

The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME LV, NO. 50

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1938

5 CENTS A COPY

Community Calendar

November 5 to November 11
Friday, Nov. 4
 D. A. R. Annual Guest Night
 Baptist church vestry, 6:30 p. m.
 Antrim Fire Dept. meets at Firemen's Hall, 1st Friday, 7:30 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 5
 Waverly Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 49, meets every Saturday, I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m.
 Dance every Saturday night 8 p. m. Wes Herrick's Orchestra, Grange Hall.
Sunday, Nov. 6
 Baptist Church—Church School, 9:45; Morning worship, 11:00; Young People's Fellowship, 6:00
 Union Vesper Service in Congregational church, 7:30.
 Congregational Church—Morning worship, 9:45; Church School, 10:30.
 Presbyterian Church—Morning Worship, 10:45; Church school, 12:00.
 Sunday evening; Vesper service at Hancock.
Monday, Nov. 7
 Antrim Garden Club meets with Mrs. William F. Clark, 7:30 p. m. Thomas A. Marsden, Jr., will speak.
 Mt. Crochted Encampment, No. 38, I. O. O. F. meets I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m.
 Sons of the American Legion meet in Legion Hall, 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, November 8
 Woman's Club meets at Library Hall at 3 p. m.
 Boy Scouts at 7 p. m.

Celebrates Eighty-third Birthday

Mrs. Etta Woodward, a long-time resident of Antrim, now living in West Milford with her eldest son Eugene Woodward, celebrated her 83rd birthday this week with a family reunion. The family which greeted Mrs. Woodward included her daughters, Mrs. Ethel Whitney, of Hopkinton, and Mrs. George Hayes, of East Templeton, Mass., and sons, Ernest Woodward, of Templeton and Eugene Woodward, of West Milford, and their wives. The family party included four generations, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Ethel Whitney, her daughter, Mrs. Leon Northrup, of Hopkinton and the great-grandson, one year old Richard Northrup, of Hopkinton. Mrs. Woodward received many cards and gifts. There was a birthday cake and dinner at noon.

Selectmen, 7 to 8 p. m.
Wednesday, November 9
 Baptist Ladies' Circle meets second Wednesday, Baptist Vestry, at 10 a. m.
 Presbyterian Pioneers meet at Presbyterian Manse at 3:30 p. m.
 Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, second and fourth Wednesdays, at 8 p. m.
Thursday, November 10
 Weekly Prayer Meetings
 Baptist Vestry at 7:30 p. m.
 Presbyterian Vestry at 7:30 p. m.
 Rod and Gun Club meets at Firemen's Hall, second Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Rail Service In This Section Depends on Riverhill Dam

Disclosure that the Boston and Maine has returned service to every town and city in New Hampshire which had it before the September floods was made Tuesday by Lawrence F. Whittemore, assistant to the president of the line, while at the same time he indicated that disposition of a whole section of track between Hillsboro and Henniker was waiting on the decision of the federal government as to the Riverhill dam.

Testifying before the Public Service Commission on return of service after state-wide interruptions in September's torments, Whittemore said that almost all of the \$800,000 worth of repairs had already been completed while a few more will be finished in from one to four weeks.

Whether the railroad will patch up the Hillsboro-Henniker line at a cost of between \$36,000 and \$40,000 has not been decided, Whittemore said. He pointed to the fact that completion of the Riverhill dam would flow out a large section of the track, and necessitate some other routing between the two points.

Estimates already made set at \$2,100,000 the probable cost of running a line around the Riverhill project, based on the fact that about 21 miles of track would be required at an average cost of \$100,000 a mile.

Characterizing this price as "neither necessary or feasible," Whittemore added that the uncertainty of future business in Henniker was likewise a factor in the "watch and wait" policy.

"There is no assurance yet that business will resume in Henniker on the same status," he said. "The railroad has not yet found out how many of the flooded-out industries are to pick up operations where they were suspended in September."

The commission left the hearing open until November 29 pending the submission of further testimony.

Whittemore also said that the line had made no plans for immediate repair of the track between Peterboro and Elmwood, damaged to the extent of \$8,000. He stated that the line had had no use for some years past, and that repairs

at this time were "unwarranted." At the same time, the railroad does not contemplate formal abandonment of the stretch, Whittemore said.

John Sanders, representing the towns of Hancock, Peterboro and Jaffrey, said that his clients were "very interested" in restoration of service between the two points and brought forth the fact that great depreciation had been found on a line running out of Keene which was subjected to a landslide and then allowed to stand unrepaired for several years.

Among the sections on which work is still being done Whittemore named:

Winchendon to Peterboro, where two bridges were torn out, completed about the end of this week.

Antrim to Hillsboro, completed this week.

West Hopkinton to Henniker, where another bridge was out, to be finished in between two and four weeks at a cost of \$22,000.

As part of his argument against restoration of the Hillsboro-Henniker route, Whittemore displayed a picture of some of the flood damages, and said that the river already was flowing regularly over sections where the track ran.

Hancock Woman Celebrates 94th Anniversary

Mrs. Hannah M. Kimball observed her 94th birthday at her home Tuesday. Guests were her daughters, Mrs. E. K. Upton, of this town and Mrs. Harry S. Duncan, of Lowell, her two grandchildren, Karl Upton, of this town, and Mrs. Long, wife of Dr. Norman Long, of Lowell; and Harry S. Duncan, of Lowell. Her great-grandchild, Kent Long, of Lowell, could not come. Mrs. Kimball was born in Henniker, the daughter of Asa and Lydia Favor Gordon, and came here with her parents. She is the widow of Albert Matthews Kimball, whom she married in 1870. She received many post cards. Until a few years ago she was active in several organizations, serving quite a while as president of the Ladies' Circle.

Hallowe'en Parties

Hallowe'en parties have been many the past week. The Rebekahs had theirs on Wednesday evening at the I. O. O. F. Hall in the form of a party for the children. The high school held a party on Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian vestry with Mr. and Mrs. John Day and Miss Ethel Brainerd as chaperones.

On Friday afternoon Bobby Lowell had a party for his small friends at his home and on Friday evening the 7th and 8th grades of the grammar school held a Hallowe'en party in Henry Hurlin's barn. Mr. and Mrs. John Day were chaperones.

Mrs. George Hildreth entertained the Woman's Relief Corps on Saturday evening with a Hallowe'en party at her home on West street.

Mr and Mrs. H. W. Johnson gave a dinner and Hallowe'en party on Monday evening at their home on Highland avenue.

Miss Dorothy Hutchinson had a party for her young friends at her home on Jameson avenue on Monday evening.

Of course ghosts and witches and goblins were everywhere on the streets during Monday evening, but little malicious acts are reported.

HALLOWEEN PARTY

Miss Louise Edwards gave a Hallowe'en Party on October the 29th to 14 of her friends at her home on Clinton Road.

MRS. OSCAR GOODWIN RECEIVES SECOND SHOWER

Over a hundred guests at the home of Mrs. Stephen Chase gathered to pay honor in the form of a household shower to Bennington's newest bride, Mrs. Oscar Goodwin. Many beautiful things were received by Mrs. Goodwin, including all kinds of household linens. A large cake was one of the features of the evening. Mrs. Goodwin, formerly Eunice Bartlett, was employed at the Monadnock Paper Mill and it was her former associates in the mill that honored her with this shower.

Mr. Dunlap Gives Advice

Vote In Favor Of A Liquor Ban

Our present state liquor law is called an act "to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor." It would have been more appropriate to call it an act to raise revenue from intoxicating liquor, for our state Liquor Commission seems to lay the stress on revenue rather than regulation and when they signed a contract to allow advertising machines to go into our state stores they knew that the inevitable result would be the promotion, rather than the control of the liquor traffic.

Not long ago something happened. Floods came, accompanied by a hurricane and for a time much damage was apparent to the eye and for a time our Liquor Commission saw that clear heads were more needed than liquor revenue and proceeded post haste to order a ban on the sale of liquor and beer.

Why all this? If the sale of beer and liquor was a good thing before a hurricane, why shouldn't it be a good thing after a hurricane and surely the need of revenue was not diminished by the damage done. Why not fill men up on beer and liquor and see if they couldn't do a better job on repairing tangled wires and removing debris from our streets? Why shouldn't heads be just as clear after indulging in alcoholics as before? Well, we know they are not and so did the Liquor Commission, hence the ban.

You cannot even train a man to be a good prize fighter unless he is sober. Our railroads insist on so-

Continued on page 4

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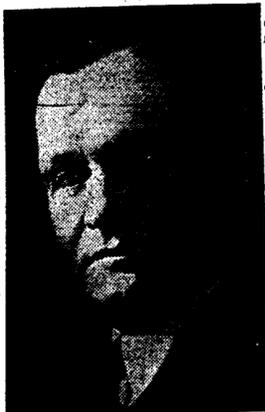
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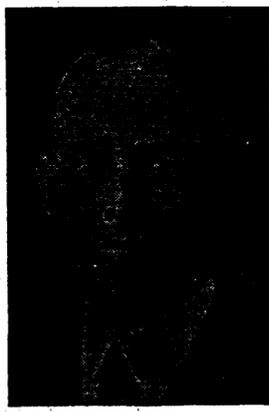
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Weekly News Review

Rome-Berlin Axis May Crumble
If Germany Is Given Colonies

By Joseph W. La Bine

Foreign

At best, Germany, Italy and Japan are unnatural bedfellows with nothing in common except totalitarianism and a grudge against the world. Flushed by her imperialistic victory at Munich, there is every reason to think Germany might abandon Italian and Japanese alliances if they stood in the way of her march to world power.

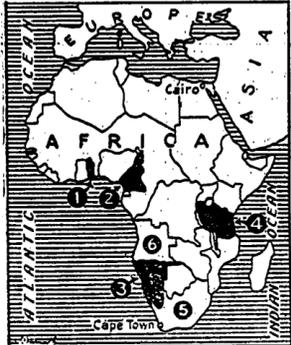
First step in this direction has been taken by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in presenting African colonial

negotiations, October of 1938 will be remembered primarily as the month when America first stood up and barked at modern imperialism.

Within 24 hours two barks came from Washington. First was President Roosevelt's precedent-shattering condemnation of nations employing force (Japan), exile (Germany) and repression (Italy) as instruments of national policy. Next day, on the heels of Japan's conquest of Hankow, the state department made public a 21-day-old protest to Tokyo against violation of China's "open door" policy.

This was but percussion in the new American overture of preparedness. Chiming in are plans to strengthen military and naval forces so that "the Western hemisphere may work out its own interrelated salvation." To the north, at Kodiak, Alaska, the navy is quietly preparing two bases accommodating at least 200 long-range patrol bombers.

Thus, if Britain and France deny it, the U. S. admits Japan has become the Far East's No. 1 power and bids fair to dominate the Pacific unless stopped. Although Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will continue battling Japan in the hope his foe will eventually commit military and economic suicide, there is little likelihood that China's door will be reopened to Western nations unless Japan wants it. For a preview of things to come, democracies need only look at Manchukuo where seven years of Japanese proprietorship has both closed and locked the door.



GERMANY IN AFRICA

Of one-time German possessions (shown in black) France holds mandates for Togoland (1) and the Cameroons (2); Great Britain has minor interest in both, British South Africa (5) holds mandate for Southwest Africa (3), and Britain a mandate for Tanganyika (4). Angola (6) is held by Portugal.

demands to Great Britain and France. What Hitler wants—and probably will get—is return of Togoland, Cameroons, Southwest Africa and Tanganyika, held under League of Nations mandate by Britain and France since the Versailles treaty.

If they pay this price for peace, Britain and France will also agree to German arms equality. British-French gain through such a transaction would be German friendship and an understanding that Italy had better confine her imperialism to the Mediterranean area on pain of combined German-Franco-British opposition. Moreover, Il Duce would be forced to withdraw from Spain.

Next Der Fuehrer may turn his eyes to Japan, which now controls one-time German islands forfeited after the World war. Since Hitler's regressive imperialism makes one ravenous merely an appetizer for the next, moreover since self-pitying Germany looks angrily at any nation which controls large territories and resources, Japan may find her Chinese conquest threatened.

Nor do observers overlook the chance of a German-Italian breach over Hungary's Czechoslovakian claims, now handed to the Rome-Berlin axis for settlement. Mussolini, Hungary's friend, wants Czechoslovakia dissolved, moreover wants Hungary to get the common border with Poland which she desires. But Hitler, temporarily angry with Hungary and anxious to preserve a path to the east through Czechoslovakia, will fight partition.

Transportation

U. S. railroads, arguing before President Roosevelt's fact-finding committee, have claimed a 15 per cent pay cut is the only solution to their problem. Labor, which threatens to strike if the pay cut is enforced, says better management will do the trick. Without waiting for the fact-finding commission to report, railroad management has taken the matter into its own hands on three fronts:

Northwest—Before the interstate commerce commission have appeared stockholders of two huge lines, Chicago & North Western, and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific. Their plan: Physical consolidation of the two roads, immediately effecting operating economies of \$10,000,000 a year and hastening normal recovery of the two roads.

Southwest—An I. C. C. examiner has recommended reorganization of the Missouri Pacific line with sharp reduction in its fixed interest debt. Also recommended is consolidation of owned properties being operated as the Missouri Pacific system, excepting the Missouri-Illinois railroad.

South—Placed before the I. C. C. is a plan for merging the Gulf, Mobile & Northern railroad with the Mobile & Ohio line. Chief opponent is Burlington railroad, which owns 27.7 per cent of G. M. & N. stock.

Chief significance of mergers and reorganizations is (1) that railroads will become economically sound; (2) labor will suffer through decreased employment, though wage levels probably will not be cut; (3) scores of small communities, originally built to follow the railroad's line of expansion, will find themselves isolated without rail service.

Defense

Knotted inseparably in recent news have been Japan's conquest of China and world democracy's attempts to strengthen their military-economic positions against German-Italo-Jap aggression. Though England and the U. S. have been rubbing noses in their trade pact ne-

Trend

How the wind is blowing . . .

TIME CLOCK—Film actors earning up to \$1,000 a week, and all extras, now punch time clocks each morning under new union contract with provision for overtime work.

'NOBODY'—A baby born to one of 200 sad-eyed Jewish refugees living in a ditch in the Czechoslovak-German "no man's land," has been named "Niemand," meaning "nobody."

'BANG' WARFARE—Japanese troops patrolling streets of newly captured Canton, disperse terrified Chinese by merely pointing their guns and shouting; "Bang!"

U. S. LANDLADY—Women hold 25 per cent of all U. S. jobs (apart from domestic service), are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of all life insurance, own 50 per cent of all corporate stock, operate 60 per cent of savings accounts.

HAIR RAISING—Mrs. Dorothy Kantack of Chicago has won a divorce decree against her husband who protested against her new "upswing" coiffure.

People

British royalty symbolically corresponds to the U. S. flag. Since the Czech crisis proved Great Britain's empire is becoming vastly independent, a little flag waving is entirely proper. First, King George and Queen Elizabeth announced a



GREAT BRITAIN'S MARINA
Is she being exiled for usurpation?

state visit to Canada and probably to the U. S. Latest news is that the popular, 35-year-old duke of Kent becomes governor general of Australia next year. To fun-loving Kent and his wife, beautiful former Princess Marina of Greece, Australia will mean virtual exile from their favorite diversion, London night life. Though English papers discreetly failed to mention it, part of the U. S. press called Kent and his wife victims of royal jealousy. The claim: That slim, elegant Marina is usurping Queen Elizabeth's rightful place as ruler of British fashion. At Australia's lonely Canberra, where Kent will receive \$50,000 a year, not a single night club will help break the tedium of this "British Siberia."

Miscellaneous

At Anaheim, Calif., miles of surplus third-grade oranges were dumped when federal diversion funds ran out, leaving the \$8-per-ton price unsupported.

At Prestonburg, Ky., 34-year-old Fleming Tackett married 10-year-old Rosie Columbus.

Treasury

Inconveniently close to election day have come piecemeal reports and offhand predictions concerning the U. S. fiscal situation. When President Roosevelt talks finance before congress on January 3, he may ask almost anything. But right now, as the President busies himself with budget planning, he can be guided by facts and forecasts:

Facts: Despite upswinging business, the U. S. treasury deficit for the current fiscal year jumped above one billion dollars October 20, leaping forward several million dollars a day. Gold reserves, mounting since the European scare, hit \$14,008,236,361. Revised, the 1939 fiscal deficit prediction stands at \$3,984,000,000, second largest in New Deal history. By next June 30, when the



SECRETARY MORGENTHAU
Coolest of all concerned . . .

fiscal year ends, the U. S. public debt will hit \$40,000,000,000, compared with \$16,800,000,000 in June, 1931.

Forecast: Though "pump-priming" will help business, the 1940 budget will be unbalanced. Only by continued spending can the administration hold a mass vote for the 1940 election, thereby forestalling the normal swing to Republicanism. But it is far more painful to pay than merely file away the bill, and next winter's congressmen will present at least five new methods of making John Public pay:

(1) A 10 per cent "one shot" income tax levy to garner \$263,000,000 needed for increased armament; (2) a processing tax to pay for the agriculture department's proposed "domestic dumping" program for crop surpluses; (3) removal of tax exemption from future issues of federal state and local bonds, also on official salaries; (4) extension of social security to include farm laborers, domestics, bank employees, seamen, self-employed, etc.; (5) lowering of income tax exemptions under \$1,000.

Coolest of all concerned with fiscal affairs has been the man in direct charge, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Unworried by mounting gold reserves ("We have plenty of storage space") he predicts improved business conditions will cut relief rolls and help the budget, which observers now think will run to \$8,000,000,000. Only Morgenthau fear has centered around the British pound sterling, whose declining tendencies have adverse effects on U. S. commodity prices and export trade.

White House

When its investigations first opened, the Dies congressional committee on un-Americanism confined most of its probing to Fascism and Nazism. Neither of these "isms" has much support among U. S. politicians. But with election time approaching and its witnesses becoming influenced by political fever, it was natural that the probe should turn to a more popular "ism"—communism. First came the charge that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was impeachable for failing to support aggressive deportation proceedings against communistic Harry Bridges. Madam Perkins replied that she was awaiting court decision on a test case; that proceedings could move no faster than the courts themselves. Next the committee asked why Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan had taken a passive interest in the 1936 sit-down strikes, only to learn that Governor Murphy had commented that "sometimes events make laws malleable."

President Roosevelt, hopping mad by this time, jumped in to charge the Dies committee is providing a "forum" for politicians with election-year axes to grind. Though recalling that no such reprimand was forthcoming when the LaFollette civil liberties committee held its hearings, impartial observers agreed the Dies committee might have done a less impassionate job in 1937 or 1939.

'Quotes'

SEN. WILLIAM E. BORAH on U. S. intervention to force justice for Jews in Great Britain's Palestine problem: "We cannot retain the respect of Europe and our own self respect by directing nations how they shall carry out their treaties and obligations, and do nothing but direct."

HARRY HOPKINS on WPA's record: "We have made mistakes. But our greatest mistake has not been in doing too much but in doing too little."

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Dies Committee Bares Activities
Of Radical, Communist Groups

Unseen and Malignant Growths Are Being Bred Into Our National Life by Agitators Who Seek to Destroy Our Government; Spread Poison in Ranks of Labor.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. — "Unless something is done to curb radicalism in my section, there is going to be an awful clash and a lot of people are going to get hurt."

So spoke Fred W. Frahm, superintendent of police of the city of Detroit, Mich. And his statement was under oath, for he was giving testimony before a committee of the house of representatives, a committee charged with exposing to view the un-American activities of certain groups in this country. It was the statement of a man who is serving a city in an official capacity and who has gone through 246 sit-down strikes which he asserted were the direct result of agitation by the radicals to which he referred. He looks for more in the near future and added, by way of emphasis, that "these communists and radicals do not want to seek adjustment of differences between labor and management; they want to make trouble all of the time."

Through a number of weeks, the house committee before which Mr. Frahm testified, has been taking testimony, gathering evidence, digging here and there in its effort to uncover the activities of subversive groups and expose them to public view.

It has been the contention of the chairman, Representative Dies of Texas and some other members of the committee, that most of us are not aware of the unseen and malignant growths that are being bred into our national life. They are out to destroy our government, to bring to us the type of thing that has made Russia famous.

Mr. Dies is a sincere and honest legislator, and he is trying to do the job assigned him, even when several of his committee members have sought to balk his efforts. But there is much more to be done in the direction of exposing radicalism and the chiseling, cheating, cowardly efforts the agitators put forth.

Charge Communists Active In Government Offices

What I am wondering is why Mr. Dies has not sent his investigators into the very offices of the federal government, itself. Or, if he has done that, as it is gossiped about, then why shield anybody? Why not turn the spotlight of publicity on the individuals who want to destroy the American system, the American form of government, American tradition, the American profit system of doing business? There has been much talk in the last several years about the operations of communists within the very walls of the government, men and women who are boring from within as termites destroy lumber, and we ought to know the truth. If they are within the government, they ought to be exposed and chased out of the western hemisphere; if they are not operating as is gossiped around, then their names ought to be cleared. In any event, I hope the Dies committee goes on and shows the cancerous nature of groups that do not believe in our system, whether they be Russians, or Germans, or Italians, or British or what have you.

It has been the favorite device of the radicals and their henchmen to characterize any official who attacks them as being a subject for the insane hospitals. This game has been to laugh people out of court whenever an effort was made to tell of some of the things the agitators were doing. Many will recall an investigation by a house committee several years ago where the witnesses were laughed down and a courageous superintendent of schools from Gary, Ind., was made to look foolish because of the charges he made. Well, if my opinion be worth anything, the folks who were the suckers in that play were the supposedly intelligent members of congress who made up the committee. It was they who fell for a trick of propaganda. Either that was the case, or the members of that committee were just plain dumb.

Lewis Cannot Break Grip Of Communists on C. I. O.

Concerning the sit-down strikes about which Mr. Frahm testified, I want to boast that I wrote of communist participation in those sit-down strikes when they were happening. I had several letters thereafter, calling me crazy and describing me as a red-baiter. Mr. Frahm now has put into official records the facts that must be obvious to any real American, and he further has expressed the opinion that John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., cannot break the grip that the communists have on his organization. That may be the reason why Mr. Lewis has been so silent the last several months. Maybe he sees that the labor group of which he was so proud has become a gargantuan monster

that is slowly swallowing him, physically large as he is.

There is, of course, the danger that a lot of people will make foolish and unsupported statements about red activities, thus throwing doubt on the really serious phases. That always seems to happen. Unwittingly, that type of person which shouts and shouts and has no proof creates the impression that all cries of "wolf, wolf," are meaningless. But when a congressional committee has the courage—rather, when its chairman over objections of some of its members—has the courage to bring the stuff out for public examination, there must, indeed, be a basis for it.

The tragedy of the thing is that the labor movement as a whole will suffer a severe setback. The fact that the radicals have grabbed control of the automobile workers' union means that they have "cells" in other groups also, and that these cells slowly but surely will be spreading poison and trouble. The agitators seize upon the unthinking, the foreign-born who are not steeped in our customs or love of country, or upon elements that have been badly treated, and they will use these innocent victims to carry out their destructive plans.

C. I. O. Being Used as Tool For Destructive Purposes

There will be much more labor trouble. You can count on that. The Communist party representatives will never allow the slightest chance for creating trouble to escape them. They are determined to convince labor that it cannot trust the managements; they are encouraging the breaking of agreements between labor and management to the end that employers will have no faith in the leaders of labor, and they are using the national labor relations board wherever that can be done to give official voice to labor troubles. That fact is chiefly responsible for the position which the C. I. O. group has taken in opposition to proposals for revision of the labor relations act. William Green and the American Federation of Labor are urging revision of the law, but C. I. O., having its tentacles in the labor board, obviously does not want its grip broken.

It has been known for a long time that the C. I. O. was being used as a tool for destructive purposes, but the agitators and emissaries were sly and careful. They covered their tracks. Such information as leaked out was promptly discredited by the very reds who had done the job—and they discredited any individual who repeated the story by laughing at his gullibility.

Dies Committee Exposes Methods Used by Radicals

The Dies committee record is full of testimony about methods employed by the communists in their devious borings and destructive tactics. The record tells, too, of how many innocent appearing organizations, created for an allegedly useful purpose, are captured by communists and used by them to obtain money contributions—for which no accounting ever is made. And tragic, also, are the stories of how the real leaders laughed at the suckers who gave hard-earned money, laughed in the secret recesses of their hideouts about the soft and easy minds of Americans.

But another session of congress is coming. The Dies committee will make a report and probably will ask an appropriation to enable it to go on. We will see who opposes that appropriation. There probably will be opposition from two or three members of the committee itself, and we will see who they are. If they are outspoken in their opposition, I suspect most people will know why.

I think this condition has reached the point where attention should be paid to it by the federal government. It is now hot on the trail of some alleged German spies who were seeking American military secrets. So why not make a thorough job of it and lift up the lid that hides various other kinds of spies whose work, to my mind, is much more dangerous to American national life?



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—A few years ago, this writer had the job of getting up an amateur entertainment. Robert Sherwood was just an added Bob Sherwood, ran away with the show. He is six feet, six inches tall, of lath-like dimensions and has a trick of undulating both his chest and his Adam's apple at the same time, when he sings. To hear him sing, "When the Rob-Rob-Robin Comes Bob - Bob - Bobbin'" undulating through a full octave, and flapping his long arms, is rare entertainment. He could have filled the theaters that way if he hadn't become a playwright.

With all his gift for foolery, his is the "weltschmerz" of a shy, sensitive, thoughtful man, and his are the peculiarly civilized qualities which enabled him to portray "Ab Lincoln in Illinois" with insight and fidelity which have brought the heartiest critical salvo of years and many cries of "the great American drama at last." Some of the reviewers see here a thrilling "play within a play" in the skilled and timely dramatization of Lincoln's timeless utterance at just this moment of national wavering and soul-searching. Mr. Sherwood may be a man of destiny.

He would dismiss all that with a slight thoracic undulation and perhaps a modest quip. He is the least pontifical of men, as he proved when he was a drum-major in the war. Unable to make the grade in our army, he joined the Canadian Black Watch. They put him in kilts, gave him a shako and a huge baton and enjoyed him tremendously as he quickly mastered the necessary twirling and stick-tossing stunts. But they also used him in plenty of fighting, in several hot engagements. The trouble was that the trenches were only six feet deep and he was a constant lure to enemy sharpshooters. He was gassed and sent to the hospital for a long stretch—about two feet beyond the end of the cot. He read a great deal, and decided to be an author.

Demobilized, he connected with Vanity Fair as dramatic critic, did a two weeks' turn as a reporter in Boston, joined the staff of Life and later became its editor. He was born in New Rochelle, in 1896, and left Harvard to get into the war.

This is his eleventh play, not counting "Tom Ruggles' Surprise," which he wrote at the age of eight. His fame as a playwright began with "The Road to Rome," which he wrote in 1927, "just to lift a couple of mortgages," as he put it. In 1922, he married Miss Mary Brandon, the actress. He has an apartment in Sutton place, New York, and a modest estate in Surrey, England, where he has been helping Alexander Korcha produce films.

MANAGER EDWARD JOHNSON'S musical autarchy at the Metropolitan comes along slowly, and we aren't yet quite musically self-sustaining.

Met Takes a Singer From Potato Patch For the opening of its new season, the Met announced 14 new singers. There is one American contralto, 11 Germans, Austrians, Italians and Swedes and two new American male singers, John Carter and Leonard Warren.

Over in our Rockland county, N. Y., we have been quite excited over a "popular local farmer," as one of the parochial sheets had it, making the grade at the Metropolitan. He is the 26-year-old Mr. Carter, who has been growing beans and potatoes, singing at his work, near New York City, studied engineering at New York university.

The depression turned him to vaudeville and later to his joint cultivation of voice and garden truck. He and Mr. Warren were winners in the Metropolitan's audition of last March.

Mr. Warren, also 26, was born in the Bronx, son of a Russian-born fur dealer. He felt constraint in turning his big voice loose in town, but let it run in the big north woods, with his father on fur-buying trips. That was how he first knew he had a voice. He studied at Columbia university and night school.

Consolidated News Features. WNU Service.

How the Expert Shoots
The best and most effective shooting form requires little movement of the hands and arms, once the gun has been put on the shoulder and the comb is against the cheek. From that point on, the direction of the muzzle is changed by moving the entire upper part of the shooter's body, the gun remaining in the same relative position with respect to the cheek and shoulder.

CRUCIBLE

© Ben Ames Williams.

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

SYNOPSIS

Barbara Sentry, seeking to sober up her escort, Johnnie Boyd, on the way home from a party, slaps him, and attracts the attention of a policeman, whom the boy knocks down. As he arrests him, Professor Brace of Harvard comes to the rescue and drives Barbara home. On the way they see Barbara's father driving from the direction of his office at 12:45, but when he gets home he tells his wife it is 11:15 and that he's been playing bridge at the club. Next morning, while Barbara is telling her mother about her adventure, an urgent phone call comes from Mr. Sentry's office after his departure. Arriving home in the late afternoon, Sentry reports his office has been robbed and a Miss Wines, former temporary employe, killed. The evening papers luridly confirm the story, and Sentry takes it hard. Mary, elder daughter, in love with Nell Ray, young interne at the hospital where she works, goes off to dinner at Gus Loran's. Sentry's partner, with Mrs. Loran's brother, Jimmy Endie, Mr. and Mrs. Sentry call on old Mrs. Sentry, and Barbara, alone, receives Dan Fisher, reporter, who advises her not to talk. Phil Sentry, son at Yale, is disturbed at the possible implications and suspicion of Miss Wines' absence from her room for three days in August. He goes home to help. Sentry is arrested and booked for murder.

CHAPTER III—Continued

But when Phil opened the door he saw a young man he did not know, and the man said: "I'm Professor Brace. Is Miss Sentry at home?"

Phil was bewildered; but then Barbara, drying her eyes, came past him. "Of course!" she said. "I'm sorry, Professor! I'd forgotten you were coming."

She shook hands with him uncertainly. He said, looking at their pale faces, at Barbara's red eyes, "I'm afraid I've come at the wrong time."

No one had asked him to come in. He still stood in the open door. Phil started to speak; but Barbara said, "Oh no!" She put on, quickly, like a mask, a bright vivacity. "Come in," she invited. "There's just the family here, and grandmother." She took his hat. "Take off your coat," she said.

He followed doubtfully. In the living-room Barbara said: "This is Professor Brace, mother. You remember I told you about him? How kind he was?"

Mrs. Sentry spoke composedly. "Yes, indeed! Good evening, Professor Brace—Barbara told me you rescued her from some embarrassment." She thought: We must go on in normal ways, as if nothing had happened; and she added: "Mr. Sentry was called out on business; and when you rang, we expected him. That's why you had such a reception committee."

He nodded, perceiving the tension on them all, uncertain what to do or say. Barbara introduced him to her grandmother. He sat down; and the talk ran haltingly, with many silences, till Mary, unable to endure this, presently rose.

"I've letters to write," she said. "If you'll excuse me." She escaped upstairs.

"Phil asked old Mrs. Sentry, 'Grandmother, want me to take you home?'"

"Not yet! I'm not sleepy."

Silence oppressed them, till Barbara, forcing herself to talk, told over again the story of Johnny Boyd's battle with the policeman, and the resulting situation from which Professor Brace had rescued her. Phil and his mother scarce heard her, sat with stony faces, listening for any sound outside. But old Mrs. Sentry cut in at last, said sharply: "Stop talking nonsense, Barbara! It's no time for chit-chat! We ought to be finding out—"

Barbara turned to look at her; looked past her, came sharply to her feet, pale and shaken, pointing. "Look!" she cried. "Who's that?" They saw no one. "There was a man at the window!" she whispered.

Phil raced through the hall, and Professor Brace followed him. When they opened the front door, they faced two men. Something exploded, glaringly, in their faces, and Phil uttered an angry cry, and one of the young men said: "It's all right, Mr. Sentry! Just a flashlight. We got word of Mr. Sentry's arrest. We're supposed to ask whether you have anything to say. Or perhaps your mother—"

Professor Brace, very still, looked at Phil. Phil demanded hoarsely: "Arrest? Who said so?"

"Inspector Irons."

"It's not true!"

"I'm afraid it is," said the reporter. "He's been booked for murder." And he urged: "Better take it easy, Mr. Sentry. I know how you feel, but there'll be a lot of newspaper men around here in another ten minutes. If you want to say anything—"

"I've a notion to knock your block off!"

The other grinned sympathetically. "I know. Don't blame you. It's tough, all right. But keep your head, if you're wise." He looked at Professor Brace. "Are you their lawyer?" he asked.

"I'm Professor Brace of the Harvard Business School. But I'm afraid it's too early for the family to have anything to say to reporters."

Phil looked at him in surprise, then gratefully. The reporter nodded. "Sure," he agreed. "That's sensible. Be polite, but don't talk. And—take a friendly tip from me. Don't get mad and lose your head, don't say something you'll be sorry for. And—don't take a crack at reporters. We're just doing our job."

He added: "Another thing that will save you some trouble, change your telephone number; get an unlisted number. Then no one can call the house except your friends." Phil nodded grudgingly. "Thanks," he said. "What's your name?"

"Fisher. Dan Fisher. Anytime you can give me a break on the story, I'd appreciate it, of course." Old Mrs. Sentry called from the living-room, "Phil, who's that?"

"A reporter, grandmother!"

"Well, bring him in here. I want to talk to him."

Phil hesitated; he heard his mother's whispered protest, heard the older woman say: "Nonsense! He can tell us what we want to know." She called again, "Phil!"

Then Barbara came into the hall, herself conveyed the invitation. "Mr. Fisher, my grandmother wants to see you, please." And it

Sentry said quickly, "Hush, child!" She spoke to Fisher. "I told you we were adults," she reminded him. "Don't mince words. I suppose you're trying to say that the girl was, as my generation used to put it, in trouble; and that the police believe she went somewhere with my son in August; and that they sometimes met in his office, to which he had given her a key; and that they met there the other night and that my son killed her. Is that it?"

Fisher said honestly, "I'm afraid so."

"Why should he kill her?"

"She told the man who brought her to town that she was going to get some money."

"Blackmail?" The reporter did not speak; and in the silence Barbara hiccoughed like a sob; and the old woman said: "Thank you! Good evening."

Fisher half-smiled. "I'm supposed to be interviewing you," he confessed. "But—"

"You've too much intelligence to try," the old woman interrupted. "Come in to my hotel and have a cup of tea with me some day, young man. Phil, show him to the door."

The reporter nodded. "I will come," he said, and he added: "If

Phil was telephoning from the library. The two older women, Grandmother Sentry with a word of farewell to Professor Brace, departed. Barbara looked at the professor helplessly.

"I feel—funny!" she confessed. "I keep thinking I ought to cry, but I don't really feel a thing."

"You're still numb," he suggested. "If a person is shot or stabbed, he just thinks at first that someone pushed him! He doesn't realize how badly he's hurt till the first shock is over."

"And of course," she reflected loyally, "I know it's not true! It couldn't be, could it?" Then, as Phil returned, she asked quickly, "Did you get Mr. Hare, Phil?"

Phil nodded. "Yes," he said. "He's on the job." He mopped his forehead. Then they heard Mrs. Sentry coming downstairs, and Phil and Barbara went to meet her as though to help her.

But she came in strongly, went to a chair, sat down. Only when she was seated did she slump with weariness. She looked at Professor Brace, her guard for a moment down.

"I feel as though we were all dreaming, insane," she said. "I'm glad you're a stranger. If you were one of our friends, you'd be sympathetic, and—I don't think I could stand that." She added, "At first I didn't feel anything; but now—I'm beginning to!"

Phil on one side, Barbara on the other, pressed close to her, as much seeking comfort as giving it; and Barbara said miserably, "I think the worst part of it is not knowing what has happened, or what is happening!"

"Mr. Hare is on the job, Barb," Phil reminded her; and he explained to his mother, "I asked him to come later and tell us—whatever there is to tell—as soon as he knows."

Mrs. Sentry nodded. "We can't do anything but wait, I suppose!" Her head lifted. "It's outrageous!" she cried. "We're respectable, decent people. The police, the newspapers—"

No one spoke; and after a moment she said indignantly: "I turned off the lights in mother's room and looked out. There are cars in the street, Phil, and men standing around."

"Reporters, probably."

"I won't have that. Tell them to go away!"

Professor Brace said: "They'll stay, Mrs. Sentry. That's their job, you see."

"Well, it's a thoroughly disreputable job!" The doorbell rang, and she exclaimed, "If that's one of them, don't let him in!"

Phil nodded, and he and Professor Brace went together to the door. A man stood there; reporters grouped behind him a policeman by his side.

Phil would have closed the door; but the man said: "Hold on! I'm District Attorney Flood."

Phil hesitated. "Oh, hullo, Mr. Flood," he said. "I've heard father speak of you. You played cards together sometimes, didn't you?"

And he explained: "I'm Phil Sentry. Come in, won't you?"

The District Attorney came in and Phil closed the door, and introduced Professor Brace. "My mother's in the living-room," he explained, and led the other that way. "This is Mr. Flood, mother," he said.

Mrs. Sentry, without rising—she could not trust her knees—extended her hand. "Good evening, I've heard Arthur speak of you. This is our daughter, Barbara."

The District Attorney bowed. He was a big man, florid, physically powerful, a successful politician, and with a record of success in his profession too. Yet he seemed smaller now, and ill at ease. Barbara sat on the arm of her mother's chair, watching him; Phil and Professor Brace stood at one side, their faces somewhat in shadow.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



The District Attorney Bowled.

was she who made the introductions in the living-room. "Mr. Fisher was here the other night, mother," she explained. "He's a Princeton man, and he knows Joe Dane." As though these were credentials.

Her mother nodded icily; and old Mrs. Sentry said, "I heard you say Mr. Sentry had been arrested."

Fisher said quietly, "I don't know that he's been booked yet, but they're holding him."

"They think he killed this girl?"

The young man hesitated; and she insisted: "Speak up! We're adults!"

"Yes," he admitted. "I believe they do."

"Why? They must have some reason?"

Fisher nodded. "I can tell you what little I know, if you want."

"That's exactly what I want."

He said: "Well, you see, the robbery was a fake. Whoever opened the safe knew the combination—or else was an expert safe-cracker. The combination had been changed since Miss Wines worked in the office. Only Mr. Sentry and his partner and Miss Randall knew it. There wasn't enough money in the safe, ever, to make it worth the trouble of opening, not for a professional!"

"So the girl didn't come there to rob the safe. She came to meet someone. A man brought her; drove her in town, let her out at a corner four or five blocks away at about eleven o'clock. A policeman saw him do it; and the man parked there and talked to the cop while he waited for her. He stayed there till half-past twelve and then decided she had made a fool of him. He told the cop she had promised to be back at twelve."

Fisher hesitated, but no one spoke; and after a moment he went on, "If you've read the papers, you know that the Medical Examiner found a reason why she might have been killed." And he added hurriedly: "She was missing for three days in August. Mr. Sentry was away at the same time. His office had his address, but they tried to get in touch with him during those three days and couldn't."

He finished quickly: "And she had a key to the office that was a duplicate of Mr. Sentry's key. So—Irons took him in for questioning—and the man that made her key recognized Mr. Sentry, identified him, before I left Headquarters."

Barbara, her eyes very wide, started to speak; but Grandmother

you haven't thought of it, you might call up Mr. Sentry's attorney." He turned toward the door, Phil on his heels. And no one spoke till Phil came back.

Then Mrs. Sentry asked, "Mother—was that necessary?"

"I've had my eyes open all my life, Ellen. Pretending not to see things doesn't keep them from existing. I've known for fifteen years that you and Arthur—"

"Mother!"

Old Mrs. Sentry hesitated; she looked at Barbara, pale and still like one who gazes upon unimagined horrors, and was silent. After a moment Phil spoke.

"I'll call Dean Hare, shall I, mother?" Phil asked.

She nodded. Professor Brace suggested, "I think that idea of an unlisted telephone is a good one, too."

While Phil was at the phone, old Mrs. Sentry remarked, "Ellen, I think you'd better put me up here tonight."

"I think so too, mother," Mrs. Sentry agreed. "You mustn't go back to the hotel, be there all alone." She seemed to welcome the opportunity for physical action, rose, said vigorously: "And I'm going to put you to bed right now, too! No use in your getting so dreadfully tired. Come."

Small-Mouth and Large-Mouth Bass of Different Type and Habits, Expert Says

The general rule for telling the difference between a small-mouth and a large-mouth bass is that the mouth of the small-mouth does not extend beyond a point below the eye, while the mouth of the large-mouth does extend back of the eye, according to a writer in the Indianapolis News. The small-mouth is found in most clear-running streams and clear cold lakes from the St. Lawrence river to Dakota, and southward to South Carolina. It varies in different localities, but at maturity is usually one to two feet long, with a weight of two to five pounds. The adult is generally olive-green, often darker on the head. It has the arrowy rush of the trout, the untiring strength and bold leap of the salmon, while it has a system of fighting tactics peculiarly its own. It will rise to the artificial fly as readily as the salmon or the brook trout, under the same conditions; and will take the live minnow,

or other live bait, under any and all circumstances favorable to the taking of any other fish.

The large-mouth black bass is as abundant as the small-mouth species, but prefers lakes, bayous, and sluggish rather than running waters. It is found from Canada southward even into Mexico. It averages in length one to two and one-half feet, and in weight two to eight pounds. Its color is dark green above and silvery below, the young having a broad blackish band on the sides with dark spots above and below it. It is called in various places by many different names, as Oswego bass, straw bass, green bass, bayou bass, green trout and chub. It is almost as game a fish as the small mouth. Its specific name "salmoides" (Latin salmo, salmon and Greek eidos, like) was given it from a fancied resemblance to a salmon.



SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

It was baking day and the new maid and her mistress were having a very busy time.

"Mary," said the mistress, "just go and see if that large plum cake in the oven is baked yet. Stick a knife in it and see if it comes out clean."

In a few minutes Mary returned. "The knife came out wonderful clean, ma'am," she said, beaming, "so I've stuck all the other dirty knives in, too!"

Got His Share
The train halted for a moment at a small station. A traveler reached out of the window, called a boy, and said:

"Here, son, is 50 cents; get me a 25-cent sandwich and one for yourself."

Just as the train started to pull out, the boy hurried to the window and shouted:

"Here's your quarter, mister. They only had one sandwich."

YOU MAY BELIEVE IT



"There is a fellow on shore has been feasting his eyes on you for an hour."

"Let's go then—I've no desire to encourage gluttony I'm sure."

Clear
Instructor—Mr. Martin, what fundamental theorem of the calculus is involved there?

Martin—I don't recall the theorem but it is all based upon something trying to approach something else and it never does quite get there.—Coast Guard Foretop.

Bare Facts
"Yep, I had a beard like yours once, but when I realized how it made me look I cut it off."

"Well, I had a face like yours once and when I realized that I couldn't cut it off I grew this beard."—Portland Express.

Your Stop, George
Passenger—Conductor, that fellow sitting opposite us is a lunatic and is scaring my wife and children. He claims he is George Washington.

Conductor—I'll take care of the matter. (Shouting) "Next station, Mount Vernon!"

Economy
"Is Mr. McPherson in?"
"He's gone to lunch, sir. The governor always goes to lunch early. He doesn't have to eat so much as he would later on."

In and Out
"Is it an eight-day clock?" asked the pawnbroker.
"I don't know," replied the man. "I've never had it more than four days at a time."

Detour
Oliver—Hello!
Bobby—You just left.
Oliver—Yeah, but I went the wrong way and came back to turn around.

MUST BE IN STYLE



"I thought you said Jane didn't take any interest in yachting?"
"That was before she bought a yachting costume."

No Pet
"What do you call the piece your daughter just played?"
"I don't know," answered the proud mother. "What I enjoy is the way the piano makes good the guarantee that it will stand up under any kind of treatment."

Can't Resist
Grandma—No, Eleanor, not another story tonight.
Eleanor—Well, then, grandma, just tell me about your operation.—Exchange.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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HAVE SOME GOOD FIELD TRAIL AND NIGHT TREE DOGS. My dogs are as represented. Not one returned so far. Why not buy your tree dogs from somebody that is reliable. Guaranteed and sold on trial. HARRY ANDREWS, Fredericktown, Ohio.

Straight or Combination Hounds, Deer, Fox, Rabbit broke. Pictures, prices, terms. 10c. Lakeland Fur Exchange, Salem, Mich.

Hard Wood Floors For Every Home

SINCE time immemorial nothing has ever been able to replace satisfactorily a good wood floor for human habitation. From the time man merged from the cave and built his first crude house or log cabin, he heaved rough boards and laid them on the ground to serve as a floor. As time went on, refinements and artistry in floor laying developed, culminating in that exquisite form of flooring called parquetry or "wood inlay," the most notable example of which may be found in the famous palace of Versailles.

This parquetry, as developed and utilized by the French, consisted of cutting small pieces of wood into different sizes and shapes and laying them as a floor in all sorts of pleasing patterns. This was a tedious process and an expensive one, even in those days. Even after advent of the machine age, it was and still is necessary for the pieces to be selected for color and fitted piece by piece, on the floor so as to make a tight, even, satisfactory job.

Recently a machine has been invented which produces these fine floors in blocks so they are now available for the most modest homes. A firm in quaint McGeheysville, Va., by use of this machine takes the Appalachian hard woods, principally red and white oaks, and from them makes most of the beautiful patterns known to parquetry. These are shipped in blocks, and where formerly it took one as skilled as a cabinet maker to lay the floors, these can now be fitted perfectly by even the most humble carpenter. These floors are inexpensive and can be adapted to new house construction or can even satisfactorily be laid over old floors, for casein glue is used to cement splined blocks into strong integral units.

The machine turns out a block made up of many narrow strips of carefully selected wood with a unique provision for solid interlocking with all joined blocks. Because they are made of hard wood, these blocks can be saved in any direction—and they cannot warp.

Wait, Mother—Ask Your Doctor First



Never give your children unknown "Bargain" remedies to take unless you ask your doctor.

A mother may save a few pennies giving her children unknown preparations. But a child's life is precious beyond pennies. So—Ask your doctor before you give any remedy you don't know all about.

And when giving the common children's remedy, milk of magnesia, always ask for "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia."

Because for three generations Phillips' has been favored by many physicians as a standard, reliable and proved preparation—marvelously gentle for youngsters.

Many children like Phillips' in the newer form—tiny peppermint-flavored tablets that chew like candy. Each tablet contains the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid Phillips' 25¢ for a big box.

A bottle of Phillips' liquid Milk of Magnesia costs but 25¢. So—anyone can afford the genuine. Careful mothers ask for it by its full name "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia."

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA IN LIQUID OR TABLET FORM

WNU-2 44-38

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Have you anything around the house you would like to trade or sell? Try a classified ad. The cost is only a few cents and there are probably a lot of folks looking for just what you have. Results you no longer have use for.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY of NEW HAMPSHIRE

Antrim Locals

Mrs. William Auger spent a few days in Boston the past week.
Mrs. Agnes Downing, of Concord, is stopping with her brother Wilbur Tandy.
Mr. and Mrs. William Sweeney have moved into the upstairs tenement in the Stone house on Concord street.
Molly Aiken Chapter, D. A. R., will observe Gentlemen's Night on Friday, November 4th, in the Baptist Vestry. Supper will be served at 6:30 o'clock. Frederick Clark, of Concord, Director of the State Planning Board, will be the speaker of the evening. Mr. Clark is highly recommended by those who have heard him speak.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hildreth and Mrs. Lyla Fuller went to Lebanon on Sunday to visit Mrs. Fuller's daughter, Mrs. Roger Burt, and family.
—FLORENCE Range Heaters, stove and all kinds of Silent Glow burners for sale at 20% discount for 30 days only. J. B. Vaillancourt, Hillsboro. 43-45*
The annual roll call and supper of the Baptist Church was held on Friday evening in the vestry. A fine supper was served and a large number of members answered the roll call.
Thomas A. Marsden, Jr., of Durham, will speak on "Christmas Greens" at the regular meeting of the Antrim Garden Club on November 7th at the home of Mrs. W. F. Clark.

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H. W. ELDREDGE
Editor and Publisher
Nov. 1, 1892 — July 9, 1938
W. T. TUCKER
Business Manager

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The government now makes a charge of two cents for sending a Notice of Change of Address. We would appreciate it if you would Mail Us a Card at least a week before you wish your paper sent to a different address.

Entered at the Postoffice at Antrim, N. H., as second-class matter, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NOVEMBER 8, 1938

Antrim Locals

Mrs. Robert Jellison is recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Dagmar George and Mrs. Estelle Spear spent Monday in Manchester.

Boys' Night, November 10th, at the Rod and Gun Club. Every member bring a boy.

On Friday afternoon five members of the Past Grands' Association attended a meeting in Greenville.

Miss Shirley Locke injured her ankle on Friday evening and was taken to a hospital for X-ray and treatment Saturday.

Members of Waverley Lodge, I. O. O. F., went to Henniker Wednesday evening to work a degree in the Henniker lodge.

Mrs. Dalton Walton of Friendship, Maine, and Miss Clara Scott of Salem, Mass., are the guests of their sister, Miss Margaret Scott.

Donald Davis and Fred Butler went to Durham on Saturday to attend the football game and remained to visit Walter Raleigh over Sunday.

The Unity Guild of the Presbyterian church held a Hallowe'en supper at the home of Mrs. William R. Linton at North Branch on Monday evening.

Russell Cudihy is reported as recovering from his injuries received in a recent automobile accident and is expected home from the hospital in Concord soon.

Mrs. Julia Proctor celebrated her 81st birthday on Monday with a small family party. Her granddaughter from Massachusetts spent several days with her last week.

The District Deputy President, Mrs. Mildred Zabriskie, and ten other Rebekahs went to Henniker on Wednesday night and installed the officers of the Henniker lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith visited Mrs. W. J. B. Cannel at the Mary Hitchcock hospital in Hanover last week and found her recovering from her recent operation quite satisfactorily.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Turner are planning to go soon to Warren, Me., to stay for the winter where Mr. Turner will supply the pulpit of the Baptist church, of which he was the pastor twenty years ago.

There will be an I. O. O. F. Lodge of Instruction conducted by the Grand Lodge officers at the Antrim Town Hall, November 12, at 8 o'clock. Supper will be served at I. O. O. F. hall at 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clark and family moved to East Concord Tuesday, where Mr. Clark will have charge of Dr. Robert O. Blood's farm. Mr. and Mrs. D. Wallace Cooley have moved to the Clark home and will care for the farm and animals.

Try a For Sale Ad.

Hancock

Morris Fairfield drove to Keene Monday night.

William J. Eva went to the Yale-Dartmouth game Saturday.

Harland Eaves of Peterboro, was at the Currie summer home on Sunday.

Miss Rita Strombeck, who attends Keene Normal School was with her parents for the week-end.

The survey of timber damage under the direction of Kafi G. Upton, was practically completed the first of the week.

Robert and Patricia Emery, the children who board with Mrs. Bertha Ware, spent the week-end at their home in Peterboro.

Miss Margery Upton, a student at the University, was at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Upton, for the week-end. She had a schoolmate, Miss Virginia Thompson, as her guest.

Rev. William Weston addressed a group in Marlboro Tuesday evening on the "Constitutional Amendments." He has an unusual method of presenting this subject, outlining the opinions of both the opponents and proponents. This gives a broad and informed basis for decision without undue weight on the speakers' personal ideas.

A tame deer, owned by Miss Marie Sawyer of East Jaffrey, appeared at the home of Millard Somes, Friday, and though willing to eat from one's hand, resisted capture and went into the woods. After being seen at several places it was finally shut into the barn at the home of Lawrence Dufraine, even being so anxious to stay as to climb the barn stairs and stay in the loft.

A Hallowe'en party in charge of the seniors was held at the high school Friday night. The program included, tap dance, Alethia Wilder; song Fred Ware; piano solo, Ernest Fiske, a teacher; trombone solo, Carl Bartlett, a teacher; songs by the seventh grade and by the seniors; a play by Lewis Fisher, Lawrence Fisher, Jean Johnson, Fred Ware and Dorothy Davis; and a monologue by Constance Ledward.

The Woman's Club observed guest night, Saturday, with a turkey supper at which gentlemen were the guests. The program included songs by the club chorus, directed by Mrs. Frank Burt, and in the absence of Frank Fowle, who was scheduled to speak, Mrs. Foster Stearns gave an illustrated lecture on interesting incidents and persons of the town. The illustrations were made from photographs in the possession of persons connected with the town. One showed the Goodhue reunion with Mrs. Calvin Coolidge as a little girl. The committee included: Mrs. Charles Upton, Mrs. Eric Strombeck, Mrs. Joseph Quinn, Mrs. John Hill, Mrs. Roy Finan and Mrs. Robert Homan.

The Grange held Neighbor's Night last Thursday, with 110 present. The Granges from Greenville, Antrim, Hillsboro, Bennington and Stoddard had been invited and all but the last were present. Others represented were Wilton, Newport, Lowell and Wolf Hill of Deering. A varied program was presented; two numbers by the local grange and two from each of those invited. Mrs. Atlee Buswell, of Lowell, formerly Leza Rockwell of this town, extended an invitation to all to visit the Lowell Grange for its coming anniversary. Refreshments were served. The committee included, Mrs. Maude Brown Mr. and Mrs. Granville Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Quinn, Mrs. Ronald Perry, Walter Dutton. It is interesting to note that two brothers, Charles and Lester Hill, sons of the late Arthur Hill, a native of Hancock, are doing good work as Masters of Granges in Stoddard and Antrim, respectively.

Post Office

Mail Schedule in Effect May 1, 1938, Daylight Saving Time

Going North	
Mails Close	7.20 a.m.
" "	3.55 p.m.
Going South	
Mails Close	11.40 a.m.
" "	4.30 p.m.
" "	6.10 p.m.

Office Closes at 8 p.m.

Church Notes

Presbyterian Church
Rev. Wm. McN. Kittredge, Pastor
Thursday, Nov. 8

At 6 o'clock the Worker's Conference meets for supper. Following this the meeting will be addressed by Miss Rambo of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Nov. 6

Morning Worship at 10:45 with sermon by the pastor from the theme "Twenty Years after the Armistice". The Bible School meets at noon. A cordial invitation to all to come.

The Young People's Fellowship will not meet as usual but all those interested in music or poetry are asked to meet in the Hancock Church to hear Mrs. Alice M. Packard. At 7:30 the Union service in the Congregational Church at Hancock when Mrs. Parker will speak on religious poetry.

Baptist

Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor

Thurs., Nov. 8

Prayer Meeting 7:30 P. M. Topic: "The Church Serving", Phil. 2:1-18 Sunday, Nov. 6

Church School 9:45

Morning Worship 11. The pastor will preach on "Seasons of Refreshing". The usual young people's meeting will be omitted.

The monthly Union Vesper Service of the West Hillsboro County churches will be held at 7:30 in the Congregational Church, Hancock. Mrs. Alice M. Parkard will be the speaker. The subject is "An Evening with Religious Poetry". An offering for expenses will be received. It is expected that the bus will run as usual. The choir are requested to meet Mrs. Packard in the Hancock Church at 4 o'clock, taking basket lunch.

Nov. 16-27 Rev. William D. Turkington of Boston will conduct a series of Gospel Meetings in this Church.

Mr. Turkington is a good trumpeter, baritone soloist, song leader and speaker. The public is invited. No offerings will be received.

ANTRIM WOMAN'S CLUB

The November meeting of the Antrim Woman's Club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 8, at three o'clock in the Library Hall. Miss Winifred Cochrane and Mrs. D. P. Bassett are arranging a program for "New Hampshire Day" which will interest you.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

The subscribers give notice that they have been duly appointed Executors of the Will of Alberto B. Bush, late of Bennington, 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 October 19, 1938.
ADELBERT W. BUSH
CLARENCE E. BUSH

027-3t*

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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.

ARCHIE M. SWETT,
MYRTIE K. BROOKS,
WILLIAM R. LINTON
Antrim School Board.

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. HOLT,
Selectmen of Antrim.



Will Observe Fifty-Third Anniversary

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Congregational Church is to observe its fifty-third anniversary on Thursday evening of this week and will have for the speaker, Rev. Robert Armstrong, who is the State Secretary. Mr. Armstrong will give an illustrated lecture on his recent trip to the south, visiting schools for the colored folks and mountain whites. This lecture has been enthusiastically received and promises a splendid anniversary entertainment for all who care to come.

Bennington

Mrs. Edgar Sturtevant has been ill this past week.

Miss Margaret McGrath was a visitor in Nashua recently.

Mrs. Clara Parsons is reported to be gaining slowly in health.

One of the Rockland, Maine, men had his eye injured recently.

Miss Marilyn Favor spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Newton.

Miss Florence Edwards, of Hillsboro, was with her father, George Edwards, for the week-end.

Miss Esther Perry, of Keene, was at home for the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Parker entertained their daughter Hattie who was home from Concord for a few days.

Mrs. Joseph Mallett and sons, of Henniker, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGrath, one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cody and daughter Katherine visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Putnam, of Springfield, Vt., for a long week-end.

Mr. Newhall, whose shoe repair shop is next to the post office, is recovering from a recent heart attack. Mr. Newhall resides in Antrim.

Mrs. M. Atwood, who formerly resided here, is recovering from a fractured hip and leg at the Keene hospital. Her son visited her recently.

Mrs. Cora Sheldon, of Boston, has concluded her care of Mrs. George Carroll, who is now able to be about, recovered from her recent illness.

The pulpit at the Congregational church was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Boston, last Sunday. Mrs. Turnbull accompanied her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Rayno and son Merrill, and niece Madeline, visited Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Newton on Sunday, and also visited Mr. and Mrs. McKay.

Rev. and Mrs. Stanley Rawson called for their mother on Saturday and took Mr. Rawson back to Worcester for the winter. Mrs. C. Rawson has been visiting Mrs. M. E. Sargent this summer.

About fifty young folks enjoyed a Halloween party in the Pierce School on Friday night when the four upper grades met. Many hair raising stunts were performed and games played. Refreshments were served by the committee.

The Congregational Church vestry was the scene of riotous fun on Saturday when the young folks dressed in queer costumes, met to make merry. About 16 young girls and boys enjoyed the fun. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of the Misses Evelyn Chamberlain, Velma Newton and Marilyn Favor.

Bennington

Miss Margaret Kay has been visiting her brother in New York State.

Mrs. Walter Cleary is improving from her recent illness and is able to ride out a little.

Miss Frances Cuddemi, of Keene, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cuddemi, recently.

Michael Blanchard, small son of James Blanchard, is recovering from the whooping cough.

Mrs. Fred Miles and Mrs. Slater have returned from visiting their sister, Mrs. Hall, in Woburn.

Mrs. Edith Danforth, of Somerville, Mass., was at her cottage near Whittemore Lake recently.

Hancock

A new pupil in the freshman class is Arnold Baldwin whose father has come to work for J. Quinn.

Sherwood Tuttle, who is attending New Hampshire University, has been appointed to the Dean's Advisory Board.

Mrs. A. M. Brown furnished the Christmas cactus, used as decoration for the church, Sunday. One owned by Mrs. Orissa Sheldon was used before.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gibson and their daughters recently motored to St. Johnsbury, Groton, Montpelier, Vt., Portland, Me., and Ryegate.

MR. DUNLAP GIVES ADVICE

Continued from page 1

briety among their employees, but we install liquor stores all over the state and then wonder why there is so much driving under the influence of liquor.

Fourteen are killed by flood and hurricane in New Hampshire and people exclaim "How terrible!" but we average well over 100 in road fatalities. A good percentage of them are caused by liquor and how few say "How terrible."

Antrim has voted to put a ban on liquor and beer sales many times. Let us do it again on election day. We need clear heads in normal times and we need them in abnormal times. Clear heads are essential in hurricanes and they are not so bad even when the wind is quiet.

Fred A. Dunlap

Antrim Locals

Donna, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Starkweather of Elm street, was taken to the Margaret Pillsbury hospital Sunday with a serious case of pneumonia. The second child June is also ill with the same disease.

William Lang is reported as being more comfortable at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital, where he has been ill with typhoid fever for nearly two months. Albert Bryer, who is quite ill at the same hospital with typhoid fever, continues about the same.

Oldest Known Printed Book
The Chinese were the first printers. The oldest known printed book, printed from blocks, was discovered in the Chinese province of Kansu in 1900. It bears the statement, "Printed on May 11, 868, by Wang Chieh, for free general distribution, in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his parents."

Idleness Not for All
"There can never be times so prosperous," said El Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "that idleness can be enjoyed by every one, since even devout prayer cannot assure us of what we need, unless we pray for strength and skill to labor."

Hillsboro

Sam Smergian is spending a few days in Detroit, Mich.

Most of the washed out places on the state roads have been repaired and received a coating of tarvia this past week.

A group of Hillsboro young folks held a Halloween party at Edward Fleming's camp on Lake Franklin Pierce on Sunday.

John B. Tasker and Max Webster spent two days renewing old friendships at Brown University, Providence, R. I., this past week.

Mrs. Herbert R. Tucker returned to her home in Walpole, N. H., on Saturday after spending a week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tucker.

Mrs. Burt H. Smith, Mrs. George Waterford, Mrs. John H. Grimes and Mrs. Wilbur T. Tucker enjoyed a motor trip over the Mollie Stark trail on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spaulding of Grasmere, Mrs. Jennie Hall and Florence and Josephine Paige of Goffstown, accompanied by their mother, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Young, at the parsonage on Sunday.

Charles W. Scruton and Paul S. Scruton were in Rochester on Sunday to attend the funeral of their uncle, Leon E. Scruton, well-known civil engineer, who died on Saturday, October 29. They were his nearest living relatives.

Deering

Miss Helen Holmes is entertaining her brother, Frederick Holmes, of Detroit, at her summer home, "The Ridge."

Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Pyke, who have been passing several months at the Deering Community Center, have gone to Boston for a few days.

Mrs. Sherman, of Greenville, Me., was a recent visitor in town. Mrs. Sherman was formerly Mrs. Chester McNally, and resided for several years at Deering Center.

Mrs. Robert Card and Miss Lillian Fisher, president and secretary-treasurer of the newly-formed Arts and Crafts league in Deering, were in Concord last week, in the interests of the new organization.

There will be a republican rally at the Town Hall on Saturday night, November 9. Come and hear Hon. Herbert Hoover, Ex-President of the U. S., and John Hamilton, Chairman National Republican Committee. Doughnuts and coffee will be served. Dr. Ralph H. Whitney, chairman.

Several of the trustees of Boston University were entertained at the Deering Community Center by Dean Henry H. Meyer of the School of Religious and Social Science. The community center is a part of Boston University and courses are given for students during the summer as a portion of their work toward a degree.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement

WILLIAM WESTON of HANCOCK is the Republican Candidate for State Senator

District No. 11

He has had wide experience as Representative for five terms and Senator for one session. He has served in the various town offices, and having always lived in the District, knows its needs.

SAFE SOUND CONSERVATIVE
Your support will be greatly appreciated.

Signed, William Weston



East Antrim

Philip O'Keefe spent the week-end at his home.

George MacIntire has been suffering an attack of sciatica.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Simonds are assisting at the home of M. E. French.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McClure spent the week-end at their summer home.

Mrs. M. S. French has been confined to her home for the past week, but is improved at this writing.

C. C. Tripp, A. E. Richardson, Ernest Richardson and Ernest Butterworth were at the Tripp bungalow the first of the week.

Several friends of Mrs. M. P. McIlvin surprised her on her birthday last week at her home. These ladies brought refreshments and Mrs. McIlvin received gifts and many wishes for many more returns. We regret to say that Mrs. McIlvin is a patient this week at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital, where she underwent a minor operation and is expected home the last of this week.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REVEREND ERNEST L. CONVERSE

Superintendent of New Hampshire Christian Civic League

Dear Sir:

In your October 20th speech before the Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention at Rochester, New Hampshire, you made a remark derogatory to the officers and directors of Rockingham Park.

All fair minded people will agree that it is an evil thing to falsely attack the character of any man. I feel confident that a person of your type would not knowingly "bear false witness." I therefore write you and publish this letter in order to correct an obvious misapprehension under which you are apparently laboring. I also hope it may correct in the minds of those who heard your speech, or read the reporting of it in the press, any false impression which such misrepresentation of facts may have given them.

I list below all of the officers and directors of the New Hampshire Jockey Club, Inc., a New Hampshire Corporation which owns and operates Rockingham Park.

President and Director THOMAS H. MCKOY, JR. Mr. McKoy has been engaged in the investment banking business for the past 20 years, in which field he is well and favorably known throughout the country. He is now head of the firm of McKoy, Gaston & Page whose offices are at 61 Broadway, New York. He served with distinction during the World War as an officer of the 3rd Field Artillery, regular army, throughout that unit's service in France and later commanded the Headquarters Troop of the 6th Division of the Army of Occupation in Germany. A native of Virginia, his home is outside of Philadelphia. He has always been identified with amateur sports, particularly amateur racing and hunting, in which circles he is well known both in Philadelphia and throughout the South. Among his clubs are: the Rose Tree Hunt Club, the Radnor Hunt Club, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Cricket Club—organizations nationally known in the realm of amateur sports.

Vice President and Director LOUIS SMITH. For many years Mr. Smith has been identified with the ownership and management of high class race tracks both in this country and Canada. He owns and operates King Edward Park, Montreal, Canada, and was the Pioneer of Horse Racing in New England. No one actively engaged in track management in this country enjoys a better reputation for honesty, integrity and ability.

Treasurer and Director CEDRIC E. FAUNTLEROY. Mr. Fauntleroy, a well-known aviator during the

War, was a member of the Lafayette Flying Esquadron and later formed and commanded the Kosciuszko Esquadron whose exploits in the defense of Warsaw against the Bolsheviks in 1921 are a matter of history. Mr. Fauntleroy has been identified since his youth with breeding horses and hounds in Mississippi, in which State he maintains a plantation given over largely to these interests.

Secretary and Director HOLT W. PAGE (myself). Like Mr. McKoy I am a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and for many years have been connected with the investment banking business. I am at present a partner in the firm of McKoy, Gaston & Page, 61 Broadway, New York.

Director JAMES I. BUSH. Mr. Bush is a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, a director of the Madison Square Garden in New York, a former Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, a former Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Director ROBERT G. THACH. Mr. Thach, a member of the New York Bar, is a Vice-President and Director of, and acts as a General Counsel for, the Pan American Airways System.

Director GEN. JOHN W. A. GREEN, Exeter, New Hampshire.

Honorary Steward COL. ARTHUR J. PIERCE, Bennington, New Hampshire.

I believe the two last named gentlemen are too well known to the people of New Hampshire to need any introduction or biographical sketch. For 32 years Gen. Green has been the Registrar of Deeds for Rockingham County. Col. Pierce, President of the Monadnock Paper Mills, is known throughout the State for his philanthropies and general public spiritedness as well as for his love of sports.

The above named men hardly deserve your designation as a "group of professional gambling promoters."

In connection with your employment by the New Hampshire Christian Civic League, it is, of course, in line with your professional duty to fight Rockingham with every means in your power. This we thoroughly understand. However, to do so fairly is one thing, and to do so by false implications regarding the character of true men is, we think, distinctly unfair. In this we hope you will agree.

Yours very truly,

Holt W. Page

New Hampshire Jockey Club, Inc.
Holt W. Page, Secretary.

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement



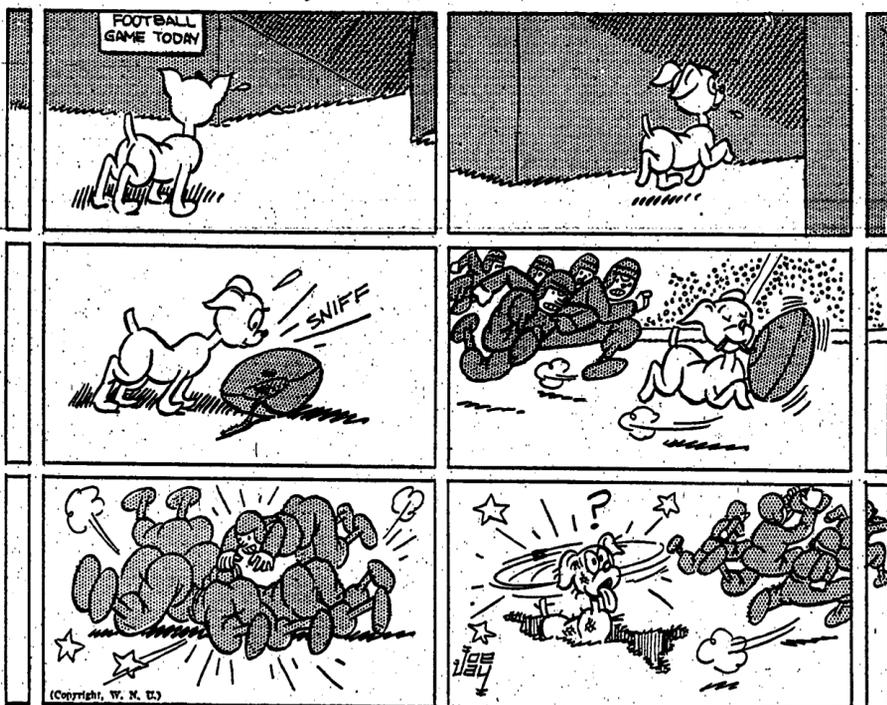
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ARTHUR T. APPLETON
of DUBLIN
COUNCILOR
4TH DISTRICT

Qualified by Experience

Signed: Harold C. Stearns, Chairman
Appleton for Councilor Committee
Dublin, N. H.

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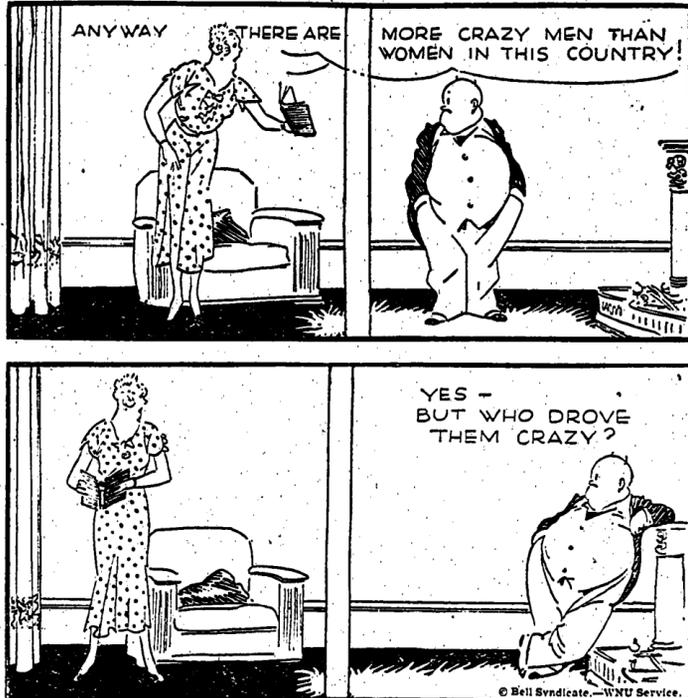
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POP

By J. Millar Watt

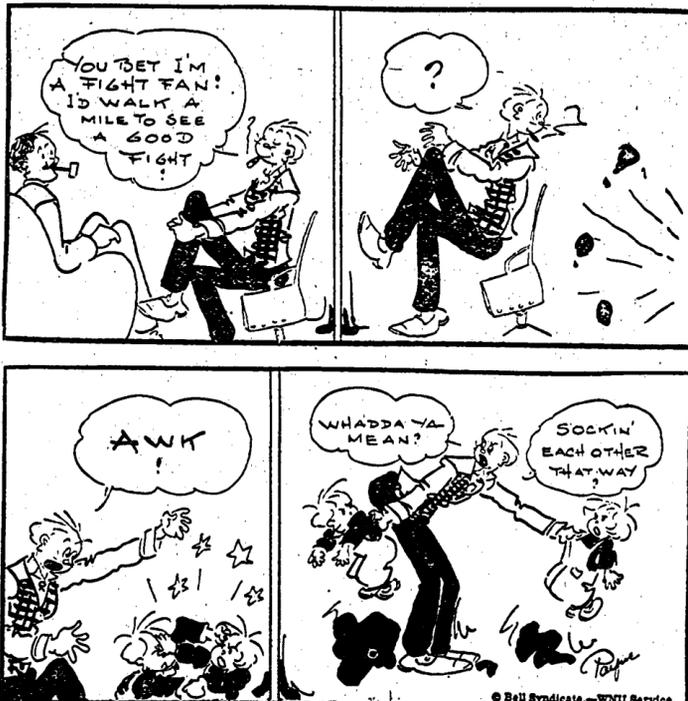


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S'MATTER POP

By C. M. Payne



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A GOOD GUESS

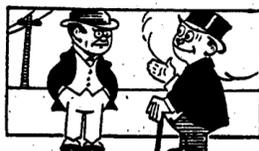


"So you lost your brother?"
"Yes poor fellow, I fear he's in the soup."

Can't Forget

The guide had taken him to the top of the mountain, and he gazed long at the scenery. Then he took out a note book and commenced to write.
"Pardon, m'sieu," asked the guide, "but what are ze notes you make?"
"Oh," said the tourist, "I'm just jotting down the things that have left an indelible impression on my mind so I shan't forget them."

IN THE CLOUDS



"That's a shady scheme!"
"But think of the clear profit!"

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Describes Food Value and Versatility of Gelatin; Outlines Its Many Uses in the Diet

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

WHEN we try to appraise the nutritional values of any one food in comparison with others, as a rule we have a difficult task. Most foodstuffs are composed of so many different substances that what is lacking in one will be supplied by another, and making comparisons may therefore be misleading as well as futile. But there is one food which is outstanding, not only because it is far less complex than most others, but because it is no exaggeration to say that without it, some of us might not be alive, and those of us who are alive would obtain far less enjoyment from our daily existence.

That food is gelatin!

What is Gelatin?

Gelatin is a protein food which has no equal as a carrier, binder and "extender" of a wide variety of other nutritive materials. Chemically, it is classed as a colloid, which means that in solution, it can be removed from its solvent by filtration. It is because of this that it is so useful in producing smooth, delicious ice creams and other dainties, free from ice crystals.

Gelatin is an almost pure protein—a kind of protein known as an albuminoid. It is not a complete protein, because it is deficient in three of the amino acids that are necessary both to support growth and repair body tissues. In this it differs from meat, cheese, fish, eggs and milk, which are known as complete proteins.

It cannot be used as the sole source of protein in the diet, because those three missing amino acids are necessary for the formation of new body tissue. But it is especially rich in lysine, one of the protein building stones that is particularly important in the diet of children. Experiments indicate that no other amino acid can take the place of lysine and that it must be furnished by the food if adequate nutrition is to be maintained.

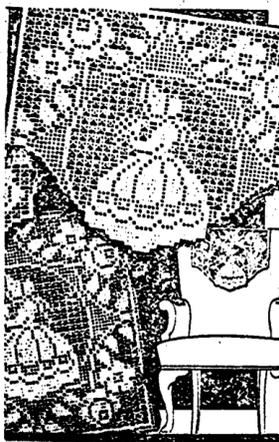
That coupled with the fact that it is non-irritating and easily digestible accounts for the large part it plays in the diet of infants and young children.

How It Is Made

Contrary to old wives' tales, gelatin is not made from hoofs and horns. In fact, there is no gelatin in hoofs or horns. It is extracted from connective tissue in the skins and from the bones of food animals.

Every homemaker who has made soup by simmering a knuckle bone for hours, and has found the soup "jellied" after standing overnight in the refrigerator, has prepared gelatin on a small scale. The same principles are followed by the gelatin manufacturer, only he operates in a much larger food kitchen, and each step of the preparation is scientifically controlled so as to insure a uniform finished product. Gelatin is sold in two forms:

Pillow and Chair Set Of Crocheted Lace



Pattern 6168

Spend spare moments profitably with your crochet hook and some string and add charm to your home with crocheted accessories that match! Interesting to make and inexpensive, too, you could make either chair set or pillow alone or make a pillow with matching scarf ends. Can't you see what attention they'd attract at a bazaar? Pattern 6168 contains charts and instructions for making the set; illustrations of it and stitches used; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

the unflavored, granulated product which requires the addition of flavoring, and when used for dessert purposes, sweetening; and the gelatin dessert powders which contain added sugar, color, flavor and fruit acid. So popular are these convenient gelatin desserts, that about 10,000,000 pounds of gelatin are used annually for this purpose.

From Infancy to Old Age

Nutritionists recognize gelatin as a food possessing many unique advantages in the daily diet, and it is prescribed by physicians for a variety of special diets. New-born babies, for example, are sometimes given a gelatin-sugar-salt solution which provides readily available protein to raise the protein level of the blood. When an infant cannot readily digest milk, owing to the formation of hard curds, the doctor may recommend the addition of 1 per cent of gelatin dissolved in the milk. This usually causes it to be assimilated easily and satisfactorily.

When it comes time to change a baby's food from liquids to solids, gelatin also proves useful, for its soft, semi-solid texture makes an excellent transitional food.

With toddlers and school children, gelatin—the carrier and "extender"—provides a splendid method for offering foods that are disliked. Vegetables that draw forth protests when presented in the usual fashion are eaten with relish when molded into a sparkling lime- or lemon-flavored salad. The coarse texture of certain raw vegetables, such as carrots and cabbage, or the tart flavor of some fruits, may likewise be modified by serving them in a gelatin base.

And it doesn't require statistics from nursery schools to tell mothers how readily children eat gelatin desserts when they are brilliant with color and flavored with orange, raspberry, cherry, strawberry or other well liked flavors. Every mother knows this from her

Building, Maintaining Healthy Teeth

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

It is an alarming fact that almost every adult in this great land of ours is affected by some form of oral disease, and that more than 90 per cent of our school children have decayed teeth. A prominent medical authority made the statement that if dental decay became rare, instead of almost universal, more than half of all sickness would be eliminated.

Remarkable and widely heralded advances have been made in our knowledge of how to control and prevent many dangerous and debilitating diseases. A decayed tooth is a poison factory, distributing its noxious product to every part of the body. In the body, that poison attacks and centers in the weakest spot. It may lead to neuritis, rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia, or duodenal ulcers. It may even be a contributing cause of heart disease.

Only a small percentage of our population is yet aware of the far-reaching effects of teeth upon health. There is a close relationship between healthy teeth and healthy bodies, and between decayed teeth and sickly bodies.

By learning something of the importance of caring properly for the teeth, some men and women of middle age look and feel younger than their parents did at the same age.

I have endeavored in many of the WHAT TO EAT AND WHY articles, which have appeared in this newspaper over my signature, to point out the close relationship between diet and dental disease; between frequent and thorough brushing of the teeth with an efficient dentifrice so as to remove all food particles, and strong, beautiful teeth.

I have received many letters from readers of these articles, showing that homemakers are eager for sound, authoritative advice on the proper care of the teeth. To help these and other readers to know how to properly care for their teeth, I have prepared a booklet on BUILDING AND MAINTAINING HEALTHY TEETH which I am offering FREE, because I feel so strongly that this information should be in every home, knowing as I do, that the salvation of the human race may lie in saving their teeth. Address, C. Houston Goudiss, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

own experience—and I rather suspect that many mothers describe these attractive molded desserts as the prize to be won in return for cleaning the plate of the main course!

In the Reducing Diet Both men and women who are counting their calories, in an effort to avoid overweight, or to reduce, can profit by taking gelatin salads and desserts, which satisfy hunger without providing unwanted fuel value.

In cases of digestive disturbance, gelatin is frequently recommended because of its bland taste, and because it leaves no residue in the lower intestinal tract.

This same splendid food is also advised by doctors when a high protein diet is desired to speed growth, or during convalescence from an illness. Gelatin may be added to broths, milk, fruit and vegetables, and these, in turn, may be incorporated in solidified gelatin.

Indeed, this many-sided foodstuff has come to play such a wide and varied role in nutrition, not only by itself but by enhancing the value of other foods, that it must be numbered among the products that help to increase national health and vigor. ©—WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1938—35.

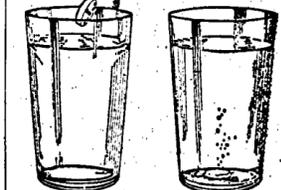
This is the time of year when town and rural folk are getting ready for Winter. Your car is as important then as now. Give it a thought. Be forehanded. Stop at your favorite dealer and let him drain the Summer-worn oil and put in Acid-Free Quaker State Winter Oil. You'll be thankful the first cold morning.—Adv.

Reflection Cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

TRUE STORY PICTURES

That Everyone Who Takes Aspirin Should Study

Drop a Bayer Tablet in water—it starts to disintegrate in 2 seconds—hence is ready to "go to work" rapidly



This Quick Dissolving Property of Genuine Bayer Aspirin Explains Fast Relief

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Address of Senator Fred H. Brown on Flood Control and the Pittsburg Dam

Much False Propaganda Circulated

Many of my critics have been putting in their spare time calling me pet names during the last 18 months for the position I have taken relative to the flood control problem which has been before us in New England since the flood of 1936.

There are at least two sides to every argument and I am going to take this opportunity of presenting for your consideration the side which I think is right. Let me say

in the beginning in the years I have been in public life I have seen many times a wrongful impression created by the use of false propaganda and misleading statements but never have I been witness to a controversy in which there appeared more misunderstanding of both facts and law than in this controversy over the Connecticut and Merrimack compacts, a misunderstanding brought about and inspired, in my opinion, by those interested in behalf of the power companies.

Flood Control a National Problem and Not a Local Problem

The outstanding fact pertaining to the flood control problem which came before the Congress in 1936 was that the problem was a national problem, not a local one, and that it required a broad national treatment if it was to be successfully handled.

The 1936 Congress dealt with it as a national problem and instead of providing for local dikes and levees Congress authorized the construction

of great dams and reservoirs located in headwaters of the great river systems, reservoirs that would hold back the flood waters and in doing so would protect, not local areas at the dams, but lands and property which were located many miles downstream, many times in other states than that in which the reservoir was located. That was a new policy with respect to flood control and struck at the heart of the flood control problem.

Contribution by States New Feature

Now there was another new and important feature of the Flood Control Act of 1936. A provision was written into the law requiring contributions from states and localities to be benefited. The federal government assumed the entire cost of construction of these flood control projects but the states and local agencies which were to be benefited were required to contribute lands, easements, rights of

way and in some cases assume maintenance and operation of the project. The contributions from the states and localities were not to exceed one half the total cost of the flood control project. As a matter of fact contributions from the state and local agencies were estimated to be about 25 or 30 per cent of the total cost with the federal government paying the other 70 or 75 per cent.

Contributions to Be by States and Local Agencies to Be Benefited

Now I want to call your attention to the fact that parties who were to make the local contributions were not the States in which the projects were located, but were the States and local agencies that would be benefited by the Flood Control project. This point is an important one with respect to the whole situation. The lands and property benefited by a reservoir might

be located in the State in which the reservoir was located, or those lands might be located in the State in which the reservoir was located and in neighboring States, or the benefited lands might be located entirely outside the State in which the reservoir was located. In the latter case, the State in which the reservoir was located would not be obliged to contribute a single dollar.

Interstate Compacts

Now with relation to that part of the flood control act of 1936 which provides for interstate compacts it was recognized that where two or more states were benefited by flood control reservoirs it would be necessary for those benefited states to enter into a compact among themselves for the purpose of providing for the respective amounts which they would pay and so Congress in section 4 of the act gave its con-

sent in advance to any compact between two or more states entered into for that purpose. Section 4 provided that if the compacts were confined to the amount and manner of making the local contributions and contemplated that the funds provided by the states should be expended by the war department, and the work be performed by the war department there would be no necessity for approval of the compacts by Congress.

If Provision of Act Complied With No Need of Approval by Congress

And I want to point out here that if the Connecticut and Merrimack compacts had been drawn in accordance with that provision of the act those compacts would never

have been submitted to Congress because there would have been no necessity for ratification by Congress.

Where Title Should Rest

As you all know there has been a great deal of controversy over the question as to where the title and ownership of these flood control projects should rest. The Federal Power Commission takes the position that under the Flood Control act these are federal projects and that the title to them should be in the United States.

Those favorable to the compacts claimed that under the Flood Control act the projects are to be local with the title resting with the federal government, not even in the states that are to be benefited by the projects but the title and ownership are to vest in the states in which they are located.

Projects Under Flood Control Act are Flood Control Projects and Nothing Else

Some of you may wonder why I have not mentioned power development in describing the Flood Control act. The reason I have not mentioned power is because the flood control act does not deal with power nor provide for power to be developed. The act did not authorize any project for the development of power. Projects under the 1936 act are flood control projects and nothing else.

Now let us see what the Connecticut and Merrimack compacts did to the national law that authorized them.

The compacts contained provisions which went beyond flood control and overthrew the established national power policy which has been in effect since 1920 under that landmark in American conservation history known as the Federal Power act of 1920.

Federal Water Power Act of 1920

That act was the result of a 30-year battle on the part of the conservationists to preserve forever to the people of the United States the great natural resource of water power which lay in navigable waters of the United States and their tributaries. Under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, that battle finally came to favorable full-

fillment in this Act of 1920. It provided for the development of that water power in the interest of the consuming public of the United States. Congress in that Act declared that the water power of these streams would never again be given away to private interests; that hereafter that water power might be developed under terms of a federal license by private corporations or individuals, by states or

municipalities, and that states and municipalities be given preference in issuance of license. It contained a provision against overcapitalization and issuance of watered stock and provided against unreasonable rates. It provided that at the end of the license period, which could not be longer than 50 years, ownership of water power should revert in trust to the government as trustee of the people of the United

States and that the United States itself at the end of the license period might take over development if it chose to do so by paying to private developers the actual net investment in the project.

And Congress says in the Federal Power Act of 1920 that a dam constructed by the United States with or without contributions from States or local agencies is a Government dam.

Power Provisions in Compact Blocked

No disinterested person can search the record of the Connecticut and Merrimack flood control controversy without feeling regret that power development should have been injected into Interstate Compacts which Congress anticipated should be compacts for flood control alone. The injection of the

power provisions blocked the efforts of the President and his Administration from providing flood protection for the States concerned. And why should the power issue be injected into the flood control program when there were thousands of families pleading for protection against future destructive flood waters?

Army Engineers Sat In

Ladies and gentlemen, the compacts are dead, but when they were alive those favorable to them justified interjection of power into them in two ways. One, in effect, was that the army engineers sat in with those who drew up the compacts, and approved them, but

whether they approved them or not after it became evident that the compacts could not pass the Congress because they violated the law, why keep up the fight and not get flood control. In any event, the army engineers neither make the laws nor interpret them.

State's Rights

The other justification was the assertion of State's rights, and that is the old war cry of the power companies. The one thing that the power companies have been wanting more than any other for a long time is establishment of right of states as against right of federal government.

They know, and so does everybody else, that the effort of a single state alone is hopeless when called upon to cope with organizations which extend over large areas, have millions and perhaps billions of dollars, with lawyers and other representatives who combine and throw the entire weight of their forces against any attempted action not to their liking.

They can gang up much more successfully on one State than they can on the entire Federal Government.

State's rights is the machinery through which representatives of the power companies get control of politics and the economics of this community, as well as many others. The power of these men depends

absolutely in keeping the federal government out of the picture.

How long must the people of New Hampshire wait for protection against flood waters?

How long will it be before the people of this state will throw off the yoke of these grabbers after power sites while many of our citizens sacrifice farms, livestock and perhaps lives in devastation wrought by rivers gone mad?

Many newspapers and many people have had considerable to say to the effect that the President has been obstructing flood control and the same crowd have paid their respect to me along that line. I'll tell you who the real obstructionists have been. They are the individuals so firmly in grip of power companies that they allowed power developments to be placed in those compacts in direct violation of the Flood Control act of 1936 and violation of the Federal Power act of 1920. Hiding behind protests of deep concern in your welfare they sent their agents to Washington and asked us to stamp our approval on schemes cooked up by utility lobbyists.

Compacts Loaded

I signed with other New England senators the resolution asking Congress to approve these compacts. And when the Federal Power Commission found them loaded with clauses that opened doors to long lease of dam sites by the power crowd, I introduced legislation modifying the congressional approval in an effort to secure what the people of New Hampshire greatly needed, flood control, but the state's rights crowd was against it.

In the closing days of Congress this year, amendments to the flood control act of 1936 were passed, one of them calling for a 100 per cent

contribution by the government for all expense incurred in the construction of flood control projects. As to dam and reservoir sites, this administration said in substance: "Flood control is a national problem. It is no more confined to the Connecticut than to the Mississippi region. Therefore in keeping with the Federal Power act of 1920 and the Flood Control act of 1936 let us solve the problem together as a nation reserving to ourselves, to the whole people of our nation the things that belong to us rightly. We as a people shall pay 100 per cent of the cost of building these dams and reservoirs, and they shall forever belong to us."

\$11,000,000 for Flood Protection

There has been approved by the President the sum of \$11,000,000 for building flood protection in New England. Watch the storm of protest that will be raised by opponents of this Administration. Listen to the outcry that will be raised by spokesmen of the power crowd as they shout about federal purchases of state properties, and inva-

sions of state's rights. Do you think that crowd will sit idly by while there is still a chance to tie up a few long-term contracts for the few remaining power sites on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers? If I know them, and I think I do, the fight will be continued, for that's what the power companies will demand, no matter how much we need flood control.

Saves \$2,000,000 for State

I have done everything possible to get flood control legally, and, incidentally, this 100 per cent contribution by the government makes a saving of about two million dollars to the state as against the cost under the compacts.

If I am elected for another term, I will do what I can to bring to you some measure of protection against the rampages of these great rivers of ours—the Connecticut and the Merrimack. These rivers know no political boundaries, they care nothing about state lines. And I say to you now that when it comes to human lives, I know no state lines.

I told you in 1932 that if you sent me to Washington I would do what I could to put an end to abuses of utility holding companies. With the

cooperation of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, we have made a good start in that direction. Today, utility holding companies are being subjected to the most rigid regulations in the people's interest that they have ever known, and the cost of electricity to the people has been lessened.

The Public Utility Act of 1935 gave the Securities and Exchange Commission control of holding companies. It provided means by which the commission could prevent further spread of the holding company evil. It required the simplification of existing holding company structures. Gave the Commission power to pass a death sentence on holding companies which serve, not the public interest, but the interest of the insiders. Mr. Tobey was absent from the House when

the vote was taken on this measure, but the holding companies did not lose the benefit of his sympathy. He arranged with a Democrat who favored the bill that neither should vote, and he is recorded in the Congressional Record as paired against the bill.

Before the enactment of the

Holding Company bill, those great systems often included a parent company and many affiliated companies. Now, according to the chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, the holding companies "can have a child, and a grand child, but no other relatives."

TOBEY WITH POWER COMPANIES

Ladies and gentlemen, I was a member of the Public Service Commission of this State for nearly eight years. I bow to no one for my efforts in behalf of the people while a member of that Commission. Going to Washington never changed me in that respect or any other. I say to you don't be fooled. The question here is whether the power companies are going to be

allowed to control the water resources of this state rather than the people to whom they rightfully belong. If you favor keeping the power companies in the saddle, vote for Mr. Tobey, he'll look out for them all right. I am sure. If you feel those to whom the water resources of this state rightfully belong should have something to say about them, and I refer to the peo-

PITTSBURG DAM

The State of New Hampshire is constructing a great reservoir dam at Pittsburg, N. H. The New Hampshire Water Resources board has contracted with three operating utilities for the use of part of the power issuing from that dam. They are the Bellows Falls Hydro-electric corporation, incorporated in Vermont; the Connecticut River Power Co., incorporated in New Hampshire, but both subsidiaries of and controlled by the New England Power association, a \$174,000,000 concern controlled by the International Hydro-electric system which

was or is a subsidiary of the International Paper and Power company of New York and Boston which in 1932 with its total subsidiaries was an \$898,000,000 concern; that is before the H. P. C. Company act went into effect. The third contractor is the Public Service company of New Hampshire, \$41,000,000 subsidiary of the New England Public Service company, formerly of the utility empire of the late Samuel Insull. The Securities and Exchange Commission reports that in 1936 58 per cent of the common stock was controlled ultimately by the General Electric company of New York.

Contract for 50 Years

The dam will cost about \$2,300,000 and the contract calls for the payment of \$106,036 annually for the use of the state's water, for the term of 50 years.

I inquired of the Federal Power Commission as to the amount of increased power to existing plants on the Connecticut river resulting from this great reservoir. The Commission's engineers estimate it will add more than 36 million kwh annually to plants in New Hampshire and Vermont on the state line, more than 9 million kwh annually to plants in Massachusetts, and more than two million kwh to plants in Connecticut or a total of approximately 49 million kwh. Mark, you, this will increase the firm power of these plants to that extent.

These engineers estimate that the utilities will benefit by 29,546,000 kwh annually on their six

plants.

Later on, my attention was called to a report to Governor Murphy made by Chairman Jacobsen of our Water Resources Board in which Chief Engineer Richard Holmgren estimated this increase at 28,400,000 kwh annually. So, let us take this latter figure.

First, let me say that this amount of electricity is one-half of the total amount of current consumed by domestic users in the entire state of New Hampshire in 1936, including both regular and seasonal sales, 61,100,878. It is nearly three-fourths of the entire amount used by commercial users in that year, stores, offices, theaters and the like. It is 22 per cent of the entire amount sold to large users, manufacturers, 126,918,233 more than three times as much as is used by all cities and towns in New Hampshire for municipal light, 9,172,973 kwh.

State Receives Practically Nothing

What does the State of New Hampshire get out of this performance? The utilities pay the New Hampshire Water Resources board \$106,036; the estimated annual expenses are \$106,000—\$91,000 goes for interest and amortization of bonds and \$7,000 for administration by the Water Resources board; the remainder is for maintenance and

operation and fire insurance.

Now please remember that this power belongs to the people and comes from their dam. Since the state is participating it might be presumed that the electricity developed is to be sold in New Hampshire. This is not the fact. At least 90 per cent of it is going out of the State.

Power Companies Profits Enormous With No Taxes

There is comparatively little flood control. A large percentage of the electricity goes out of the state. We get no taxes out of the proposition and the state will apparently receive no benefit in dollars and cents from the remaining 21,000,000 kwh additional power, much of which will be furnished to parties in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

It is quite obvious that the dam was built for some one or some interest other than the people of the State of New Hampshire. If power development had not been injected into the compacts there would have been no need of going to Washington at all. The states could have signed up and operations would have been started long ago. While this matter of flood control has been spending in Washington this Pittsburg dam has been hustled

along as rapidly as possible and considering the action in both instances and the whole situation it seems as though almost any unprejudiced observer might fairly reach the conclusion that the power companies are running the show.

If you want flood control, get this crowd out of office who are playing with the power companies, and get someone in there who will work for the interests of the people. If the present personnel are allowed to remain in office I feel sure the fighting will still go on, and we shall never get flood control as is now arranged for by this administration while they are in office. If the Power crowd do not start further action in opposition before election, you may rest assured it will begin after election, unless something happens in the meantime.

Signed:

BROWN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE,

John E. Tobin, Chairman.