, Gornham, Grand Guardian; Harrison G. Waldon, Farmington, Grand Herald. Grand Representatives for two years, Charles S. Emerson, Milford, and Grand Representative for one year, Preston J. Carver, Groveton, were elected.

There were more than 150 Past Grands from the various lodges of the State present.

A class of 35 Past Grands, received the Grand Lodge degree, and the reports of the Grand Master, Secretary and Treasurer were received.

It was voted to hold the 1938 Grand Lodge session at Plymouth on the first Wednesday of May.

Maurice A. Poor of Waverley Lodge was appointed Dist. Deputy Grand Master for District No. 12,

comprising Lodges in East Jaffrey, Peterborough, Antrim, Hillsboro and Henniker.

The 37th annual meeting of the Rebekah Assembly of New Hampshire closed Wednesday, electing Mrs. Bessie Torr of Rochester, President during the morning session, adopting resolutions pertaining to the order and installing officers in the afternoon.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Bessie Shaw of Concord, Vice President; Mrs. Martha Longway of Goffstown, Warden; Mrs. Martha L. Sargent of Woodsville, re-elected Secretary and Mrs. Hattie Smith of Dover, treasurer.

The retiring president, Mrs. Bessie V. Nutting of Greenville, was elected Representative to the Association of Assemblies and Mrs. Clara Lang of Manchester, alternate.

Mrs. Kate K. Davis, of Marlboro, was elected trustee for four years. It was voted not to change the time for the closing of the fiscal year, October 1.

Mrs. Torr announced her appointive officers to include Mrs. Gertrude French of Milford, Marshal; Norma Day of Wolfeboro, Conductor; Evelyn Bickford of Bartlett, Chaplain; Ada B. Winslow of Manchester, Inside Guardian and Mildred D. Lund of Meredith, Outside Guardian.

Miss Vernice Hodd, of North Weare, was appointed Dist. Deputy President for the district comprising Rebekah Lodges within our District.

### The Antrim Reporter

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

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Advertising Rates on Application

H. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER  
H. B. & C. D. ELDRIDGE, Assistants

Wednesday, May 8, 1935

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

Long Distance Telephone

Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which 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 \$2.00.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression"

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

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

A party of fourteen enjoyed Sunday at the Craig Farm.

Properly fitted glasses for eyes that need them. The Babbitt Co. Thru days. Antrim Pharmacy. Adv. 17

Leander Patterson will be doing jury duty in the Federal Court, in Concord, for a time, beginning this week.

Miss Evelyn Parker, assistant postmaster, has been confined to her home on Concord street, by illness, for the past week.

The Ladies' Mission Circle of the First Presbyterian Church will serve supper in the vestry on Wednesday, May 15, at 6 p.m.

Chas. Nay and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Nay entertained several members of the family, from the vicinity of Boston, on Sunday.

The next regular meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce will be held at Maplehurst Inn on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Jerusha Paige has returned to her home in Hancock. Her place is being filled by Mrs. Grace Young who will assist Mrs. L. G. Robinson in her home on North Main street.

The Royal Purple degree will be conferred at the next meeting of the Encampment branch of Odd Fellowship, on Monday evening, May 20, at I. O. O. F. hall.

This Wednesday evening is the regular meeting of Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, and previous to the meeting, at 6 o'clock, a salad supper will be served to the members.

Men - Women: Age 18 50, good health. Qualify now for Government Work. Salary \$105 per month and up. Write Civil Employees Training about examinations. Box 4, this paper. Adv. 17

All towns people, whether Garden Club members or not, will be welcomed to the lunch being served on Friday noon, May 10, at 12.30, at the Center church, by the Congregational ladies. 35 cents.

Members of Antrim High school were competitive entrants at the annual Scholarship Day, at Keene Normal school, on Saturday last, under auspices of the State Dept. of Education. In physics, Antrim won first. There were 213 students participating.

#### Card of Thanks

The Senior Class of the High School wishes in a public way to thank the Alumni of the A. H. S. and Mrs. Larabee, who presented the play "Meet Uncle Sally" for our benefit.  
Senior Class.

#### Take Notice!

The Annual Meeting of the Maplewood Cemetery Association will be held on Monday, May 13, in the Town Office, at 7.30 p.m. All owners of plots in Maplewood are members of the association. Anyone desiring membership may enroll for a small fee.  
Don H. Robinson,  
Acting Sec'y.

Schools were not in session on Friday, as the teachers were attending a convention.

Mrs. M. A. Poor and Mrs. B. J. Wilkinson accompanied Mr. Poor to Laconia on Wednesday last.

Mrs. E. W. Eldredge and Miss Mabelle Eldredge accompanied Mr. Eldredge to Laconia one day last week.

Miss Ann Fassett, of Peterborough-Greenfield road, is again stopping with Mrs. L. Gertrude Robinson.

Miss Doris Ellinwood, R. N., is spending a brief vacation at her home here with her mother, Mrs. Jennie Newhall.

It needs to come off warmer pretty soon if all the gardeners are to get their gardens ploughed and seed in the ground.

Mrs. Jessie Rutherford is recovering from her recent severe illness, at the home of George E. Hastings, on Main street.

Miss Harriet Wilkinson, student nurse at Margaret Pillsbury hospital, Concord, was at her home here a few days the past week.

The local American Legion boys have decided to have a Fourth of July celebration, and are already beginning to make plans for same.

The Antrim Fire Department was called out about four o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, to the Hob and Nob fire in Frankestown, and rendered such assistance as they could.

Mrs. Emma J. Tandy has given up her tenement in the village and gone to reside with her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Tenney. Her son, Wilbur Tandy, will occupy his camp, on Hillsboro road.

Mrs. Estella Speed is in Worcester, Mass., assisting her sister, Mrs. Packard, in the care of Rev. Harrison Packard, who is confined to his bed by illness. Friends in town hope for his speedy recovery.

The Hillsborough County Christian Endeavor Union met at the Centre Congregational church on Thursday, Fast Day, and was well attended. An unusually interesting program was enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Walter C. Hills, Mrs. Eva Johnson, Mrs. William C. Hills and Mrs. Harold Sanborn went to Laconia on Tuesday night to witness the conferring of the Rebekah degree put on at the Assembly session.

The Rebekah Assembly sessions, at Laconia, last week, were attended by Mrs. Archie N. Nay, Mrs. Albert E. Thornton, Mrs. Byron G. Butterfield and Mrs. Kenneth Roeder, from Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge.

Philip Knowles, Charles W. Prentiss, Maurice A. Poor, Everett N. Davis and H. W. Eldredge, members of Waverley Lodge of Odd Fellows, attended the Grand Lodge sessions, at Laconia, on Wednesday of last week.

Our people will all remember that the United Garden Clubs of New Hampshire met on Friday of this week with the Antrim Club, and the sessions will be held in the Center Congregational church, opening with the morning session at 10.45 o'clock. The program is a well prepared one.

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

#### GREENFIELD

Miss Nina Russell has returned to her teaching duties in Medford, Mass., after a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Russell have moved to Pelham, where Mr. Russell has accepted a position on a farm.

The Woman's Club will observe Gentlemen's Night Thursday, May 9, at the Tall Pines Farm, in Elmwood.

Thomas Coughlan is moving his store from Depot street to the Kennett place, on Main street, which he recently purchased.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hopkins and Mrs. Abbie Russell returned home Monday from West Palm Beach, Fla., where they spent the winter.

#### DEERING

Albert Evans, who is employed in Boston, recently visited his home here for a few days.

Miss Harriet Preston, of East Jaffrey, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. Edward Willgeroth.

Prof. Richard Vaughan, of Hamden, Conn., has had many young pine trees planted at his summer home near the reservoir.

Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Poling, who have been at the Long House, have been started on an automobile trip to Portland, Ore., where they will visit the doctor's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Poling, Sr.

The Deering Community Club and the Wolf Hill Grange are to combine in giving a series of dances in the Town hall. The first of these was held on Saturday evening last and the proceeds will be divided between the two organizations.

#### FRANKESTOWN

Mrs. Ronald Tetley, who has been spending a few days at Groveton, has returned home.

Arthur Lord and Burt Smith have gone to Wellesley, Mass., where they are employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Flannigan, of Middletown, Conn., were at their summer home here recently.

Mrs. Anna Carr and Walter Carr, of Wellesley, Mass., were at their summer home here over the weekend.

H. B. Hopkins and family of Manchester have moved to their summer home at Mill Village for the season.

Mrs. E. B. Hill, of Boston and Frankestown, president of the Massachusetts chapter of Colonial Dames, is attending a convention at Washington, D. C.

A three-act play was presented at the Town hall Saturday, May 4, by Wyoming Grange of South Weare, under the auspices of Oak Hill Grange of Frankestown. The cast included Mildred Hall, Louise Sayward, Helen Dearbon, F. Philbrick, Malcolm Dearbon, Scott Eastman and John Eastman.

An estimate of nearly \$30,000 has been placed on damage by fire done during early Tuesday morning to property on the farm owned by Mrs. Sidney Winslow, of Brookline, Mass. The fire, of undetermined origin, destroyed a large barn, an ell and a shed. The one and a half story brick house was badly damaged before the blaze was put out. William McGrath, caretaker, discovered the flames. Horses in the barn were freed by Elmer Parker.

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

When one reads that a prominent legislator makes the statement that "we are down here to serve the people of the State and not ourselves," it is extremely difficult to balance the statement with the act of voting an extra \$30,000 or \$40,000 in favor of themselves at the expense of the State.

There was considerable sentiment in favor of the police bill which had substantial backing from representatives of the farmers. Motor Vehicle Commissioner John Griffin didn't oppose the bill in its entirety but suggested several amendments if the legislation is to have a favorable recommendation.

The House bill designed to prevent the sale of beverages and liquor in hotels without food on Sundays was approved by the State Senate along with a measure regulating the sale of artificial flowers and miniature flags on the streets.

The New Hampshire Legislature will go on advanced time, as both branches have adopted resolutions whereby the morning session will start at 10 o'clock instead of 11,

and the afternoon meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock.

The bill to revise and amend the fish and game laws, companion measure to the bill reorganizing the fish and game department, was passed by the House without a word of opposition. It now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The prediction is now made that the Legislature will be in session another month. A five-months' session for New Hampshire!

The Senate wasted little time with the House bill which would license private employment agencies. The labor committee brought in an adverse report and the measure was defeated without discussion.

Hon. Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, President of the State Senate, returned to his official duties last Thursday, following an illness of several months, and immediately became Acting Governor, due to the sickness of Governor Bridges. Senator Dale was given a cheer as he took his place in Representatives' Hall for morning prayers, attended by the Executive Council and members of the Senate.

#### Monadnock Region Festival

Continued from page one  
and mountains. The outstanding figure of the entire program will be Miss Abbie Tilsley who will play the part of the dryad - or spirit of blossom time - and her group of sixteen attendant nymphs. Miss Tilsley will have for her dancing partner Harry MacDuffie of Nashua, who will play the part of Johnny Appleseed. These two have danced together many times and have scored hits on every occasion. Miss Tilsley is one of New Hampshire's leading artists of the dance, and she has schools in three cities.

Miss Tilsley, while originally planning to play no part other than instruction, became so enthusiastic over the pageant story and the possibilities it presented, that she decided to take the leading feminine part herself to insure a success.

Where 1,800 viewed the apple blossom festival last year, and 5,000 the foliage festival, it is expected that this spring's festival will far surpass anything of this

kind previously undertaken in the Monadnock Region.

Several locations have been selected with the idea of holding the pageant where the blossoms are the best on the 19th. The program will be held rain or shine, but in the event of unfavorable weather it will probably be held in the Wilton Auditorium.

Next week's paper will carry more details on the Apple Blossom Festival, and full details will be released on the program and if possible on the exact location. In any event it will be held somewhere in the Wilton district. Scores of people are now inviting their friends into the Monadnock Region for the weekend-end of the 19th to see the 1935 version of "New England's oldest apple blossom festival."

#### 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.

## PERMANENTS

NESTOIL \$7.00

SPECIAL \$5.00

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SCALP TREATMENTS

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Cor. West St. and Jameson Ave., Tel. 66, Antrim, N. H.

# Bennington.

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

Mother's Day was set ahead one week, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Harrington, at South Bennington, when all their children were home to enjoy a most happy day; several guests were also present to enter into the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary held its regular meeting Monday night with Vice President Eunice Brown in the chair. Nine Sisters were present. It was voted to serve a lunch after the exercises on Memorial Day, and a committee was appointed for same. Meeting closed in form. Hattie R. Messer, Press Cor.

Postmaster and Mrs. Messer, Clair Stowell and Mrs. Nellie L. Mason, Postmaster of Greenfield, motored to Mont Vernon on Saturday last to attend the annual election of officers of the R. F. D. Carriers and their Auxiliary. Following the meeting, supper was served by the members of the Auxiliary, after which there was a very nice entertainment, which was enjoyed by all present. The party broke up at a late hour.

The Sportsman's Club held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening of last week, with 180 present. Supper was served, consisting of chicken soup and hot chicken sandwiches with all the fixings. Then, five local talent acts of entertainment, under personal supervision of Mr. McLaughlin. During the meeting, Mr. Dickerson, of Richmond, gave a very interesting talk, as did other guests: Wardens Proctor and Martin, and Mr. Hersey. Some 30 new members were added to start well the membership contest. Watch the chart in Knight's store to see who is leading for the big prize for most members.

## Bennington Dry

Wednesday, May 1, was set as the date for an official recount, under a new state law, of the vote for and against the sale of beer in the town of Bennington on Election Day, 1934. A petition for a recount, signed by about 90 citizens of Bennington, was received by Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller and he set a date for an inspection of ballots.

The official election returns showed that Bennington voted, 57 to 64, against the sale of beer, and an inspection of ballots Dec. 20, 1934, showed a change in figures but no change in result, with 59 for beer and 68 opposed to it. Under a law passed by the Legislature during the present term, the Secretary of State is authorized to grant a recount, the result of which shall be binding, except that there may be an appeal to the Superior Court.

The Bennington case is the second that has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State. In the first, involving the sale of beer in the town of Bradford, a majority of one for those opposed to such sale was changed to a majority of one in favor of it; and in this instance there has been no appeal to the court.

Bennington will remain a dry town. That was decided today when a recount of votes cast Nov. 6, 1934, on the question of permitting the sale of beer, showed a gain of two votes for the "noes." The recount showed that 67 Bennington citizens voted against the sale of beer and that 58 voted for it, so Bennington will remain in the dry column.

## Advertising

It costs money to advertise in a paper of circulation and influence in the community. Every business man who seeks to enlarge his trade, recognizes the fact that advertising is a legitimate expense. It is not the cheapest advertising that pays the best. Sometimes it is the highest priced newspaper that brings the largest net profit to the advertiser.

Try the REPORTER.

## ANTRIM POST OFFICE

Mail Schedule in Effect April 29, 1935

Going North—  
Mails Close Leave Station  
6.29 a.m. 6.44 a.m.  
About 2.30 p.m. via truck from Elmwood to Concord.  
Going South—  
About 8.15 a.m. via truck from Concord to Elmwood.  
2.59 p.m. 3.14 p.m.  
Mail connecting with Keene train arriving at Elmwood railroad station at 5.20 p.m., leaves Antrim at 4.40 p.m., and arrives at about 5.45 p.m.  
Office closes at 6.30 p.m.

## CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

Presbyterian Church  
Rev. William Patterson, Pastor  
Thursday, May 9  
Prayer and Praise Service at 7.30 p.m. Topic: David's Prayer; II Sam. 7: 17-29.

Sunday, May 12  
Morning Worship at 10.45 o'clock.  
Mother's Day message.

Bible School at 9.30 a.m. Please note change in hour.

Young People meet at six p.m. in this church.

Union evening service at 7 o'clock, in this church. The speaker will be Rev. Ernest L. Converse.

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

Baptist  
Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor

Thursday, May 9  
Mid-week meeting, at 7.30 p.m. Topic: Confirmed; Acts 15: 30-35.

Sunday, May 12  
Church School meets at 9.30 a.m.

Morning Worship at 10.45 o'clock. The speaker will be Rev. E. L. Converse, Superintendent of the N. H. Anti Saloon League.

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.

## Auction Sale

By C. H. Muzzey, Auctioneer, Antrim

Owing to changes being made in the building I have been occupying, will sell a lot of goods by Public Auction, on the premises, on West St., Antrim, on Saturday, May 11, at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp—if stormy on this day, first fair Saturday thereafter. These goods must be sold and are too miscellaneous a lot to list; a rare opportunity to pick up some very desirable articles. For particulars see auction bills. C. H. Muzzey.

## Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alice L. Hastings, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

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

Dated, April 15, 1935.  
GEORGE E. HASTINGS.

## Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Addie M. Hutchinson, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

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

Notice is hereby given that Ralph G. Smith, of Hillsborough, in said County of Hillsborough, has been appointed resident agent to whom all claims against said Estate may be presented.

Dated May 3, 1935.  
ARTHUR S. NESMITH.

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

Work on the cut-off at Barrett corner, at North Branch, has begun and the State Highway Department has charge of the work. When this project is completed, one more dangerous curve will have been eliminated.

The semi-annual inspection of automobiles is now on and will be continued throughout the month of May. Owners of autos will be pleased to have their brakes and lights especially looked after, and other working parts should be inspected as well.

The announcement in last Thursday's papers that the State of New Hampshire, facing a deficit in its revenue to conduct business for the next two years, had burned up \$2,000,000, caused all to wonder why. The money destroyed was script issued during the 1933 bank holidays and was in denominations of one, five and \$10 notes. It never was used by the State as banks were reopened soon after it was printed.

At the annual meeting of the Supervisory District, comprising the towns with which Antrim and Bennington are associated, held in Hillsboro on Saturday evening last, the business to be transacted was the electing of a School Superintendent to supervise all the schools in the district. Nineteen School board members were present, Amasa A. Holden, who had held the position for a number of years failed by one vote of reelection, and a committee was selected to secure the services of another superintendent.

More than \$10,000 was appropriated May first at the adjourned town meeting held in Peterborough

Town hall. The meeting had been adjourned from March 12. A total of \$4,000 was appropriated to match a like sum which is expected to be received from the state to build a section of the Peterborough-New Ipswich highway starting at the Sharon line and continuing to the Bass estate. When completed it will be the last section of the Peterborough-New Ipswich highway to be built. Other appropriations included \$4,300 for a new town truck, \$1,000 to be added to the poor fund, \$250 for a curbing which is to be constructed in front of the new postoffice, and \$600 to widen Union and High streets at the top of Main street hill.

Over seventy boys, girls, parents and leaders attended the Hillsboro County 4-H forest meeting held in Milford on Saturday, April 27. During the morning, a forestry judging demonstration and contest was held at the Rotch Woodlot on the Brookline road. This meeting was in charge of Kenneth E. Gibbs, Country Club Agent, assisted by Dr. Henry I. Baldwin, forester in charge of the Fox Reservation, in Hillsboro. Dr. Baldwin gave special help on tree identification, diseases and planting. He had several different types of tools that could be used for planting which he demonstrated. He also demonstrated planting of pine seed direct in the forest. He used a special planting tool for this demonstration.

The group had a picnic lunch at the woodlot and at 1 o'clock returned to Milford where the trees were given out back of the Kaley House on Union Square. Fifty thousand white pine, red pine and spruce were delivered.

Since then, orders for a few thousand have come to the county office.

## The Antrim Garden Club

Met with Mrs. William H. Hurlin on Monday evening, May 6. The president presided and the usual routine business was transacted. It was announced that the June Flower Show would be held as near the date of last year's show (June 6) as the season permits. All Club members are asked to plan to exhibit any flowers that may be in bloom at that time. The exact date will be announced later.

The meeting of the United Garden Clubs, on May 10, at Antrim Center church, was announced, and all Club members are urged to attend if possible, as this Club is the hostess Club. Mrs. Eunice Werden was appointed to look after transportation. Anyone desiring transportation on Friday should get in touch with her.

An interesting program was given as follows:

A poem, "Trailing Arbutus," by John Burroughs, was read by Mrs. I. P. Hutchinson. Mrs. E. S. Goodell spoke on the flower of the month, the "Hawthorne." Mrs. Ross Roberts told about the use of making of porch or window boxes. Mrs. Mattie Proctor gave a list of plants for boxes in sunny places, and Mrs. A. E. Young told what plants would grow in boxes in the shade. Then followed a discussion by all present on "How Our Gardens Came Through the Winter."

There were some very interesting and lovely flower arrangements on exhibition.

The meeting adjourned to meet June 3 with Mrs. Chas. Taylor, in Bennington. The garden of Mrs. Frank Traxler may be visited before the meeting. Mrs. G. E. Warren is transportation committee for this meeting.  
Rose Poor, Press Cor.

## Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John S. Nesmith, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

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

Notice is hereby given that Ralph G. Smith, of Hillsborough, in said County of Hillsborough, has been appointed resident agent to whom all claims against said Estate may be presented.

Dated May 3, 1935.  
ARTHUR S. NESMITH.

## Mrs. Lena Lavina Elam

Widow of John M. Elam, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry W. Codman, on Saturday last, at the age of 85 years. She was born in Canaan, Vt., daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Goodwin) Cree, and came to Antrim from Providence, R. I., 28 years ago. Beside the daughter, deceased is survived by two nephews and three nieces.

Funeral services are being held today from the Baptist church, Rev. R. H. Tibbals officiating. Mrs. Butterfield and Mrs. Perkins sang; Mrs. Felker at the organ. Harry Codman and sons, Ira, Charles and Earl, acted as bearers. Interment was in Maplewood cemetery.

## Conference Appointments

Some of the appointments that were made at the recent session of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference, held at Rochester, will interest many of our readers:

Northern District  
Rev. E. F. Miller, D.D., Dist. Supt. Claremont—E. A. Dunham. Goffstown and Grasmere—William Magwood. Henniker—W. R. Pierce. Laconia, First and Trinity—F. P. Frye. Manchester, First—E. T. Cooke; St. James and Bow—W. L. Locke. Newport, C. W. Frye. Plymouth—A. B. Thompson. The Weirs and Ashland—T. C. Radoslawoff.

Southern District  
Rev. J. R. Copplestone, Dist. Supt. Antrim—To be supplied. Dover, St. John's—Leon Morse. East Deering, Hillsboro, Hillsboro Center—H. A. Cooper. Marlboro, Federated—H. F. Foote. Methuen, First—J. N. Seaver. Milford—E. J. Young. Nashua, Main Street—L. W. Stringfellow. North Wakefield, Sanbornville and East Wolfboro—R. S. Barker. Peterborough—R. E. Thompson. Raymond and East Candia—M. V. Granger. Winchester, Federated, and Richmond—G. T. Carl.

Special Appointments  
Oliver S. Baketel, librarian, New York Methodist Historical Society. J. Kirkwood Craig, executive secretary, Allegheny County S. S. Association, Pittsburgh, Penn. Thomas E. Cramer, field agent, Preachers' Aid society. E. J. Falsoul, Professor, International Young Men's Christian Association College, Springfield, Mass.

Adolphus Linfield, Professor, Boston University School of Theology.

Rev. William Weston and Rev. H. F. Quimby were the two men to retire this year from regular pastoral service.

Next year's session of the N. H. Methodist Conference will be held in Littleton, opening on the Wednesday of the third full week in April.

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## SELECTMEN'S NOTICE.

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

Meetings 7 to 8

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

## SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE.

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

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

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WHEN every thing you attempt is a burden—when you are nervous and irritable—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 recommended the Vegetable Compound. I can see a wonderful change now."

Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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## WEAK AND SKINNY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Saved by new Vitamins of Cod Liver Oil in tasteless tablets.  
Pounds of firm healthy flesh instead of bare scraggy bones! New vigor, firm and energy instead of tired listlessness! Steady, quiet nerves! That is what thousands of people are getting through scientists' latest discovery—the Vitamins of Cod Liver Oil concentrated in little sugar coated tablets without any of its horrid, fishy taste or smell. McCoy's Cod Liver Oil Tablets, they're called "Cod Liver Oil in Tablets", and they simply work wonders. A little boy of 3, seriously sick, got well and gained 10½ lbs. in just one month. A girl of 10 years after the same disease, gained 3 lbs. the first week and 2 lbs. each week after. A young mother who could not get on her feet, came got all her health back and gained 10 lbs. in less than a month.  
You simply must try McCoy's at once. Remember if you don't gain at least 3 lbs. of firm healthy flesh in a month get your money back. Demand and get McCoy's—the original and genuine Cod Liver Oil Tablets—approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Refuse all substitutes—insist on the original McCoy's—there are none better.

## TIRED, WORN OUT, NO AMBITION

HOW many are just dragging themselves around, all tired out with periodic weakness and pain? They should know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Tablets relieve periodic pains and discomfort. Small size only 25 cents.  
Mrs. Doris Williams of Danville, Illinois, says: "I had no ambition and was terribly nervous. Your Tablets helped my periods and built me up." Try them soon.

# BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Watch Your Eye-Lens  
Frightened to Death  
All Posses, Language  
Eating Bark and Earth

Important news for life insurance companies. A tendency to old age or early death is inherited, according to Dr. Felix Bernstein of Columbia University, who talked to the National Academy of Science in Chicago. A scientist can tell how old you are, physically, by examining the lens of your eye. It always shows signs of hardening before fifty; the extent of the hardening decides how old you really are.



Arthur Brisbane

The rest of your body—brain, heart and all the rest—grows old about as rapidly as the eye-lens does. Leaving out accidents and attacks by disease germs, there is a sort of "pre-destination" in the length of life.

Two brothers, fifteen and ten years of age, with a young friend, were going to an entertainment last Christmas night. George Bond and Carl McMurry of Poplar Bluff, Mo., thought it would be amusing to frighten the children by running after them, telling them, "You will never live to get there."

The two older boys "got there." The little ten-year-old boy, James Anley, dropped dead of fright as the men pursued him. A sensible jury decides that the two men shall spend six months in jail and pay \$100 fine for their "joke." The jury might well have made it ten years, for it was stupid manslaughter. There is nothing more brutal, cruel or more completely worthy of a genuine "yaboo" than frightening children.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, who also possesses the gift of forcible speech, calls Senator Long "a ranting demagogue," describes, more gently, one other well known broadcaster, and rebukes, without mentioning his name, Doctor Townsend, whom he accuses of arousing false hopes in the "underprivileged."

Senator Huey Long, his language never failing him, able to speak his mind freely in the senate, addressing that august body, describes the secretary of interior as "Lord High Chamberlain Ickes, the chinch-bug of Chicago."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace he called the "Lord Destroyer, the ignoramus of Iowa."

We complain of our depression with good cause. We might find queer consolation in reading about miserable inhabitants of Formosa, property of Japan, inhabited chiefly by Chinese, who made up 80 per cent of the sufferers and victims in the recent earthquake.

In Formosa, men, women and children, have been stripping the bark from elm trees and eating it and they may be seen on barren fields, pulling up wild grass by the roots, washing and eating the roots, as well as the grass itself. Many have died from eating bran mixed with earth and water, the earth causing death by intestinal stoppage.

Those poor creatures have a real depression, with no rich government to pour out billions for jobs, relief, dole, etc.

The American Philosophical society, gathered in Philadelphia, learns from Doctor Slipper, director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., that to people on the planet Mars, if any are there, our earth is a blue planet.

If those Martians will continue watching us, until some European or Asiatic country sends a few thousand planes in our direction, they will see this corner of the earth a deeper and darker blue than ever. What a lesson we shall learn some day if we continue with our eyes shut!

Newspaper editors, that ought to know something about prosperity, gathered in New York from all over the country, tell you they see a "business pick-up," better times are coming. That is a cheerful prediction.

Some boys in high schools, and bigger boys in colleges, recently organized a "strike" to express their horror of war.

War is horrible; it should be, and eventually will be, unnecessary. But there is some good in all evil, and young students and others should reflect on past wars and what modern civilization owes to them.

Germany wants colonies, and is embarrassed by the fact that this would mean taking in a great many black ladies and gentlemen that by no stretch of the imagination could be called "Aryans." The German government announces that, while it could not admit negroes to German citizenship, as Britain does in her colonies, black colonial negroes would be "Schutzbefohlene," with every right except the right to adopt Aryan strut.

Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler who was raised to the rank of vice admiral when he was placed in command of the American fleet's aircraft battle force. The appointment stressed the increasing importance of aviation to the navy.

## Animals in Zoos Require Most Careful Attention

### Captive Beasts Suffer From Many Illnesses.

Washington.—One of the most peculiar bears ever born in captivity put in a brief appearance recently at the National Zoological Park in Washington. A cross between a polar bear and a brown kadiak bear, the tiny silver-gray cub aroused the interest of scientists. Hopes of studying it were dashed, when, after two weeks of apparently normal development, the cub mysteriously died.

"If it were not for the careful attentions of the zoo doctor, zoos would soon be full of empty cages," says the National Geographic society. "For captive animals, although given the finest food and surroundings, suffer from all the illnesses in a patent medicine pamphlet. Bear cubs get mumps, and monkeys get toothache. Pneumonia, distemper, and parasites wipe out large numbers of animals. Bronchitis and digestive troubles affect others. Monkeys are especially susceptible to tuberculosis.

Elephants Get Bellyache. "Many of the illnesses are natural to the animal in a wild state. Change of climate accounts for others. Elephants, upon first being brought from the tropics to more temperate regions, often roll on the ground with stomachache. The usual remedy is a blanket-sized mustard poultice and a stiff dose of gin and ginger. Elephants become so pleased with the tonic that they frequently stage an illness merely to be dosed!

"Many animals, however, quickly become acclimated. Lions and ostriches learn to live outdoors in snow, while the Brazilian tapir revels in it from choice long after animals from colder climates have sought shelter. Similarly, polar bears do not seem to be affected adversely by the summer heat of temperate regions.

"One of the most amazing adaptations to changed environment was made by chinchillas. These small rodents, from which valuable fur is obtained, normally live on the frigid heights of the Andes. How they were successfully transferred from there to fur farms of southern California is a monument to patience. A dozen captured at high altitudes were carefully nurtured for two years at 11,000 feet, brought down to 9,000 feet, kept there for a year, and then, after almost six years of successive descent and stops, they were taken on a 40 day sea voyage from Iquique, Chile, to Los Angeles. In ice-cooled cages they passed safely through the tropics, and are now thriving by thousands in their new environment.

"Confined surroundings account for several diseases affecting animals. When captive animals, lapped in comfort, become too lazy to do much more than eat and sleep, they frequently fall victims to 'cage paralysis.' Trained

animals, forced daily to jump through hoops and race around arenas, keep in better condition than most zoo animals. One reason why certain animals are confined together is because chasing each other around the cage gives them exercise as well as diversion.

Need Companionship. "It is well known that companionship is an aid to the good health of most animals. Many animals, if kept alone, are apt to fall sick. Hatred of solitude probably accounts for many strange friendships between animals, not only between those of the same species, but between those of far different, and often hostile species.

"Between acts of trained animal shows, visitors may be surprised to see a tiger, a panther, and a fox terrier rolling over each other in friendly play, or a bantam rooster crowing from the vantage point of a giraffe's neck. Such friendships sometimes terminate abruptly. Sea lions may live peacefully with penguins for years, and then suddenly turn upon and devour them.

"Not only do zoo doctors have to contend with ordinary illnesses of animals, but anaesthetics must be helped out of the skins they are shedding, and overly pugnacious alligators must have

## Dachshund Displays Long Understanding

Great Falls, Mont.—"Spotty," dachshund-terrier—half a dog high and two dogs long—won't much on looks, but apparently is a good thinker.

When the dog is at the home of two-year-old Ruth Lofstrom's grandmother, it is brought to a telephone and Ruth says, "Spotty, come play with me."

The pet gives a joyful yip and scampers to Ruth's home, a block away. The telephone is also used to get "Spotty" home.

their teeth sawed off. Elephants charge iron hammers and splinter their tusks. Hippopotamuses break their teeth by biting out pieces of concrete. Leaping chimpanzees fall and fracture their limbs; birds break their wings, and storks and gazelles, their slim legs.

"One of the most interesting places in every large zoo is its hospital, where operations are performed and post-mortems held. From cages and crates of every size peer invalids amusing and pathetic. In one limps a deer with a bandaged foot. In another, a sad-faced monkey wears a big wooden collar around its neck to keep it from tearing the plaster cast from a broken arm. A giraffe with a sore throat looks down on them, its long neck wound in bandages."

## Mr. Garner Meets a Lord Mayor



Vice President John N. Garner is here seen with a distinguished visitor from overseas who stepped into the Capitol at Washington to chat with the gentleman from Uvalde. He is Rt. Hon. Alderman Alfred Byrne, lord mayor of Dublin, Irish Free State.

## New Apparatus Probes Into Earth's Core

### Permits the Study of Minerals Under Pressure.

Cambridge, Mass.—The searching eye of science will be able to tell about conditions approximately 20 miles below the earth's surface with the aid of apparatus newly developed at Harvard university.

Use of the apparatus for the first time is announced by the staff of the Gordon McKay and Dunbar physics laboratories.

The equipment may reveal hitherto unknown properties of rocks deeper down in the earth than can be reached by digging. It also is expected to aid in attaining accurate interpretation of seismological and gravitational observations.

Permitting the examination of minerals under a pressure of 10,000 atmospheres (about 75 tons per square inch), combined with temperatures as high as 500 degrees centigrade, the apparatus was devised by Drs. Francis Birch and R. R. Law, research associates in geophysics.

Heretofore scientists have been able

to investigate only the effects on minerals of high temperature alone, or of high pressure alone, whereas a joint study will now be possible.

Two methods of obtaining the combination of high temperature and pressure have been used. The first employs a steel pressure chamber about the size of a pop bottle which has a hole of half-inch diameter bored along its axis. Into this hole is inserted the specimen, a small cylinder of the mineral a quarter inch in diameter and two to five inches long. The neck of the pressure chamber is connected to a piston capable of compressing nitrogen gas to a pressure of 10,000 atmospheres. Then the compression chamber is placed in an electric furnace and heated as high as 500 centigrade.

The second method makes it possible to attain temperatures as high as 1,000 centigrade. In this apparatus the pressure range is at present limited to 5,000 atmospheres. Heat is applied electrically within the pressure chamber, and the other walls of the chamber are cooled.

In all their heat-pressure experiments Harvard physicists have found that the best substance for transmitting the pressure is the inert gas nitrogen.

## Discover Graveyard of Prehistoric Animals

Pasadena, Calif.—A graveyard of the queer misshapen beasts that roamed North America 30,000,000 years ago was being excavated in the Armargosa desert recently by scientists of the California Institute of Technology.

Fossils of the prehistoric monsters, according to Dr. Chester Stock, paleontologist, are being found in a rock layer cropping out along the west side of the desert near Death Valley.

Most important of the finds so far is a perfect skull of a titanothera, a bulky beast resembling a hornless rhinoceros. Nearby the scientists picked up bones and bone scraps of new extinct rodents, even-toed mammals, and a small, fast running rhinoceros. Scientists will explore the entire seam for the telltale glint of a preserved tooth, or the discoloration of the rock that betrays a hidden fossil.

Doctor Stock fixed the age of the "graveyard" as the lower oligocene period, thousands of years before the great Ice age.

Existence of the fossils in the now

bare dry rocky wastes indicates, he said, that the area must have been covered by dense vegetation, well watered by rains, at that time.

## FULL OF MISCHIEF



Princess Josephine Charlotte, only daughter of the king and queen of the Belgians, snapped as she was on her way to the public school she attends in Brussels. The seven-and-a-half-year-old girl is said by her teacher to be the most mischievous member of her class.

Ohio Horses Reduced. Marysville, Ohio.—The number of horses on Ohio farms has been reduced from 841,000 in 1920 to 541,000 during 1934, a decrease of 45 per cent in 14 years. L. P. McCann, extension specialist, Ohio State university, reported here. Farmers have taken steps to promote interest in colt raising.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart  
National Press Building  
Washington, D. C.

## Lobbyists Active

Washington.—Much ado is being made around Washington again over lobbyists. It is true that there are now perhaps more lobbyists in Washington than at any time in the last fifteen years. It is true they are inflicting legislation, and I think it can be said without fear of contradiction that lobbyists are responsible for a portion of the balking tactics in congress.

Existence of this unusual condition in Washington carries more significance, however, than just the fact that special interests or individual interests are trying to protect themselves. From a good many sources I gather the opinion that the condition means the President's power has weakened.

It is to be remembered that when Mr. Roosevelt carried his New Deal into the White House and led the largest Democratic majority ever to control the national legislative body, that very fact thwarted lobbying. Very few of the so-called special interests had the courage to button hole individual representatives or senators to plead their cause. These representatives and senators were looking to White House leadership; their fate rested on the New Deal, and they were unable accurately to gauge what public sentiment would be if they openly disagreed with Presidential orders. In those days, the corridors of the Capitol and the house and senate office buildings were virtually deserted of petitioners—for that is what a lobbyist is.

To the extent that lobbyists operated in the early days of the Roosevelt administration, they sought to influence Presidential decision and the activities of the brain trust and underlings who drafted the Presidential programs. Once these programs had been submitted to congress, the opposition to them largely subsided and members jumped to the crack of the Presidential whip. As stated above, individual members were afraid to go against White House orders and lobbyists were afraid to combat the President's popularity.

But a year ago, various interests throughout the country began to sense a feeling that they could again talk with members of congress safely. They began organizing their representations here as they formerly had enjoyed, and little by little broadened the scope of their activities. A singular part about the present condition is the mushroom growth of the lobbyists. Supplementing their growth has been an unusual fearlessness. They are busy pushing all kinds of causes, good and bad.

Some forces estimate there are close to five hundred different groups and organizations actively petitioning congress to do this or that according to their lights. There are such gigantic lobbies as that of organized labor, agriculture and the American Legion. There are lobbies for religious and racial groups. The power interests at the moment bulk large with their lobbying activities. Individual lines of industry have their representatives here in numbers. The railroads, for example, have headquarters here for their Association of American Railroads and it is also the headquarters for the Short-line Railroad association. The bankers maintain a legislative committee of the American Bankers' association here, and even scientific groups have their people treading water in the halls of congress, watching and waiting to be sure that nothing detrimental to their interests is done by the legislators.

It will be recalled that several weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt let loose one of the bitterest messages he has ever sent to congress in denunciation of the activities of the power lobby. At that time, the vicious character of his accusations against the power interests was attributed by many observers to his intense feeling that public utility holding companies should be abolished. He felt that cliques of financiers were taking advantage of innocent investors and he wanted to tell the country about it.

Now, however, it develops that he was shooting not only at the power group but at all so-called special interests which were seeking to protect themselves from what they regarded as flagrant violations of property rights of the established business practices. It must be said that for a few days, the President's message did have the effect of slowing down lobbying activities but the lobbyists had tasted of their own power. They are not to be frightened by any Presidential attack nor by the threat of Senator Black of Alabama to force through legislation compelling lobbyists in Washington to register. As a matter of cold fact, it is my conviction that Senator Black will find himself thoroughly circumvented in any move he may make to press for action on what is generally regarded as a ridiculous piece of legislation. It is a thirty-year-old proposal, anyway.

It all goes to show that, at least among those with the courage of their convictions, President Roosevelt is not as powerful as he was in the first year of his reign. Balking tactics in congress over the public works relief bill

was but the outward sign of courage underneath. I have reported to you heretofore that there were misgivings and expressions of discontent within the President's vast majority in the house and senate. While the malcontents are not openly criticizing the President, they are able to accomplish their purpose by delay and disagreement over what ordinarily would be very minor details.

I believe it is the consensus also that the activities of petitioners for their rights are responsible to a large extent for the creation of numerous blocs in congress. It has been observed by numerous publicists that if there is danger of Fascism in the United States, it lies in this rise of blocs in congress. The natural result is to replace and break up the two old established parties. Thus far in this session there has been evidence time after time of bloc activities, one against another. This condition results in legislative trades, not all of which result in good or even well-written legislation.

When the President came through the biennial election last fall with his majorities increased, there were those who insisted that he would have his will with congress and no questions asked. They did not reckon, however, with the potential strength of the various interests watching congressional activities. I do not believe that a careful analysis of the activities of most of these lobbyists will show improper relations between them and members of congress. They are simply asserting the right of every individual, namely, the privilege to tell his representative or senator what his opinion is. Certainly, there is a growing feeling that Mr. Roosevelt gained little or nothing when he attacked the power interests, and over their shoulder all other representation in Washington.

Now that President Roosevelt has title to \$4,800,000,000 to spend pretty much as he pleases, the question is heard around Washington more and more frequently, what is he going to do with it? The truth is that administration plans for utilizing this vast sum of money are so nebulous that no one can tell, even the officials themselves, to what uses it will be put. One hears about attacking the problem of soil erosion so that the destruction by dust storms will occur no more, and there is talk of many public works projects. When one tries to find out details of these, however, he is promptly confronted by a stone wall, either of silence or of a frank statement that only the outlines have thus far been considered.

Conversations over luncheon tables in Washington seem to indicate that actual spending of this money in any appreciable sum will not get under way for some months. In fact, there seems to be ground for belief that nothing of substantial character will take place in a spending way before next winter. And, if that is true the comment suggests, the great appropriation will be effective only in a political way next spring and summer.

It should be remembered that the amount voted the President in this one resolution which is to be spent practically at his direction is greater than the total expenditure of the federal government for any year from 1922 to 1931.

With further references to lobbying activities, it is made to appear that two organizations have done an especially good job. I refer to the operations of the American Legion office in Washington and its fight for the veterans' bonus, and the activity of the various agricultural and farm organizations who have been fighting off certain phases of railroad legislation.

The farmers, according to the best information I can get, are opposed to federal regulation of interstate bus and truck business because they feel the proposed legislation will hamper farm-to-market hauling. I suspect that the bus and truck group have persuaded the farm representatives to oppose regulatory measures for busses and trucks on the basis of misunderstanding. I have made numerous inquiries of legislative drafting experts and of house and senate leaders respecting the point at issue and all have assured me that the proposed federal regulation will in no way apply to farm-to-market hauling.

While the point made here is not at all important and when farm operators of trucks understand it they will doubtless shy away from the position they have taken, it illustrates how one organization will attract many followers to its ranks who actually ought not to be there.

Now as to the bonus proposition, it ought to be said that the Roosevelt administration is in a hole. So well has the American Legion done its job that there is no doubt in my mind at the moment respecting the outcome. There will be bonus legislation passed by congress at this session. Whether it will be signed or vetoed by President Roosevelt depends entirely upon the nature of the bill as it finally is passed.

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## ADMIRAL OF THE AIR



Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler who was raised to the rank of vice admiral when he was placed in command of the American fleet's aircraft battle force. The appointment stressed the increasing importance of aviation to the navy.

# The Lucky Lawrences

By Kathleen Norris

Copyright by Kathleen Norris  
WNU Service

## SYNOPSIS

The luck that brought the Boston Lawrences to California at the beginning of the gold rush has deserted the present generation. From a 1,000-acre ranch, their holdings have shrunk to a small farm, and the old family home in Clipperville, Phil, now twenty-five, has gone into the iron works, Gail to the public library and Edith to the book department of Clipperville's largest store. Sam is in school, and seventeen-year-old Ariel is becoming a problem. Phil is fascinated by "that terrible" Lily Cass, whose husband has deserted her. Young Van Murchison, scion of a wealthy family, returns from Yale, and Gail has visions, through marriage with him, of the turning of the Lawrence luck. Dick Stubbins, Phil's best friend and almost his rival, is receiving a letter from Mrs. Chipp and her guests. At a roadhouse Gail sees a raccoon-coated man helping Ariel into a roadster.

## CHAPTER V—Continued

She stopped fiercely, as Gail merely sat, silent. From vague worry and apprehension about Ariel, suddenly the whole fearful danger had sprung upon her. This morning it had been no more than fear; now it was full knowledge. "You weren't in San Francisco with the Camps, then?" "Oh, yes, I was! We went down from there." "Where was Mrs. Camp?" "She had to go to San Rafael. She left us at the Fairmont." "Just you two girls? Did she know you went out that night?" "We didn't tell her—no." "There was a pause. Then Gail said, "Ariel, I can't believe it!" "You were there," Ariel offered accusingly. "Oh, I know it!" Gail covered her face with her hands.

For the first time the younger sister seemed a little impressed, and she spoke in a lower tone, a tone that had some hint of huskiness or of apology in it.

"If it makes it any—better, we all thought that was a horrible place and that we'd never go there again!" "You haven't been there before?" Ariel could even laugh. "Oh, goodness, no! We just happened, we happened—Here, I'll tell you how it was!" She leaped forward, locking her hands about her knees.

"Mrs. Camp and Dorothy were going in to the city on the ten o'clock yesterday morning, to do some shopping and stay overnight, because Mrs. Camp wanted to hear some one preaching at church this morning. See? So they asked me to go, and Mrs. Camp was going to see her aunt in San Rafael, so she said that Dot and I could have lunch together, and go see a movie. Well, at about five we were back at the hotel cleaning up, and she telephoned and said that her aunt was so sick she was going to stay in San Rafael, and we could get four Orpheum seats and ask two boys to go with us. So we were sort of telephoning around for boys, and we got Buddy Raisch and his roadster. Well, that was about all there was to it! Buddy said we could get a grand shore dinner at Mockerson's about ten, if we went to the movie first. But I didn't realize, it was forty miles away, and that it would be so foggy."

The horror that had held Gail in a vise since midnight of the night before began to loosen and fade; she could breathe again.

"So you went back to the Fairmont?" "Certainly we did!" "What time did you get there?" "About one."

Gail reflected a few minutes, the heavy dark Lawrence brows drawn together in a frown.

"Ariel, you're only seventeen. Do you think men respect a girl who goes about with them at all hours of night, unchaperoned, to places like that? Don't you want men to respect you?" she asked.

"I want to have a good time," Ariel said simply. "Men aren't looking for good, pure, womanly women these days, and don't you fool yourself that they are. Gail! Men want girls to run around with them, and not to be afraid of being kissed—"

"Stop, you make me sick!" the older sister said sharply.

"Well, it's true. How many men do you know who are going after girls like Ede—paying calls, discussing ideals? Not one!"

"And you think," Gail began, warning, "you think you can build a lovely, dignified married life on running around to places like Mockerson's?"

"No, I don't," Ariel responded promptly, in the pause. "But I say it's the only way you can have a good time, and I want to live, while I'm young!"

"Just the same, you're not right, Ar-

riel, and I know it. If we turn ourselves into animals, we only have to wait our way back to decency, sooner or later. Gluttony in food isn't any more suggestive than developing appetites for—other things."

"I know what you mean," Ariel replied her briefly.

"Surely—surely, no sane girl could think that the sort of marriage that goes on now, with jassing and fighting and divorce—"

"Gail began eloquently. "Surely no girl thinks that is worth while! Why, girls like that are burned out at twenty. Their lives are over! They're fit for nothing! They go on for a few years. . . . Ariel, at your age, to go on as you are going on, is simple ruin."

"And if I sit down at home, then what is it? Why, Gail," Ariel said, in a confident voice, "I'm no fool! I'm not taking any chances."

"Taking any chances!" Gail echoed, rolling up her eyes. There was a pause.

"Now, listen, Gail," Ariel began again, in deadly earnest. "You had to lie, to get off on this Chipp party, didn't you?"

"Gail was checked. "I'm not proud of it," she said presently, in a ashamed voice.

"Why shouldn't you be proud of it? There was nothing wrong in that party. Only you found out that if it depended upon a formal invitation from Mrs. Chipp you simply wouldn't go. Didn't you? Didn't you?"

"Phil isn't my father, after all," Gail offered hesitatingly, unwillingly.

"Nor mine! But Gail," Ariel went on, more confidently, aware that she was gaining ground, "we can't get away from it, we can't have any fun here unless we take chances! Nobody could get away with anything in this town! Just as soon as I can I'm going to get out, and I advise you to! Why, what does it matter, she rushed on—"what does it matter what Van Murchison wants—how much he wants to fool around, how young a kid he is?"

"This Man Was Far From Thoughts of Marriage."

He's rich, he's going to take his wife East, and abroad. What do you care about the rest? You don't want to change him, you want to marry him. Let him be giddy—Phil said he was giddy. Let him be wasteful and frivolous if he wants to be! What is it to you? He gets you out of Clipperville, and away from these gossiping old busy bodies!"

The river of words dazed and terrified Gail. This could not be delicate, ethereal Ariel, pouring out this coarse and dangerous philosophy of life or of death! Ariel, whom they had all thought young, innocent, protected, confessing her determination to grab the first man she could, and escape—escape from Clipperville.

Most terrible of all to Gail was her little sister's easy air of conspiracy, her casual quick assumption that they were both in the same boat. Gail was frantic with alarm. If she told Philip there would be domestic pandemonium, and if she did not, she herself must assume a most appalling responsibility.

Perhaps if she could get Ariel to promise—to swear . . .

In the end there were no reproaches, no threats. She slid to her knees beside Ariel's bed, and locked Ariel's hand in her own and, after a long and solemn talk, they promised each other that there should be no more deceiving, no more clandestine parties, everything open and above board, between the two of them at least.

Gail felt oddly old, exhausted with emotion, tired from the confused impressions of these last brilliant, novel days, weak from the reaction from Ariel's revelations—yet she was strangely, deeply happy, too. Somehow, in the confession of their mutual adventures, the acknowledgment of their mutual desires, and dreams, she seemed to have come very close to Ariel today. The sense of her responsibility as Ariel's senior, of her big-sister-ship, was solemn upon her. She loved its weight.

"Not one of them—Edith, Gail, Ariel, Sam—is really self-supporting," thought Phil. "And Cass sends Lily nothing; she doesn't even know where he is! Lily and the three kids—Wuffy and Miles and Daniel. If she mean here—if we were married—that'd mean there were nine of us here, eating three meals a day. Twenty-seven meals a day—G-d! Gail might raise the roof, too. She might get Edith and Ariel to fight. Boy! what could they do!"

Ariel was not thinking. But her mind was washing idly about among the memories of the last 24 hours, and

Edith told herself complacently that all this was very nice. Here was Phil home at a time when he might have been with Lily Cass, which proved that his affair with her was over. Gail was getting on splendidly with her new and wealthy friends, and would undoubtedly marry Van Murchison. Ariel had had a lovely little-girl time with Dorothy. Everything was going beautifully.

"Ariel is smart, about boys," Gail was thinking. Her cheek flushed as she remembered what Ariel had said. Gail herself, had vaguely observed some lack—some essential thing missing in her friendship with Van. But it had been left for Ariel to put it into merciless words.

Was it true? Well, no, not entirely. There was some truth in it, of course. But if Van Murchison happened to be a light-hearted, unthinking, fun-loving boy, young for his years, and if Gail Lawrence was developed beyond her maturity by responsibility and experience, that did not mean that they could not fall in love with each other. How could she demand more of him than he naturally gave? What attitude on her part would create in him a soberer, a more dependable mood, on which a woman might base real hopes and plans?

Thinking these thoughts, she did not feel quite the usual thrill when he came into the library a day or two later and stood, as he often did, with an elbow on the high desk, watching her amusedly, as she stamped and scribbled in the shabby old books.

"Have you a good reference book on the diseases of hawk parasites?" the ringing voice said joyfully when she was free. There was no change in Gail's manner as she touched his big brown hand, but deep underneath she was conscious of change in herself.

This man was far from thoughts of marriage. By what twist, she wondered, did a girl bring her man from such irresponsible gaiety as this to the definiteness of an engagement?

An engagement began to seem to her an achievement, something quite extraordinary—a triumph. What a thing a girl accomplished when she could simply, complacently tell her friends that she and Tom So-and-so were going to be married!

Van wanted Gail to lunch with him today, and she reached for the telephone extension and told Edith that she would not come home as usual. It meant a pang to Edith, but it could not be helped.

But immediately after this Van suddenly turned scowling and gloomy and said that, no, hang it, he could not lunch with her after all.

"I'll tell you," he said, with his characteristic chuckle. "I promised a man at Beresford that I'd go and look at a puppy!"

Gail did not know quite what to say, feeling as she did a little dashed and perplexed by the sudden change of plan. She tried to feel fondly indulgent; he was only a boy, after all. But she had a sense of futility; there seemed no way of catching the slippery substance of him in her fingers.

"I'm sorry," he said. "Oh, that's all right!" "Say, let's go over and have lunch at Santa Cruz some Sunday, and swim! Can you swim?"

"I love it. Yes, we all swim." Mention of Santa Cruz reminded her of Mockerson's, and she wondered what Van would do if she told him her anxieties about Ariel. Would it develop anything new in him, responsibility, gravity? She could not do it now, but she liked to think about it.

He was gone. He was hunting amusement somewhere; that was all he wanted. Van was like a child looking for some one with whom to play. Her thoughts were following him into the sunshiny June day. What fun to be Mrs. Murchison, white and cool and at leisure, there on the tilted leather seat beside him, and go and have lunch at the country club, and watch tennis, or perhaps play golf.

Anyway—anyway, she reflected, walking home to lunch, she was a good deal nearer to that envied position than any other girl in Clipperville! She had proved herself on that grilling week-end visit to Los Gatos quite the match of the women of Van's set; she had won them, in spite of themselves.

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Edith was in the kitchen, ecstatic over Gail's unexpected appearance, and the addition of strawberries to her humble little meal.

They laughed together, gathering the dishes, cups, spoons into the dishpan, brushing crumbs, drawing shades.

"Did you make any date with him, Gail?"

"Nothing definite."

But nothing could be more satisfying outwardly than his pursuit of her, and Gail had to be content with that for awhile.

In a half-hearted, highly unsatisfactory sort of way Mrs. Chipp had asked Gail to Far Niente again, and this time everything had gone gloriously—breathlessly. There had been charades built on the Lawrence formula, there had been a hysterical game of Sardines that left even the grown-ups spent and agonized with laughter; some of these demigods had gone so far as to remember Van's little friend from the library in Clipperville, and had been gracious to her.

TO BE CONTINUED.

# Shoppers Seek Personality Styles

By CHERRIE NICHOLAS



PLUMP, fair and "afforty" lady who is "all dressed up" in a kittenish, flapperish way—youth clad in fashions sophisticated beyond its years—colors that make blonds look anemic and ashen or tones and tints that cause brunettes to lose glamour—hats with impossible head sizes, too little for the unbowed, too big for shorn locks—well, what of it, why paint so crude, so unkind a picture?

Merely by way of contrast, dear reader, for the new spring and summer fashions are a direct denial to everything we have said in the foregoing paragraph. What is actually happening is that our fashion experts have sensed the need of gently, firmly and subtly leading women in the direction they should go in the line of dress. Which is why we are hearing so much these days in regard to the outstanding importance of personality fashions.

Among our modern fashion educators personality in dress ranks as a theme of major importance. Have you not noticed the signs of the times yourself? The courtesy and class-you-at-glance manner with which you are ushered to this or that specialized department the moment you step foot in a fashion emporium?

This is, indeed, a happy era which is dawning for shoppers in that dress designers and coat and suit makers have become that personality-conscious they are making it their goal to create fashions that will tune perfectly to each and everybody's particular type. The modes here pictured are an outgrowth of this noble endeavor. They silence the lament of the middle-aged and matron who for years have been voicing complaint that they are not having a "fair deal" when it comes to clothes they "can wear," and that all the attention is concen-

trated on ingenue type. Here they are right before your very eyes, fashions that couldn't possibly be more perfectly tuned to the needs and demands of gentlemen who have graduated into the alumnae of fashion's smart set.

These stunning models for the up-to-the-moment-in-style matron were selected for our illustration from among a galaxy of fascinating styles as shown during a "personality fashions" revue which the Chicago wholesale market council presented at a midwest conference gala dinner. The fashion themes included clothes for the youthful matron, for matrons more advanced, for slender girlish ingenue types, for the larger young woman, for the outdoor and sports girl, for tall blond types and for medium-tall brunettes. The moral to this story on personality fashions is, if while en tour in the shops fashion-seeking you do not see what you want, ask for it. It's there tuned to your individuality, simply awaiting your call.

Describing the trio of fashionable costumes for the matron as here pictured, the model to the left is a travel and street outfit especially designed for the youthful matron. It is tailored of a brown and white "broken-check" tweed in standard English cut. It may be worn equally well with dark or light accessories.

The street ensemble to the right of navy and white print silk with check sheer redingote coat is designed along simple slenderizing lines. The sailor hat adds charm.

Centered in the group is an ultra chic ensemble for the mature woman to wear to afternoon club functions or smart country club affairs. It is fashioned of a white sheer material with white and black stripe trimming.

Western Newspaper Union.

## FITTED VANITIES VERY CONVENIENT

The vanity bag has been revived and is one of the most important affairs that has been seen in a good many moons.

The new ones know a new practicality. In the first place they have been made to a great extent by people who understand vanity—the cosmetics. They have known what to include. Not only have they done a good job at making them practical, but they have seen that they have that other important requisite, which is beauty.

They are fashioned of velvet, of lame, of fine kidskin, of lovely silks, and even of metals. Their colors are almost unlimited, but women are usually careful, or should be, that they choose a color that will go with all party frocks. They may have a one or two sided opening, and usually hold purse, change purse, cigaret case, comb, lipstick, rouge and powder.

Jacket Lengths Will Vary; Suits Are to Fit Easily

There is a softness in the air that prepares one for the spectacle of spring clothes. Necklines are bowed, filled, or softened, and even with classic tailleur, which is always chosen by certain types, a jabot or some other softening touch is suggested for the blouse. It is also advisable to have the blouse contrast. Even in the case of linen this idea is carried out.

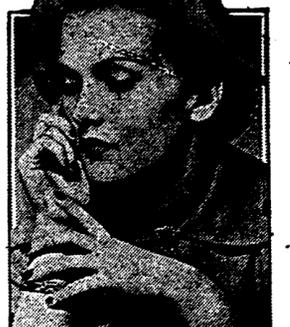
With the usual exceptions, loose fitting lines prevail in the suit collections for spring, 1935. Jacket lengths vary to some degree, and so do their types.

Coat Dresses Smart

Coat dresses of black, navy blue or pepper-and-salt wool, cut on slender lines and finished with white pique collars in the form of petals or stylized flowers, are an outstanding spring fashion.

## BEAUTY HINTS

The smartest women in this country as well as abroad are wearing vivid nail polish with lipstick to match. Reports from Paris and St. Moritz say that the really chic women there are matching theirs in red and yellowish red shades. Trick effects such as metallic combinations and odd color schemes have disappeared. The most fashionable colors are coral, cardinal, ruby and the "natural" which is the lightest of the yellow reds. Most Parisian beauticians prefer to cover the entire nail with polish instead of outlining the moon and tip. Some fashionable New Yorkers follow this mode, while others prefer the trim look which white moons and tips achieve. The young woman pictured has that look of distinction which perfect grooming always gives. She appreciates the enhancement which artfully colored lips and fingertips add to a chic ensemble. Notice the costume jewelry set which she is wearing. It includes a clip on her stretched crepe hat with a duplicate clip at her throat and a bracelet to match.



THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE CO.

Depot: WYOMING, Kansas; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

# CROCHET

By CHERRIE NICHOLAS



Crocheted collars are becoming more popular each day. They are very attractive and add so much to personal appearance. The collar shown here received its name from the combination of crocheted stitches that work up very fast. The term "mile a minute" has been applied to crocheted work of this type for many years. The work on this collar is very simple and it costs very little to be the proud maker of this pretty dress accessory.

Package No. 718 contains sufficient white "Mountain Craft" crocheted cotton to complete this collar, also instructions how to make it.

Send us 25c and you receive this package by mail postpaid. Instructions only will be sent for 10c.

Address—HOME CRAFT COMPANY, Department B, Nineteenth and St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Lesson in Trade Costs

Here is a story of Japanese competition: A pawnbroker in Bavaria in the Dutch East Indies accepted a new bicycle as a pledge and then found himself besieged with young men bringing him new bicycles to pawn. Inquiry showed that the price he was giving for bicycles in pawn was 40 per cent higher than the price charged by the Japanese for selling their new—London New Statesman.

YOU NEED GOOD LIGHT

HERE IT IS... A Coleman LANTERN

Light of a Thousand Uses

See your hardware or lumbering dealer. If no dealer, write us.

THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE CO.

Depot: WYOMING, Kansas; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

If Mothers Only Knew

Thousands of Children Suffer from Worms, and Their Mothers do not know what the trouble is.

Signs of Worms are: Constipation, deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, offensive breath, hard and full stomach with pains, pale face, eyes heavy, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, etc.

Mrs. E. W. Stephan, 31 Kenberna Road, Dorchester, Mass., wrote:—"My little girl's freedom from children's diseases, colds, constipation, etc., I attribute in a large measure to the use of Dr. True's Elixir."

Dr. True's Elixir

Laxative Worm Expeller

A pure herb medicine, not a harsh cathartic! Natural natural natural! Sincerely yours, Dr. True's Elixir.

HELP KIDNEYS

If your kidneys function badly and you have a' isms, aching back, with attacks of dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and ankles, rheumatic pains . . . use Doan's Pills.

Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

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**DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL**  
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**COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MAY 1** **NEW AND LOWER RATES**  
**WILL BE EFFECTIVE**

For Domestic Rate, Reductions amount to \$14,300 or 8.6%  
For Commercial Rate, Reductions amount to \$8,400 or 10.6%

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**THE NEW RATES**

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**DOMESTIC RATES**

9 cents per kwh for the first Twenty-Three kwh per month  
6 cents per kwh for the next Twenty-Three kwh per month  
4 cents per kwh for the next Thirty-Four kwh per month  
2 cents per kwh for the excess

Minimum Charge - - - \$1.00 Per Month

**COMMERCIAL RATES**

9 cents per kwh for the first Sixty kwh per month  
8 cents per kwh for the next Sixty kwh per month  
6c per kwh for the next Eight Hundred Eighty kwh per month  
5 cents per kwh for the next One Thousand kwh per month  
4 cents per kwh for the excess

Minimum Charge \$1.00 Per Month where the connected  
load is 2 kw or less plus 50c for each kw connected.

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Due to the change to simpler forms of both rates, there have been a few minor increases in a few customers bills. The demand for simpler and more understandable forms of rates necessitated this, but the amount of increase is small. In the new rates, the block form of rate has been adopted, thus doing away with the room count for the Domestic Customers and also eliminating the so-called "Demand Charge" for the Commercial Customer. The so-called "5% Penalty Charge" has also been dropped, the above rates being net rates.

These reductions have been made, not because of increased earnings, but because with simplified, lower rates, customers will be encouraged to make a more generous use of electric service.

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**New Hampshire Power Company**  
Antrim, - New Hampshire