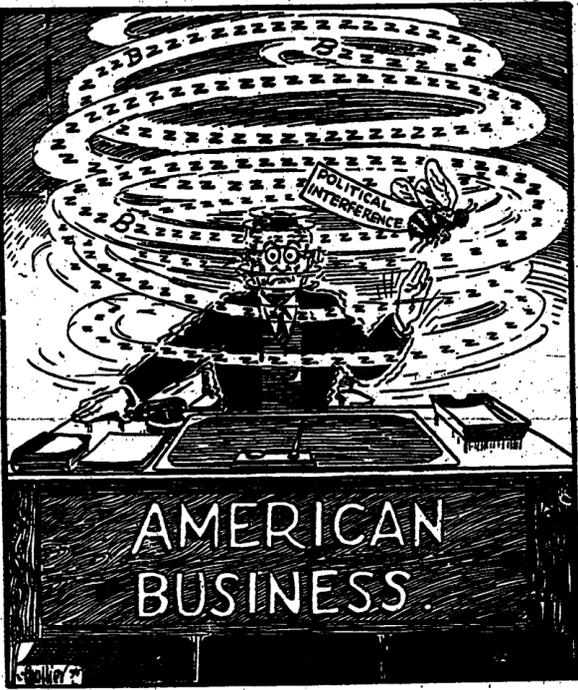


ENOUGH TO MAKE ANYBODY DIZZY!



REORGANIZING GOVERNMENT

There seems to be widespread misunderstanding regarding proposals to reorganize the Government. The whole matter is obscured by politics. The President is right when he says that the Government should be reorganized. Congress is just as right when it says that the Government should be reorganized. But when the President says, in effect, that it isn't any business of Congress how the reorganization is done, the Congress says the President hasn't any business to say such things. Then, the fireworks! Reorganization might consider 25 to 50 per cent of the persons, alleged to be working for the Govern-

ment, and make them prove it. For the sake of efficiency many of them might be transferred to the relief rolls. A joint committee of the Administration and Congress, of exactly the same type that is handling other public business, could easily and speedily prepare commonsense plans for reorganization that would be in the interests of taxpayers. Such a reorganization could be put through in a hurry. But politicians just don't do things that way. Business men do. That's the reason why we need more business men and fewer politicians in Washington.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY LISTED FOR PEDESTRIANS

Ten rules for pedestrians were announced by the Accident Prevention Bureau Monday as plans were made for a special drive opening next Tuesday designed to cut down the accident toll among pedestrians. The rules, which both adult and child pedestrians will be asked to adhere to, are: 1.—Don't stand in street. 2.—Play away from traffic. 3.—Cross busy streets at intersections. 4.—Don't step into street from behind or in front of a parked car. 5.—Step out of a car on side away from traffic. 6.—Walk—don't run across street. 7.—Don't "weave" through traffic. 8.—Watch for cars backing up. 9.—See that aged and incapacitated persons are not permitted to walk on the street alone. 10.—If you find it necessary to walk in the highway—walk facing traffic.

Bicycles Being Licensed

The registering and licensing of more than 600 bicycles in Antrim will start Dec. 1, sponsored by the Exchange club and conducted by the Police department. Each bicyclist applying will be furnished plate and registration blanks, the department retaining an identification card and a description of the wheel. This system not only will give the police a way of checking on stolen bicycles but will furnish them identification of young people who might be injured in an accident. A 25-cent charge will be made to all who can afford it, to cover the cost of plates. Several towns and cities already have a like system of registering.

FLAME AND WATER

Your match box contains a hundred possible forest fires. About 40 per cent of the fuel energy in an automobile is used in cooling water alone. Fire has been made to burn under water. It took six years of research but the apparatus has been perfected.

NEW IDEAS

Artificial yarn is being made from skimmed milk in Italy. An Ohio meat packer claims a new formula for curing hams to give the meat a maple flavor. A new water faucet has a double outlet. On top there is a hole which serves as a fountain when you want to drink. A new paint for factory windows is designed to keep out heat and glare without interfering unduly with light. A new steel rail, only 7 per cent heavier than the older rails commonly used, will stand an 80 per cent heavier load.

Some of the newest schoolhouses have large sections of wall made of glass block, for light and for advantages of insulation.

Discovery of titanium, a common metal of the earth, in the almost complete vacuum between stars was recently announced.

Recent experiments have shown that orange juice can be dried and still retain its health-giving vitamins after long periods of time.

IN OUR HOME LAND

Georgia produces one-half of the country's turpentine.

No Florida town is more than 75 miles from salt water.

More than 24,500,000 American families own radio sets.

The United States cotton belt covers about 700,000 square miles.

The navy's rope is made chiefly in its own navy yard at Boston.

The American Museum of Natural History, in New York, was founded in 1869.

Registrations of 84,525 dogs were received by the American Kennel club last year.

The United States produces all the world's pecans except for a relatively small quantity grown in Mexico.

Railroad traffic is heavier between New York and Philadelphia than between any other cities in the world.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

The multitude is always in the wrong.—Roscommon.

Age and sorrow have the gift of reading the future by the sad past.—Farrar.

Man is a social animal, formed to please and enjoy in society.—Montesquieu.

Is not he impudent, who, seeing the tide making toward him apace, will sleep till the sea overwhelms him?—Tillotson.

If sensuality were happiness, beasts were happier than men; but human felicity is lodged in the soul, not in the flesh.—Seneca.

Every step of progress which the world has made has been from scaffold, and from stake to state.—Wendell Phillips.

The more accomplished way of using books at present, is to serve them as some do lords—learn their titles, and then boast of their acquaintance.—Swift.

A LITTLE DIFFERENT

Spiders are kept alert with eight eyes.

Garbage collectors in London are known as dustmen.

Moscow has a new library specializing in sports literature.

Quill toothpicks are more popular than wooden ones in England.

There are two men to every woman in Richmond, Yorkshire, Eng.

Waiters in a new German restaurant in London are university graduates.

Russia breeds some horses especially to produce hair for violin bows.

Even pigs receive sun ray treatments at a British sanatorium for sick animals.

A London optician's best customer has 36 pairs of glasses—one for every room in his house.

Disasters Strike 41 States During Year

Red Cross Aids 420,000 Persons Following Catastrophes

That the past year had not been so easy one for the American Red Cross is shown in a recent report listing disasters necessitating Red Cross relief throughout the United States during the past twelve months.

The report reveals that 129 domestic disasters called for Red Cross aid in 247 counties of 41 states, and that assistance was given to 420,000 persons who were disaster victims.

That this has been a very active year is obvious when one compares this year's operations with the average of 17 disasters requiring Red Cross aid annually for the past 15 years. Chairman Norman H. Davis said in commenting on the Red Cross Disaster Relief Service report.

These catastrophes included cloud-bursts, cyclones, epidemics, fires, floods, forest fires, hailstorms, mine explosions, a school bus accident, a shipwreck, tornadoes, typhoons, and wind storms.

Disaster relief was the first humanitarian work of the American Red Cross after its organization in 1881. Mr. Davis said. "In the ensuing 57 years the flag of the Red Cross has flown upon every scene of major disaster in the United States. The Red Cross has carried relief—food, clothing, shelter, medical aid, rehabilitation of homes and families—to more than 8,000 scenes of disaster at home and abroad, and has expended over \$140,000,000 contributed by the American public in this work of mercy."

The Red Cross policies of relief, the national chairman pointed out, have been established over a period of years through actual experience of its workers in the field. Relief is given on the basis of need of sufferers—not of losses. Loans, he pointed out, are never made, but relief is a gift from the Red Cross in the name of its members and contributors to its work.

"It would not be possible for the Red Cross to carry out such widespread relief activities without the help of thousands of volunteer workers," Mr. Davis said. "Volunteers are the mainstay of the organization, and in the past year's work assistance from many cooperating agencies has made it possible for us to answer the many calls for help."

While relief was being given to victims of natural catastrophes, the Red Cross was not unmindful of the necessity for preparedness plans to meet emergencies that may arise in any American community. Red Cross chapters in hundreds of counties, have organized disaster preparedness committees charged with responsibility to map relief plans in advance of need, and to organize resources of communities to prevent duplication of effort and waste of materials when calls for help are received.

These plans are proving especially advantageous in localities subject to frequent floods, tornadoes, or hurricanes, and actual tests of such planning have demonstrated the necessity for such measures.

"The administration of such relief for disaster victims is made possible by annual memberships of millions of Americans in all walks of life," Mr. Davis pointed out. "The extent of Red Cross aid to such sufferers is entirely dependent upon unselfish sharing on the part of all of us."

Red Cross Volunteers Assist War Veterans

Red Cross workers in chapters, in hospitals and on posts of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps, assisted 122,865 active service men or veterans or their families during the past 12 months.

Red Cross service to these men included such personal help as letter-writing, shopping and recreational leadership, but it also included financial assistance to their dependents, help in locating missing members of their families, and assistance in filing necessary applications for pensions, disability pay, hospitalization, or for discharge from active service because of home needs.

The average number of men assisted by Red Cross workers each month was 10,240, according to a recent report.

Complete Plans for Buying Blown-Down Timber

The New Hampshire Disaster Emergency Board announced on Tuesday that timber in New Hampshire, felled by the September hurricane, and estimated in value at \$5,000,000, will be salvaged by the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration with H. L. Borden as state project director. Timber owners will receive 60 per cent of the value at the time of conversion into logs, and the balance when the lumber is sold. Logs will be stored in lakes and ponds and will be so moored that they will not interfere with navigation. New Hampshire's timber losses were greater than those of any other northeastern state, it said.

Chile Fever High Again Chile has greatly increased its manufacturing power during the past year by high tariffs.

Lights of New York

John J. Sheehy

A big man is John J. Sheehy, principal keeper at Sing Sing prison, who has been in the service of the state for 24 years. He's 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 315 pounds. His hands are in keeping with his size and weight. They have been compared to hams. Also to pile drivers. As principal keeper, Sheehy's duties are equivalent to those of chief of police of a small city. But no police chief in a city small or large has to handle a population equivalent in toughness to that which constitutes Sheehy's domain. In those 24 years of service he has come into exceedingly close contact with more than 30,000 criminals varying from petty thieves to man so desperate that they would stop at nothing. In all those years and with all those associations, he has never had to use a weapon. Perhaps the size of his fists has had something to do with that.

One of the duties of the principal keeper—known through the prison as "F.K." or "Dep"—is to start condemned men to the electric chair. Sheehy hates that task since he hates electrocutions. Yet he has traveled that last mile with more than 300 persons. That's held to be a world's record. But while leading men to their death is bad, leading women along that short, grim journey is even worse. Yet that too is a part of the duties of Sing Sing's principal keeper. In the last quarter of a century, Sheehy has walked the way of death with four women, Mrs. Ruth Snyder, Mrs. Anna Antonio, Mrs. Eva Cox and Mrs. Mary Creighton. The four had taken human lives. Nevertheless, the giant Sheehy flinched at the task the law said was his—but went through with it.

Turning to a more cheerful topic, there is Roy Moulton, managing director of the Hotel Piccadilly who is the unofficial postmaster of just about all the radio musicians of the country. Each week he receives hundreds of letters addressed, "In care of Roy Moulton" and each one of these letters reaches its proper destination. It started back in 1929 when Mr. Moulton was manager of another New York hotel. Dan Gold, Mt. Carmel, Pa., a friend, wrote that he would like to get in touch with a certain sax player and enclosed a letter for him. As Moulton knows the whereabouts of hundreds of musicians, the letter reached its destination the next day. A Broadway columnist picked up the story and thus Moulton became the musician's postmaster.

Musicians having made their entrance, there is Kay Kyser who has a record unique for these days of constant reshuffling of bandsmen and singers. Half of his aggression has been with him since his college days and one of them, Sully Mason, singer, has been with him 11½ years, having been the first man hired by Kyser. His arranger, George Duning, is another "original" with almost as many years to his credit. He has done all Kay's arranging for five years. Previous to that he played a trumpet in the orchestra.

Next comes Lucille Manners, who has discovered an autograph seeker who is willing to indulge in a bit of bribery to obtain a flock of signatures of celebrities without personal contact. The autograph hunter is a Harlem laundress and her proposition was to do Miss Manners' laundry free in exchange for five signatures weekly of stage, screen and radio stars.

Now Billy House, corpulent comedian, who is also a song writer. Unable to play any musical instrument, he writes his lyrics, then devises a tune to go with them by beating out a rhythm on a table top and singing the words. He repeats the tune until he has memorized it. All the songs and verses he uses in his show are original. And I started with Sing Sing and end up singing. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Ancient Spanish Fort in Puerto Rico Is Torn Down

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.—Picks and shovels of 7,000 WPA workers have succeeded in doing what the cannons of Sir Francis Drake, the Dutch and pirates tried in vain to do for centuries. It took a labor army to batter down the fortification of El Morro, formidable sixteenth century fort at the entrance to San Juan harbor, for the first time in its long history. Working under the direction of officers of the Sixty-fifth U. S. Infantry the labor army has torn down several hundred feet of the massive battlements which rise in some places 100 feet over the sea and are 10 to 20 feet thick. The work is being done with an appropriation of \$775,000 from the war department to restore the ancient forts which surround this old city on the Spanish Main.

In addition to the seawall at El Morro, the relief funds allocated to the work are being spent to restore ancient sentry boxes atop the battlements; repair military roads, hospitals, and offices; and enlisted men's quarters within the walls of the fort. 25 Indian monastery and suburban tennis courts are also coming in for attention.

Commercial Printing and All Kinds of Job Printing

Careful and Prompt Service

Our prices are as low as good workmanship, good stock, and a nice product will warrant. We have a reputation to maintain along these lines, and stand ready at all times to protect it.

Give us an opportunity to quote prices, and those who do not already know it, will learn that they are in keeping with the times. People who are anxious to have their printing done right should consult us before going elsewhere.

FREE ADVERTISING!

When this office is given the printing for plays, or other society affairs we will give a Free Reading Notice in this paper which is oftentimes more valuable than the entire cost of the posters and tickets for an entertainment or dance.

The Reporter Press

PRINTERS FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS

Antrim :: New Hampshire

Weekly News Review

Latest Nazi Anti-Jewish Drive Gives Restless Reich a 'Cause'

By Joseph W. La Bine

Religion

In times of stress men are known to seek solace in religion. But even religion's solace becomes difficult when men are persecuted for their faith and race. That is the plight now facing all German opponents of Nazidom's socialistic ideology, which dictates that the state must come first, that religion must take what is left. Thus, in less than a week's time, German Jews were persecuted unmercifully and driven back to medieval ghetto style of living, while German Catholics also found themselves on the defensive.

Though the Vatican has long been outspoken against Germany's five-year persecution of Jews, outright hostility did not come until last month's Nazi storming of Theodore



CARDINAL VON FAULHABER
Terrorism arrived from Vienna.

Cardinal Innitzer's palace in Vienna. Now this battle has spread to Munich, where Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber's palace was stoned. At Salzburg the Catholic university society has disbanded.

The immediate excuse for a 36-hour anti-Jewish hysteria was the assassination in Paris of Ernest von Rath, a German diplomatic attache, by a 17-year-old Polish Jew. Righteously proclaiming that German Jews are answerable for the anti-Nazi acts of world Jewry, Germany has resorted to medieval terrorism and forced her Jewish citizens into such an economically impossible situation that self-extermination appears to be the eventual result.

This seemingly ill-reasoned solution of the Jewish problem apparently typifies the Nazi method of dealing with enemies, real or imaginary. Observers are certainly not inclined to accept the Von Rath murder as a reason for the latest wave of persecution. Probably a better answer is that totalitarian rulers must have a constant "cause celebre" and that Nazidom, having won its Czechoslovakian cause, has found a new wave of Jewish persecution the most satisfactory method of keeping national enthusiasm whipped up. However, since world opinion has rebelled against such a gruesome policy, it may prove a boomerang.

Foreign

To ward off Germany's aggression on southeastern Europe, Turkey's late President Kemal Ataturk led formation of a Balkan entente. Its members: Greece, Turkey, Rumania and Jugoslavia. In the center lies independent Bulgaria, still sulking over World war territorial losses to Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania, waiting for the highest bidder to buy her favor.

Since dynamic President Ataturk died, since Germany's economic drive has borne fruit this year in Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the Balkan entente is now looking for every possible means of solidifying itself. Observers predict that Jugoslavia will return her war-won territory to Bulgaria before January 1, also that Greece and Rumania will do likewise. In return, Bulgaria will join the Balkan entente.

Meanwhile, although the entente will be strengthened by this shift of frontiers, Turkey's anti-Nazi position is not nearly so strong under her new president, Ismet Inonu, as under Ataturk. Although Turkey has long been pro-British, England's vacillating policy of recent months has forced the Turks to seek other alliances. While an admirer of the United States and Great Britain, Inonu cannot forget the obligations his nation assumed when it recently received a huge loan from the Reich. Thus he must co-operate with southeastward-bound Adolf Hitler.

Desperately seeking to avert national bankruptcy, France has issued 32 decree laws imposing every restriction possible without violating the traditional principles of French government. The gold reserve has been revaluated at the rate of 170 francs to the pound sterling, giving the government a paper profit of 22 billion francs. All taxes have been raised and the controversial five-day work week has been modified without discarding its principle. Forced to make sacrifices usually imposed

only during a war, Frenchmen have only one alternative—financial and economic collapse. Although the success of France's rehabilitation effort rests solely on co-operation, Premier Edouard Daladier has one strong right arm in the support of 7,000,000 World war veterans.

Domestic

After 23 years of bickering, the U. S. and Mexico have reached a settlement over Mexican expropriation of American-owned farm lands. On December 1 a two-man committee will meet in Mexico City to determine the amount of Mexico's liability, after which a \$1,000,000 initial payment will be made. Subsequent payments will not be less than \$1,000,000 a year. Mexico insists, however, that the farm land settlement establishes no precedent requiring her to pay for \$400,000,000 in foreign-owned oil lands seized during the past few years. Why she should pay for land which contains no oil, meanwhile refusing to pay for land that does, is a perplexing bit of reasoning. The most likely answer is that farm land is cheaper than oil land, and that Mexico hopes her larger sin will be forgiven if she atones for the smaller sin.

Agriculture

The U. S. department of agriculture's efforts to export surplus wheat have never enjoyed the state department's sympathy, since foreign wheat-growing nations would be angry if their domestic prices were depressed by U. S. dumping of surplus grain. Although Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace now admits the export subsidy plan is not efficient, his department is committed to disposing of part of the U. S. surplus in this manner. Meanwhile Secretary of State Cordell Hull has held his breath, hoping these exports will not injure international relations, especially with South American nations.

This was the situation when Frank A. Theis, Kansas City grain broker, appeared at Rio de Janeiro to sell 15,000,000 bushels of U. S. wheat in Brazil. That nation was not immediately hostile but a strong protest came from Argentina, which now supplies all of Brazil's wheat. Although Brazilians could use cheap wheat to make cheap bread, Argentina is a good customer of the U. S.

Upshot was a protest to the state department, delivered in Washington by Argentina's Ambassador Don Felipe Espel. The problem's crux:



ARGENTINA'S FELIPE ESPEL
Wheat provoked a crisis.

If Argentina could prove the agriculture department was assisting Mr. Theis in selling his wheat to Brazil, Buenos Aires would consider it equivalent to an "international incident." Mr. Hull issued an immediate denial of official U. S. implication in the scheme.

So did Mr. Wallace, but he could not refrain from worrying publicly about the U. S. agricultural problem. Since future "international incidents" will almost inevitably result if the U. S. tries to sell any more wheat abroad, Mr. Wallace must now concentrate on solving the problem domestically. The recent elections rebuffed his 1938 farm bill but he promises to defend it before the next congress. He has even invited newly-elected congressmen to offer their suggestions. Meanwhile, little more is heard of the two-price plan for domestic dumping, under which low-income families would buy surplus commodities at special rates.

People

Great Britain is badly in need of salesmen to keep her far-flung empire intact, and no better salesman could be found than the duke of Windsor. Now exiled in Paris with his wife, the former Wallis Warfield, England's abdicated king may soon return to England's good graces. That conciliatory gestures are in the air has been shown by the visit to Paris of the duke and duchess of Gloucester, Windsor's brother. It is considered likely that Edward and his wife will spend Christmas day in London, probably returning later to take up permanent residence at Fort Belvidere.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Tumult and Shouting Are Over; So Now What Does It All Mean?

For Months to Come the Results Will Be Subjected to Measurement; More Thinking and Less Emotion Seems To Be the Rule; 'Middle Class' in Revolt.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

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

WASHINGTON. — The period of distorted claims by the winners and the equally distorted alibis of the losers seems to be about over. We have heard all of the tumult and the shouting of an election time. The total vote has been tabulated, and it shows a greater number—83 new ones—of Republicans in the house of representatives and eight new Republican senators. Some 14 more states have Republican governors ready to take over from the Democrats they have displaced. There were what may be called important numerical gains for the Republican party label.

But while the total vote has been tabulated and served as the basis for the claims of the winners and the alibis of the losers, those figures will be forgotten soon. The thing that is important is the result. We will be measuring the results for months to come.

It is quite unimportant, in my mind, to appraise what the swing of a few votes may have meant. It is, however, mighty important to note that there were hard and close fights for scores of candidates, in this 1938 election. There were hard and close fights in the whole of New England; there were bitter struggles in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and elsewhere. They were fought out largely on major issues because, generally speaking, local questions did not provide the fundamental issue in the states that are so important politically as those mentioned.

What does it mean? What is the portent? Other writers and analysts have given and are giving their views. I guess there is no prohibition against mine.

I firmly believe the votes cast in the 1938 election were the expression of an opposition to further experimentation by government in the field of unsound theories; the expression was against further use of the American people as guinea pigs, and it was definitely for a middle-of-the-road national policy. It was, therefore, a showing, a proof, of the necessity for our traditional two-party system of government, and surely, to that extent, the nation and national life benefited by the poll taken on November 8, 1938.

More Thinking and Less Emotion Seems to Be Rule

Looking over the whole picture, as the colors and the outlines, now exhibit themselves, one who favors good government of a sound and lasting character cannot help having his faith renewed. Of course, the political pendulum swings back and forth. That is to be expected. But, to me, there has appeared on the horizon a new level of political thought. Perhaps, I should not say that it is entirely new; I should say that it has been restored to its place in American life. And that observation should be amplified with the further statement that more thinking and less emotion appears to be the rule throughout the land. Absence of hysteria, or reduction of the scope of hysteria, always makes for sounder and more constructive conclusions. That is why there is so little use for an analysis of minute returns this year. The aspect is too broad to hinge upon such detail.

Probably, it can be said that the vote was an expression against waste and extravagance, against corruption of the electorate by use of public moneys, such as went on among relief workers and for which we ought always to be ashamed; it probably can be said that it was a vote against blank check appropriations, or against government meddling into every phase of human endeavor, or against many another item of policy in the New Deal, and if it were so said, it would be true to a degree, everywhere. But we are concerned with the sum into which these several things have been added.

Vote Discloses Revolt by So-Called 'Middle Class'

The United States has been governed by an expression of the will of the majority. It is sound. It is the basis of a republic. There has been much criticism of President Roosevelt on the basis of his domination of government. It has been said that he is the government because he has had such complete control that even congress moved this way or that at his direction, in the manner of puppets.

If those characterizations be true, then it appears to me logical to conclude that the late election was something of a vote for government by law and not by an individual or group of individuals. By the same reasoning, it is a logical assumption that the vote disclosed a revolt by the great middle class of the American people—the group which lives neither by the power of organization and the strike threat, nor by the

power which Mr. Roosevelt so often attributed to a few whom he has called the "economic royalists." The New Dealers completely capitulated to organized labor of the C. I. O. type, and used the numbers of votes there to bulwark its assault on business. The middle classes which embrace the backbone and the salt of the earth of any nation haven't had much consideration from the New Deal thinkers. They have been the "forgotten men" (and women) about which Mr. Roosevelt spoke when campaigning in 1932. It is quite clear that the middle classes have grown tired of government playing into the hands of a single class. They are tired, as they were in 1932, when the Republicans had played too much into the hands of big business.

Suspicious Middle Class Is Good for a Democracy

The sum total of the situation, as regards the middle classes, is that they have become critical again. They followed Mr. Roosevelt unswervingly (speaking, now, of the majority) and they accepted his statements that "we have planned it that way." But when the depression of 1937 came on them and it hit as hard as that of 1930, they found doubt in their minds. He could not have planned it that way, they reasoned. So there followed the natural sequence of criticism, and the country began to think that criticism was legitimate despite the New Dealers' barrage of propaganda that the criticism, itself, was propaganda. With the middle classes back in the suspicious mood that is good for a democracy, they are again occupying their rightful role in government. There are many times more of them than any other group; they are the majority, and they showed it again this year by the sharp division of votes.

The New Deal, with the aid of old line Jeffersonian Democrats, will control the congress for the next two years. But their control is not of such a character as to permit denial of rights to any individual representative or senator or any group of them. There can be no mailed fist or "must" orders. Instead, if Majority Leader Barkley in the senate and Majority Leader Rayburn in the house want to get their programs through, there must be moderation. Extremes will spell defeat and revolt, and it is conceivable that policies of a too radical type could send the old line Democrats over to the aid of the Republicans and into a coalition to destroy the New Deal utterly and effectively. There can be no more rubber stamp business. New Deal tactics must change, and the sooner the bunch of so-called intellectuals, the high brows, learn this lesson, the better it will be for Mr. Roosevelt, politically.

I am told by a number of politically important personages that the election already has increased the courage of some of the conservative Democrats who were not outspoken heretofore. It is predicted that these will feel free now to tell the President when they disagree. None can foretell how far that situation will develop. It is a part, however, of the thought that moderation must be the rule.

Must Become Statesmen, Quit Their Demagoguery

And, next, if the Republican leadership has good sense, it will display its best brand. It will tell its followers to become statesmen and quit their demagoguery. The opportunity awaits them to be constructive and if they fail to put forward sound proposals, they will have justified the country in refusing to give them control as was done in 1936.

It is proper to say, of course, that the Republicans will not be in control of either the senate or the house. That means, they can have no management of legislative machinery. That machinery, which is all-important in carrying forward political party policies, remains in the hands of the New Deal. But the absence of control for the Republicans can not destroy the responsibility which they have assumed in electing as many members of the congress as is recorded. They dare not dodge that responsibility.

Just ahead, therefore, lies the necessity for Mr. Roosevelt to realize that there is a new public temper which does not like extremes, and for Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican national committee, and Republican Leader McNary in the senate, and Republican Leader Martin in the house, there is the opportunity to fight for reasonable legislation all of the way. These three Republican leaders must have something to offer besides criticism of the New Deal.

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—G. S. Messersmith, assistant secretary of state, consul general in Berlin when Hitler rose to power, used to be a lot more optimistic about Germany setting normal trade intercourse than he appears to be now. He predicted that "evolution" would soon follow revolution and urged the world to give Germany a chance to work through a period of stress and confusion. Today he is concerned about "world law and order" in trade intercourse, and says, "We ought to be prepared to protect our interests wherever they may be attacked." German barter activities, particularly in South America, seem to be worrying the traders.

Widely experienced and minutely informed in foreign trade, Mr. Messersmith has been an evangel of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policies. His zeal in this is not lessened, but he reveals deep concern over the subordination of the rights of business and property "to the will of individual leaders or nations for expansion and domination."

This writer has just obtained from a friend, an economist returning from Germany, his first close-up of what Dr. Walther Funk, German minister of economics, and his shrewd hunch-man, Hjalmar Schacht, are doing with their new militarized-economics. My informant, who wrote books about the old, mellow, beery, bassoon Germany, had many old friends there and was steered right into the wheelhouse. According to him, the new German formula is as revolutionary as communism. Every atom of surplus wealth is sluiced into the "dynamics" of expansion, and the Reich outreach is based on jug-handled trade relations which mean commercial subjugation for any short-senders who try to do business with it.

WE REGRET the lack of space to reprint here some merry little poems, such as "The Bird and the Burdock," and "The Tern and the Turnip," by Professor Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins, just recently honored by the British Royal society for his work in experimental physics. He tossed off a book of them, along with whimsical drawings, in between takes of "Fluorescence and Magnetic Rotation Spectra of Sodium Vapor and Their Analysis."

He is one of this department's favorite scientific debunkers. One of his high scores here was banishing the death-ray bogey—pertinent just now in view of our sensitiveness to Martian attack. In this connection, the British government has good reason to give him a medal. An inventor was demonstrating his death ray to British war office representatives at Dawn. He focused the ray on a cow in a meadow 200 yards away and threw a switch. The cow flopped, dead as a mackerel. The inventor collected and departed. Then they found the cow's feet wired to an underground circuit, connected with the inventor's switch.

Professor Wood, by scientific demonstrations, put the quietus on all death rays and offered to stand up against any of them. He invented tear gas for the Allies in the World war, developed a chemical eye by which "we can see and the enemy can't," and contributed greatly to the development of instruments of precision and spectroscopic research. He was educated at Harvard and the University of Berlin.

THE humanities, like sports and diplomacy, are becoming considerably scrambled these days. Professor Harry D. Gideonse, just taking over as head of Barnard college's department of social sciences, has been up to his ears all his life in dry-as-dust economics, and now, in his first work-out before the undergraduates, he swings on swing as "musical Hitlerism." He says, with the current divorce of reason and emotion, and with the latter going haywire, some "man on horseback" is apt to get us.

Professor Gideonse is of Dutch birth. He is a canny and eagey thinker, the author of several books on world economics and finance, and a sharp and precise critic of erratic trends of our civilization. He is 37 years old, born in Rotterdam, here at the age of four, educated at Columbia and the University of Geneva, a former teacher of economics at Columbia, Barnard, Rutgers and the University of Chicago.

Consolidated News Features, WNU Service.

Cross-Stitch Design For Knitted Things

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS
THERE is an amusing story about the mittens and scarf shown here. They were not hand knitted. They were purchased rather hurriedly and sent to a young miss who was away at school. She had wanted something rather gay and a bit foreign looking to wear for skating and these were perfectly plain and pretty drab. She didn't take her disappointment lying down, but decided to brighten up that scarf and mit-



ten set and make it speak a foreign language as well! She found the Swedish cross-stitch design shown here and copied it in all its gay colors on the ends of the scarf and backs of the mittens.

Hand knitted mittens and other knitted things in plain colors may also be decorated with this pert flower pattern. Start at the upper right corner of the large flower and make the cross stitches as at A and B. This flower is a brilliant red, the small flowers bright blue and the stems jade green.

NOTE — Mrs. Spears' Sewing Book 2—Gifts, Novelties and Embroidery—has helped thousands of women to use odds and ends of materials and their spare time to make things to sell and to use for gifts and church bazaars. If your home is your hobby you will also want Book 1—SEWING for the Home Decorator. Order by number enclosing 25 cents for each book. If you order both books, a leaflet on crazypatch quilts with 36 authentic stitches will be included free. Address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplains St., Chicago, Ill.

Smiles

The Thirteenth
"I'd just like to know how many girls you made love to before you met me?" said the wife during a quarrel.
"Twelve," groaned her husband. "But I forgot to count them until too late."

Dancing is healthy exercise, they say. So now it's a Big Apple keeps the doctor away.

Half Rates
Movie Director—The star wants \$1,000 for playing the part of an Indian in our new film.
Manager—Offer him \$500. Tell him he's to be a half-breed.

Safe From Cajolery
Schoolmaster—Why do we speak of the wisdom of a serpent?
Willie—Because you can't pull its leg, sir.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 52), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells.
Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vitality to enjoy life and assist calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Call for Strength
Patience and gentleness is power.—Leigh Hunt.

DRINK these 10-herbs in your daily cup of HOT WATER

Add the juice of GARFIELD TEA's 10 herbs to loosen harmful undigested, clogging wastes. Makes your cup of hot water taste better and work more THOROUGHLY to clean out intestinal wastes and help you look, feel and work better. At drugstores—10c & 25c.

Send 1 cent postal for FREE SAMPLE—to Garfield Tea Co., Inc., Dept. 27, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARFIELD TEA

Bargains YES!

You find them announced in the columns of this paper by merchants of our community who do not feel they must keep the quality of their merchandise or their prices under cover. It is safe to buy of the merchant who ADVERTISES.

CRUCIBLE

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

© 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 she 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 day Sentry reports his office has been robbed and a Miss Wines, former temporary employee, killed. The evening papers luridly confirm the story, and Sentry takes it hard. Mary, elder daughter, in love with Neil Ray, young inmate 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's reporter, who advises her not to talk. Phil Sentry, son at Yale, is disturbed at the possible implication and suspicion of Miss Wines' absence from her rooms for three days during August. He goes home to help. Sentry is arrested and booked for murder. Dan Fisher explains the evidence against him—that the robbery was a fake, the safe opened by one who knew the combination, changed since Miss Wines' employment there—that a back door key, a duplicate of Sentry's, was found in the girl's purse and that Sentry, too, had been away those three days in August. Brace calls, and backs up Barbara in her denial that Sentry could have done it, because of the discrepancy of time between the slaying and their seeing Sentry on the road. Phil, showing the police over the house, finds his strong box forced open and his gun, which only his father knew of, gone.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

Irons looked at him for a moment soberly. Then he took Phil's arm. "Steady, Mr. Sentry," he said. "The folks upstairs will need all you've got."

Phil said chokingly, "Damn you, what is it?"

"Somebody's burned a lot of money in the furnace," the Inspector told him. "You can still read the printing on the ashes of some of the bills."

"What of it?" Phil insisted.

"And there's an envelope, a long one, only half burned, with the firm name on it. Sentry and Loran. Whoever tried to burn it was in a hurry, didn't finish the job."

Phil protested, "But I don't see—"

Irons said quietly: "Someone took some money out of your father's safe, Thursday night. We've been wondering what they did with it. Where it had gone."

For the rest of that day, Phil was like a man dazed by an actual physical blow. He had, till he saw that rifled metal box in the recess under the window seat, not even contemplated the possibility of his father's guilt. That possibility had been, perhaps, in the back of his mind; but he had not faced it. His faculties had been concentrated upon the fact of Mr. Sentry's arrest, with all the terrors that arrest implied; and upon the fact that his sisters, his mother, his grandmother looked to him now for strength and heartening.

He felt himself young and futile and inadequate to the task imposed; he tried to grow in a moment from an irresponsible boy into the man the situation demanded. He thought more of them than of his father till, looking over the Inspector's shoulder, seeing the metal box that had been forced open, remembering what it had contained, remembering that Miss Wines had been shot, he heard himself lying by instinct, blindly, clumsily. And he saw a moment later that the Inspector knew he had lied; and while panic filled him, Sergeant Kane appeared and led them to the cellar—where worse appeared.

Someone had stolen his gun, and none but his father knew where it was! Someone had burned money in the furnace, and none but his father could have done that! And Inspector Irons had felt this evidence to be conclusive. That certainty was clear in the older man's eyes, plain for Phil to read.

The Inspector's sureness, more than his own senses, convinced Phil; drove home to him the shattering realization. His father was a murderer.

Phil might have been proud of his bearing that morning. When he and Inspector Irons came up from the cellar, Oscar spoke to him, said Mrs. Sentry would like him to drive her to town to see Mr. Sentry; and Phil said, "Right!" He could not for a moment face his mother; so he called to her from the hall, "I'll bring the car around."

He went to do so, brought the small car, the one his father always drove. At the front door he blew his horn; and his mother and Barbara presently came out, and Barbara kissed Mrs. Sentry, hugged her tight.

"Give father a big kiss for me," she directed. "Tell him I love him and I think he's grand and I'll come see him tomorrow sure!" And she called to Phil, "Drive carefully!"

Phil tried his voice, and its very familiarity was reassuring. That at least was unchanged. He had thought the world was changed.

"Sure," he promised; and as his mother got in beside him, "All right, mother?"

She pulled the door shut. "Mr. Hare said to come to his office, Phil," she directed.

And Phil got the car under way; and he told her how much seeing her would cheer his father. "You're always so strong and steady and sure," he said. "Ever since I was a youngster, it always made me feel better to come dump my troubles in your lap. All of us."

He talked so much about her and about his father that it did not occur to her to think of Phil himself. Her thoughts already cast forward to the interview that lay ahead. She dreaded it so terribly; yet it must be faced, must be gone through.

When after a dazed half hour of preliminaries she found herself waiting for Arthur to be brought to her, she looked at her surroundings with an almost impersonal curiosity. They seemed to her hideous; a small room, a table, two chairs. A grill of slender bars at the one window, a smell of disinfectants. . . . She was to see Arthur alone; but the door would be open, and an officer in a position to watch them through the open door. It did not occur to her that the District Attorney's old friendship for Arthur had led him to permit her unusual consideration. Dean Hare had warned her they would be watched; she thought this hard enough.

Arthur came in. A man walked

up this morning," she assented. "Just to say we could count on them in every way."

"He's all right."

"I'd like him better if Mrs. Loran were nicer. She and I don't speak the same language. You heard Mary tell how she behaved the other night, at that dinner when Mr. Loran wasn't there. As if she were a—burlesque actress, Mary said."

"Mary always hated Gus. He used to kiss her and Barbara whenever he saw them when they were youngsters, and Mary always hated to be kissed. Gus did it to tease her, as much as anything." He added, after a moment: "I expect Mary takes it—all this—pretty hard. She's the sort who would."

She confessed: "I think she's worried about what Neil Ray's attitude will be. He's rather a—prig. But Mary loves him."

"It will all clear up in a few days," he predicted.

"I hope so." She spoke after a moment, in a tone curiously humble. "But Arthur—I think we have to be honest with each other. I know what time you came home." He stared at her; and she saw his cheek drawn and pale. She said: "It was quarter of one."

After a long while he spoke, very slowly, in a low tone. He said: "Yes, Ellen. It was quarter of one, half-past twelve, about that, any-

wretchedly. "She was—she lay there—I don't know how she got there, Ellen, or who killed her. I lost my head. I ought to have called the police, but I was afraid to. I left her there, went home. I thought if no one saw me—"

She said, gently: "You always were afraid of things, Arthur. You found her there dead?"

"Yes."

"Just—lying there?"

"There was someone with her. A man. They had robbed the safe, taken the money. He ran past me in the dark as I came up the stairs." And he said again, in a helpless resignation: "Barbara must tell them the truth if they ask her. None of you must lie." He made a bitter gesture. "It will be hard enough to make them believe the truth—that I lost my head, ran away, left her there."

Mrs. Sentry said: "Barbara has already told them. She told Mr. Flood."

"Told—already?" He was white.

"She thought that if Miss Wines was really killed at about one, as the papers said, you couldn't have done it. So she told him you were at home before that, to prove to him that you didn't do it."

"Miss Wines was killed about twelve o'clock," he said, half to himself.

"How do you know?"

He stared at her. "She was killed before that," he amended suddenly. "Before I got there. Bob Flood knows—" He rose in haste. "You'd better go, Ellen," he said. "Tell Dean Hare I must see him right away. You see, I've told them, up to now, that I was at home at eleven fifteen. I hoped I could—lie out of it. But now I may have to tell them the truth."

She rose to face him; she asked softly, "You didn't kill her, Arthur?"

"Of course not! Ellen, don't you believe—"

"You can tell me!"

He hesitated. He said then, in a quickly mustered anger, "I told you, I didn't!" But she had felt his hesitation; she watched him pitifully, and he cried: "What are you waiting for? Go on. Tell Dean Hare—"

And she said, submitting: "Very well, Arthur, I'll tell Dean. I'll do whatever you say."

He turned abruptly toward the door. The policeman came to meet him. She thought he went away almost eagerly, as though glad to escape the question in her eyes.

She waited for a while after he had gone, in that hideous little room, fighting for self-control. Arthur's hesitation had been like confession. His mustered anger at her insistence had been eloquent. She knew now surely that he was guilty. She faced the future, dazed, feeling nothing. A dreadful time, a lifetime that must be endured.

She thought, almost amused: I've always been so proud. And she remembered something she had said to Arthur long ago, something about a scandal. I could not forgive a scandal, she had warned him then.

There was no question of forgiveness now. Too late for that. Just, somehow, to endure. To live.

But Arthur had given her a message for Dean Hare, wished to see Dean right away. And—Phil was waiting for her. She rose and moved.

In the car, Phil asked, "Well, how is he?"

"Oh, he's fine," she said. "Don't worry, Phil, he's fine!" Whatever her own certainty, the children need not know.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



"Mr. Hare Said to Come to His Office, Phil."

beside him, stopped with him in the doorway, and she heard the click of metal. But she heard it at a great distance, all her senses concentrated in her eyes.

He was so little changed! Except perhaps that he seemed tired, and that his eyes were inflamed, he was not changed at all. Yet he had been gone so long. She tried to remember how long, and realized incredulously that it was no more than a matter of hours.

He came toward her, rubbing his wrist with his hand. He stopped, facing her. He said, from a little distance: "Well, Ellen! I'm glad you came."

She said: "We must sit down, Dean says, with the table between us, and our hands in sight. On the table, perhaps."

He nodded. "They have to be careful, I suppose." They sat down; and he said, "How are the children, all right?"

"We're—distressed, of course. The policeman is watching us, Arthur."

"I suppose so." His eyes held hers. He said: "Ellen—I'd have done anything possible to spare you all this. The whole thing is so—credible. Just a series of miraculous coincidences."

"It is incredible, yes."

"Of course, it will straighten out in a day or two. I had nothing to do with that girl, Ellen. But you know that, of course."

"You've told them so?"

"Of course. Why, Ellen, they say themselves that she was killed about one o'clock. I was home long before that." She felt, almost to her own surprise, a deep compassion in her heart. He said urgently: "You know that, yourself. You were awake when I came home."

She hesitated. "No, Arthur," she amended. "I wasn't awake. I woke up, asked you what time it was."

"Well, I told you. It was quarter past eleven."

She tried to speak, but her throat was tight. He tapped the table between them with his fingertips. "Good of you to come," he repeated, and he said: "Gus came last night, late. He came over from New York on the five o'clock and saw an extra at the station, and hurried right up here. It helped to see him. You feel pretty much a pariah, in jail, you know."

way." He asked, "How did you know?"

"Barbara saw you."

"Barbara?" Sudden panic in the word.

"Yes."

His eyes were flickering with rapid thought. His fists clenched on the table; he lifted one and lowered it again, and sweat was on his brow.

"I hoped no one saw me," he admitted. "Barbara?" She did not speak; and he said at last, hopelessly: "Well, if they ask her, she must tell them. None of you must lie, Ellen. Tell them the truth."

"Tell me the truth, Arthur," she pleaded.

"I had nothing to do with the girl, Ellen! I didn't—murder her!"

She asked no question; and after a moment he went on, hurriedly: "This is what happened. I went to the office, after the bridge game broke up, to get that coffee-pot of yours. I'd forgotten it when I left in the afternoon." His lips twisted

Marble Floor of Library of Congress Given Care Equal to That of Costly Gem

People think they take good care of their biggest diamond ring.

The chances are ten to one they take less care of it than the Library of Congress takes with its floors. People wash their rings in any soap, and bump them against metal objects. There is no such "rough stuff" with the classically beautiful marble floors in the Library of Congress.

Those floors cannot even be scrubbed with a mop, for fear of the metal pails chipping the edges of the marble slabs, according to W. C. Bond, superintendent of the building. Instead, a corps of char-women each night goes over the shining marble with soft cloths, scrubbing the stone with painstaking care, writes a United Press correspondent in the Chicago Daily News.

Not only that, but no soaps or washing powders touch the floor until they are thoroughly tested by the bureau of standards to determine that they contain no abrasives such as sand, which would scratch the finely polished surfaces.

Before the bureau of standards was established, the library force used to take a piece of marble and soak it in a solution of soap to de-

termine if the soap contained acids.

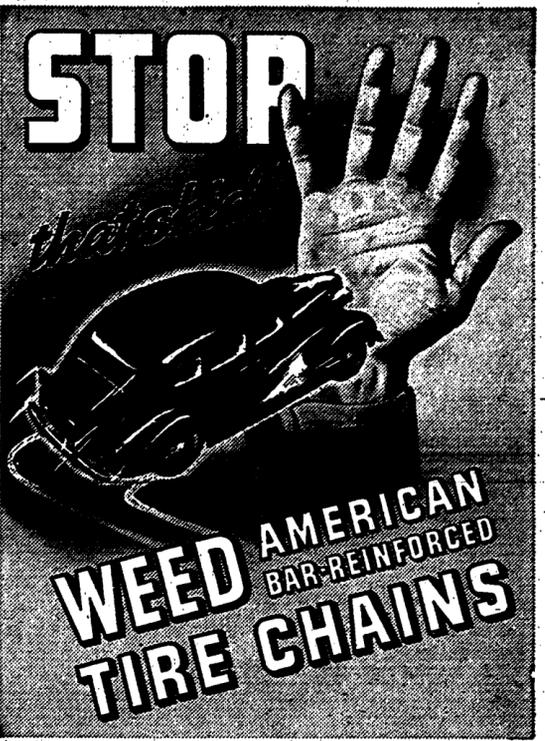
"The acids might stain the marble," Bond explained.

"The marble is priceless," he said. "I would not estimate what it would cost to replace it. For instance, we have two mantelpieces. They cost about \$3,300 originally. But you can't get that kind of marble now. It has been said they are worth many thousands of dollars."

Bond has just one trouble—he can't stop a person who has metal heels, and he lives in constant fear that the scraping of metal plates will chip the marble.

But he has taken some precautions. When a person carries a cane into the library, he must check it, and the library gives him another which is shod with a rubber tip. If he carries an umbrella, he must check that. No tap-tapping on the marble flags with metal.

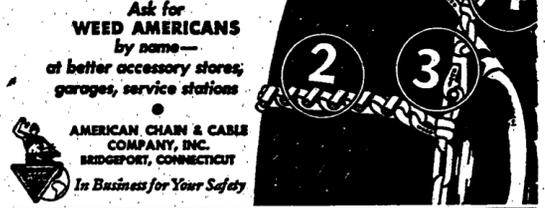
Shave Hindu Boy's Head Between the ages of nine and twelve the orthodox Hindu boy has his head shaved, leaving a small strand of hair on top. He is then invested with the sacred thread and thus formally admitted into the practice of Hinduism.



More than Double Mileage More Traction • 4 Great Features

You can stop that skid—before it starts. WEED AMERICANS provide extra traction and double mileage, as proved by official tests. This notable performance is made possible by 4 great WEED AMERICAN features.

- (1) Bar-reinforced cross links.
- (2) Weedalloy—a tougher metal.
- (3) Patented Lever-Lock End Hooks—positive fastening.
- (4) Side Chains welded and hardened to resist wear.



Ask for WEED AMERICANS by name— at better accessory stores; garages, service stations

AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY, INC. BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT In Business for Your Safety

First Pleasure Looking forward to a pleasure is also a pleasure.—Lessing. A Sermon No man is rocked to Godliness in a hammock.—T. L. Cuyler.

BE KIND!

Be considerate! Don't cough in public places. Carry with you Smith Brothers Cough Drops. (Two kinds—Black or Menthol, 5¢.) Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A. This is the vitamin that raises the resistance of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat to cold infections.

200,000 EGGS PER DAY

is the indicated production of one female intestinal Round Worm (Ascaris), which may contain up to 27,000,000 eggs at one time. . . . This helps explain why Round Worms are the most common human parasites, especially in children. . . . It also helps explain why, for 86 years, parents have given their children Dr. True's Elixir to expel Round Worms. . . . Ask your Druggist for

Dr. True's Elixir
THE TRUE FAMILY LAXATIVE AND ROUND WORM EXPELLER

A Trade Mark Is an Honor Badge and Newspaper Advertising the Sentinel

Substitutes today are the illegitimate children of business. They are fatherless and unknown and they come to the consumer with a "Just as good" label on them which indicates clearly to the thinking buyer that she is buying something which is only "Just as good." The unknown product, the substitute parasite, has no reputation at stake. It is merely advertised for sale on a price basis and if the consumer does not like the quality, the manufacturer has suffered no injury because he is unknown and because he rarely links his name with a product as a standard of quality and a measuring stick of buying. It merely competes on a "take a chance" basis.

The manufacturers of well-known quality merchandise today place their names upon it and advertise it as the best they can offer to the consumer. The name of a manufacturer on an advertised product says this: This is the best product I know how to make. It is pure, good and worthy of your purchase. I think so well of it that I place my name upon it as a guarantee to you of its goodness. If it does not fulfill your wants I will gladly make good its failure.

There is no good reason why you should accept the unknown instead of the known; the untried instead of the tested; the doubtful instead of the sure. To refuse unknown substitutes is a guarantee to yourself of positive satisfaction in buying. If every purchaser will examine his or her purchases to known, advertised quality merchandise there will be little cause for complaint. Trade mark products tell their own story. It pays to look before you buy. Reading the advertisements in the newspaper, looking at trade marks, labels and names on products has pure interest.

W. E. MOFFETT

The Antrim Reporter
ANTRIM NEW HAMPSHIRE
Published Every Thursday

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, in advance \$2.00
Six months, in advance \$1.00
Single copies 5 cents each

ADVERTISING RATES
Births, marriages and death notices inserted free.
Card of Thanks 75c each.
Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.
Display advertising rates on application.

Notices of Concerts, Plays, or Entertainments to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for at regular advertising rates, except when all of the printing is done at The Reporter office, when a reasonable amount of free publicity will be given. This applies to surrounding towns as well as Antrim.

Obituary poetry and flowers charged at advertising rates.
Not responsible for errors in advertisements but corrections will be made in subsequent issues.

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 17, 1938

REPORTERETTES

Those hats the women are wearing this fall are about as bad as a lot of the pre-election forecasts turned out to be.

Scientist declares that many animals laugh. Well, why shouldn't they? They don't have any easy payments to meet.

An Eastern professor prepares a learned thesis on the causes of the divorce evil. It occurs to us that the chief reason for divorce is matrimony.

The old fashioned hen-pecked husband who had a wife that always wore his pants now has a daughter who always smokes his cigarettes.

We expect to learn from the radio some of these days that if you teach your babies to smoke cigarettes when they are eight months old they will never have diseased tonsils or double chins.

Some people seem to think that the rules of war will be observed in war just as the rules of bridge are observed in a bridge game. But they fail to remember that the prize at stake in war is much more vital than a hand-embroidered towel.

A woman never outgrows her emotions; she wears them out.

Stock advertisement offers "bargain for wide-awake investors." On the whole, we'd prefer something we could invest in and then sleep afterward.

A British health authority announces that the modern Yankee cocktail is not good for England. You can take it from us that it isn't good for anybody.

We are beginning to hear the cry from London that it is up to Uncle Sam again to "save the world" and somehow or other that slogan has a familiar sound.

Our office says that the trouble with the \$30 every Thursday pension idea is that the money would be all gone before Saturday night when he would really need it.

Modern science hasn't improved everything. For instance the matrimonial matches they made in the old days lasted a lot longer than the ones they make nowadays.

Many scientists are experimenting with the idea of producing a big rubber crop in the United States. Too bad they can't utilize all of the rubber checks that are bouncing around.

It is said that one out of every sixteen persons in the United States now has a public job. Here is a sixteen-to-one theory put into practice which Williams Jennings never dreamed of.

Antrim Locals

Ward Scott, son of Will Scott, of Hartford, Conn., a former Antrim resident, has bought the old west schoolhouse and is making repairs upon it and will use it for a summer residence.

The auxiliary met at the home of the president, Mrs. Gladys Phillips, last Monday evening, with 15 present. They voted to prepare the Thanksgiving baskets as usual. Materials had been bought for a quilt, which was started at this meeting.

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.	

Antrim Locals

Mr. Frank Dole is with her son and family in Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Cora B. Hunt has been visiting in Nashua the past week.

If it's anything in the line of light trucking. Tel. 81-13. 52-2*

Mr. and Mrs. La Vassar of Lowell, Mass., have moved into a tenement in the Harris tavern.

Wallace Nylander has gone to Keene, where he has accepted a position with a radio company.

Dr. and Mrs. Guy D. Tibbets left town on Friday for Florida. Dr. John Doyle will look after his practice while he is away.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rogers and Mrs. Daniel McClure were in an auto accident on Sunday, but escaped without injuries of a serious nature though the car was damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seaver have moved from the farm they have sold in Hancock to the Methodist parsonage on North Main street, which they purchased some time ago.

Miss Ruth Pratt has completed her training at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital and is at her home here. Miss Pratt is planning to go to Concord to practise her profession.

A chimney fire in the tenement occupied by Mrs. Julia Proctor on West street on Wednesday called out the fire department, who soon quelled the blaze. Some damage was done around the chimney inside.

It is reported that Clitz Grimes and family are moving to the John Thornton house on Highland avenue and that John Newhall is going to move to the house on Concord street, formerly occupied by Mr. Grimes.

Miss Frances Tibbals and Miss Patricia Horton, her room-mate at Mt. Holyoke College, were weekend visitors at the Baptist parsonage. Miss Tibbals expects to spend Thanksgiving with her sister, Miss Elizabeth, in Philadelphia.

A group of young people of the Presbyterian church went to Bedford last week to listen to Miss Ione Sikes of Philadelphia speak. The group included James Perkins, Robert Nylander, Ralph Zabriskie, Ernest Fuglestad, Misses Edna Linton and Natalie Thornton.

David Dudley, the Concord lawyer, who was killed when his auto was struck by a train near Sewall's Falls last week, was well known in Antrim as he frequently stayed with his daughter, Miss Ethel Dudley, who owns the Warren Merrill farm at Antrim Center.

Work on salvaging fallen timber in Antrim has begun. Several sawmills are operating and some owners are salvaging their own and others are doing it on a co-operative plan. There have been several meetings and at present a pond for log storage is being sought to take care of some of the logs.

The special meetings led by Rev. William Turkington are drawing a good attendance. On Sunday evening a delegation from South Lyndeboro and West Wilton with Rev. Norris Woodbury of South Lyndeboro attended. There will be meetings every evening this week except on Saturday. There was no service on Thanksgiving Day. The service was in the evening instead.

REPORT ON PHEASANT NUMBERS REQUESTED

Conservation Officer George S. Proctor requests all persons who have shot a male pheasant in his jurisdiction to look on the wing and report the number to the nearest warden.

It is important that the Fish and Game Department have this information, as it will help them to plant more intelligently in the future, he said. Several pheasants have been reported three to seven miles from the point where they were liberated.

The day-bed, so popular with apartment dwellers, is of French origin.

Displays of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum.

Exchange of the fingerprints of criminals is now carried on with 31 foreign countries and territorial possessions.

Hancock

Dr. and Mrs. L. Vernon Briggs have returned to their home in Boston.

Bernard Blakey, of Nashua, called on his mother, Mrs. W. A. Taylor recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Homan are motoring to St. Petersburg, Fla., for the winter.

About 180 were present at the Harvest supper, many from surrounding towns.

Clayton Craig and William Weston went on a hunting trip to Tuftonboro for the week-end.

Miss Emma Jane West is in Cambridge, Mass. temporarily employed as assistant to Mrs. Roland Gray.

Henry Spaulding and his daughter Mrs. J. Fiske Perkins, of Marlow were at the home of Ephraim Weston on Sunday.

The survey shows about 20 million feet of timber down here, including some on Dr. Briggs' land that reaches into Nelson.

Thanksgiving Sunday was observed last Sunday with special music, an appropriate sermon by the pastor, and increased attendance.

Mrs. Florence Burtt played the organ for church last Sunday, Mrs. Maurice Tuttle being in Plymouth, Mass., because of her father's illness.

Rev. Robert G. Armstrong, of Concord, was at the special church meeting Monday afternoon and also gave an illustrated talk for a public meeting of the Men's Forum Monday night.

Names of Places In America Traced

Seattle Is One Title That Eludes the Expert.

WASHINGTON.—Utah, the highlanders; Tacoma, snowy peak; Cheyenne, barbarian; Manitoba, the spirit. These derivations of American place names from Indian languages have been traced down by Dr. John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist and expert on the tongues of some of the western Indian tribes.

Utah, it has generally been assumed, was taken directly from the tribal name—the Utes—of the aborigines, who originally lived in the territory. It was not their own name for themselves, Dr. Harrington found, but was applied to them by the Navajos and Apaches. Delving deeply into Navajo linguistics he finds that the term is derived directly from the word for "upper" and means "the upper people" or "hill dwellers." It was probably, he said, almost the direct equivalent of the English term "highlanders" applied to people dwelling in the Scotch mountains.

Contempt Is Indicated. Cheyenne, he has determined, is a direct derivation from a Sioux word meaning "barbarian," or "one who does not speak our language." It may have a slight odor of dislike or contempt, since the Sioux regarded the Arapahos, Crows, etc., in the valley of the Cheyenne river, as intruders in territory which should belong to them.

Tacoma, Dr. Harrington finds, is a mispronunciation of the common Puget sound Indian word for snowy mountain—"Ta-ko-bed." It is the name applied to Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, at Everett, Wash.; Mount Hood, and Mount McLoughlin. Early settlers mistook it to be a specific name for Mount Rainier.

Seattle thus far eludes Dr. Harrington. It is derived directly from "Seh-Ahl," the name of an influential Indian at Lake Union, near the present University of Washington. Names of individuals, however, usually had some definite meaning and "Seh-Ahl" apparently defies analysis.

Manitoba, Dr. Harrington says, is relatively easy. It means "land of the spirit" and comes from the Algonquin word "Manitowwa," meaning spirit. It was a generic term for "spirit," identical with the term "manitu" in eastern dialects.

Franking Privileges. The word frank, in the sense "to send or cause to be sent free of charge," is presumably derived from medieval Latin *francus*, free. The assumption is that the Franks of Gaul possessed full freedom in the Roman empire, and the term frank then became a synonym with free. In early English literature the two words were frequently joined, as "he was frank and free borne in a free cyte." The application of frank in the superscription to a letter to insure its being sent without charge dates back to the early thirteenth century, and has been constant since.—Literary Digest

DARTMOUTH-LAKE REGION OFFICER MAKE PLANS

Officers of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region met at Hotel Rogers in Lebanon the evening of November 18 for the purpose of a general discussion of Regional affairs and making plans for the coming year. Harold W. Buker, president of the association, stated that he felt that the accomplishments of the past year exceeded his expectations and that he is hoping for even greater activities during the coming twelve months. In commenting upon the 64 page Region Book, the publication which was made possible through the generous appropriations from the thirty-eight towns which compose the Region, Mr. Buker stated that there has been positive proof that the book has given this section wide and valuable publicity and to substantiate this assertion he showed a long list of addresses of persons from practically every state in the nation whose signatures were evidence of their having received copies of the books. Note the signatures referred to above were obtained from persons who were given books at the information booths during the summer and from letters that have come to the Region office. As further evidence of the popularity of the Region books Mr. Buker cited the continual requests for copies that are still coming in and the many instances of persons making inquiries concerning particular towns which shows careful reading. Owing to the fact that a large proportion of the books distributed were given to tourists already in the Region there was of course no particular reaction to them last summer, however, inasmuch as this literature has now been distributed to many parts of the country the president is of the belief that the result will be an increased number of visitors to this area in 1939.

Winter Booklet

At the Lebanon meeting there was shown a "dummie" of a proposed 40 page book depicting the attractions the Region has to offer those seeking a place for a winter vacation. It was voted that such a book be issued provided the cost of printing can be met by paid advertising. The book which has been planned will carry many pictures of winter scenes, have information concerning ski jumps, ski tows, ski trails, open slopes, skating, sleighing, sledge (dog) teams, hunting and ice fishing. Also give a list of hotels, tourist homes, camps, etc., where housing accommodation can be had. It is intended that 5,000 copies shall be distributed in New York, Boston and other large centers. Of course such a book will have excellent advertising value for any who care to use it's space.

"Region Fair" Suggested

Mr. John Kelly of Newport made a suggestion which met with the immediate approval of the entire group. It is Mr. Kelly's idea that arrangements be made for a fair or exhibition, located at some central point which shall become an annual affair and the proceeds from the same be used to defray the expenses of the Region. Mr. Kelly's thought is to have a "real exposition" eliminating "midways" and devoted to showing the finest things we have to offer in the most attractive way possible. An event we will be proud to advertise in New York, Boston or any other large center. It is quite likely that a special meeting will soon be called to take up the subject of a Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Exposition.

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, 968, by Wang Chieh, for free general distribution, in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his parents."

FLOOR SANDING

C. ABBOTT DAVIS

Bennington, N. H.

Drop a Post Card

Telephone 21-4 P. O. Box 271

Radio Service

Wallace Nylander, Antrim, N. H. Member National Radio Institute Guaranteed Tubes and Parts Call anytime for an appointment.

ANTRIM SHOE REPAIR SHOP

Quality and Service at Moderate Prices SHOE SHINE STAND

CAUGHEY & PRATT

ANTRIM, N. H.
General Contractors
Lumber
Land Surveying and Levels
Plans and Estimates
Telephone Antrim 100

Junius T. Hanchett
Attorney at Law
Antrim Center, N. H.

COAL
James A. Elliott
Coal Company
Tel. 53 ANTRIM, N. H.

When in Need of
FIRE INSURANCE
Liability or
Auto Insurance
Call on
W. C. Hills Agency
Antrim, N. H.

H. Carl Muzzey
AUCTIONEER
ANTRIM, N. H.
Prices Right. Drop me a postal card
Telephone 37-3

OUR MOTTO:
The Golden Rule
WOODBURY
Funeral Home
AND
Mortuary
Up-to-date Equipment and Ambulance
Our Services from the first call extend to any New England State
Where Quality and Costs meet your own figure.
Tel. Hillsboro 71-3
Day or Night

INSURANCE
FIRE
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY
SURETY BONDS
Hugh M. Graham
Phone 59-21, Antrim, N. H.

MATTHEWS
Funeral Home
Hillsboro Lower Village
Under the personal direction of
FRED H. MATTHEWS
Sympathetic and efficient service within the means of all
Phones Upper Village 4-31

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.

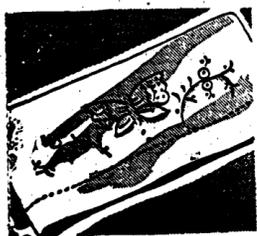
SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

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.

For Christmas Gifts

"What shall I give for Christmas?" You'll find the answer here! What could be more acceptable than any of the following, all hand work:



- Pillow Cases, beautifully embroidered
- End Table Covers
- Bureau Covers
- Luncheon Set including Tablecloth & 4 Napkins
- Fancy Aprons
- Rainbow Napkins--Set of 8

Guest Towels Buffet Sets Holders

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE THEM.

MISS MABELLE ELDRIDGE

Grove Street Phone 9-21 ANTRIM, N. H.

BANK BY MAIL

HILLSBORO GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1889

HILLSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

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

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent \$2.00 a Year



Bennington

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Cud-demi a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Blake, a daughter.

Miss Esther Perry visited her parents last Sunday.

The two years of High School were the guests recently of the seventh and eighth grades at an assembly. A short play was given. Mrs. Putnam furnished music.

The Bennington Grange held their regular meeting last night and elected their officers for 1939. Plans are being made to hold an open meeting on December 13th, with Mr. C. Clark of the State Planning Board to be the speaker.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW—

Approximately 6,000,000 state hunting licenses are issued each year in the United States.

Lavender water is an alcoholic perfume, made by dissolving lavender oil in dilute alcohol.

Tantalum, a rare metal worth \$2,500 a ton, has been discovered near Darwin, Australia.

Imprisonment can now be inflicted in Germany on those who use public telephones to annoy others.

Kyanite, used in manufacture of fire brick, having high heat resistance, is mined in northeast Georgia.

Feeding times of animals in the San Diego (Calif.) zoo range from five times daily to once in two months.

In the last 10 years the American Red Cross has spent more than \$66,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation of disaster victims.

A Missouri shareholder, who started out eight years ago with \$75, is now worth \$50,000 and owns a large and profitable farm.

The water of the Zuider Zee in Holland no longer contains salt. This is a natural consequence of the construction of the dike closing the Zuider Zee.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Women are barred as deacons in the Church of England.

About ten times as many women have goiter as do men.

The American Association of University Women has 730 branches.

Philadelphia's 38 public pools have 111 lifeguards, 35 of them women.

A church is being built in Southwick, England, to the memory of mothers.

Fourteen of the 144 members of the county council of London, England, are women.

Mothers with infants in arms can see and listen to the service in a London church which has installed a glass-walled balcony.

Fifteen great-grandmothers and 35 grandmothers received diplomas in graduating exercises recently in a New York English and citizenship class.

AS THE WORLD TURNS

No one ever has caught a mature eel at sea.

Utopia, Kan., according to the last census, has six inhabitants.

Sand from the Sahara desert has been found in the Swiss Alps.

Steel rails on a north and south railway track last longer than those laid east and west.

Tax returns in one Kansas county showed only one rug and two shot-guns owned by inhabitants.

Fifteen hundred pairs of opera glasses were stolen last year from slot machines in London theaters.

The ultra-micrometer at the United States bureau of standards can detect differences of one one-billionth of an inch.

Without using the upper one-third of the branches, a single Sequoia tree yielded 3,000 posts, 650,000 shingles and 100 cords of firewood.

BRIEF AND BREEZY

Rats, mice, pigeons and sparrows are germ carriers.

Registration of architects is required in 39 states.

Nearly 6,000,000 briar pipes were made in England last year.

Nine of the 20 islands in the Hawaiian group are inhabited.

Rayon burns with a flash, leaving an ash and a smell of burning paper.

Japs Restrict News of China

Drastic Rules Imposed Upon Newspapers; Forced to Color All Reports.

NEW YORK—Methods by which Japanese army officials control news of the invasion of China were revealed here upon publication of secret censorship restrictions imposed upon newspapers by the Japanese "special military mission" in North China.

Containing 55 sharply defined rules restricting publication of all types of news stories, the secret document was made public by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China. Officials of the council said the document came into the hands of one of their representatives during an investigation of activities of the Japanese believed designed to frustrate relief work among Chinese civilian refugees.

The document is divided into three sections dealing with military, economic and propaganda phases of Japan's undeclared war on China. Two short sections are given over to perfunctory definitions of limitations imposed upon news of troop movements and military strategy. The third section deals with news stories which "are to be encouraged."

Give Phony Reasons.

This section, called "highly revealing" by officials of the United Council, outlines palatable reasons to be given the Chinese populations of the occupied areas for the presence of Japanese troops in China. Correspondents are ordered to explain "that the Japanese soldiers fight for a very high ideal . . . and want to create peace in the Far East. Continued advances of Japanese troops into China are to be justified by the statement 'that the Japanese are good friends of the Chinese people, that they have left Japan for the heat and cold of China without their wives and children . . . to undergo fatigue and all kinds of hardships to make the Chinese people and future generations happier.'"

"The Japanese exert themselves for the sake of liberty," the censor's code continues, adding that "if the above rules should not be obeyed and if anybody should refuse to act accordingly, then he will be punished most severely."

After a lengthy rule limiting all mention of the Japanese emperor, Japanese civil and military authorities and officials of Manchukuo, the Nipponese censors outline a program designed to discredit leaders of the Chinese government in the eyes of their own people.

"It should be made public," the document states, "that the leading personalities of the Nanking (Chinese) government have diverted much money and that they have used crooked methods."

To Save His Face.

"It should also be published that Chiang Kai-shek's family and the Kuomintang (China's dominant political party) have abused their power . . . and Chiang wants to fight now because he has previously not done his duty," the document continues.

"It should also be published that the Nanking government cooperates with the communists . . . that the communists make trouble all over the world and that everybody despises them, but that Chiang has made good friends with them in order to turn the whole country communist."

Commenting on stories to be written regarding the Chinese armies, the Japanese censors lay down the following rule: "It has to be explained in the press that the Nanking soldiers have no manners, that they are bad and disorderly. Everywhere the Chinese people dislike them, because the Nanking soldiers make trouble and disturb the peace."

However, all stories referring to the Japanese armies must explain "that the Japanese soldiers are good people; and that they have pleasant manners; and that they like the Chinese."

Little Church Becomes Mecca for Gypsy Colony

BELGRADE.—A new gypsy mecca is the little church in the gypsy village of Privlaka near Vinkovci, where, amid the most beautiful decorations, the first public reading of the Bible in the Romany language was made this summer. Weeping and ecstatic dancing followed the reading. These gypsies have a very fairy tale-sounding legend about their church. They say that hundreds of years ago they had a fine marble church, but they bartered it to the Romans for one made of white cheese. This they ate, and so remained without a church until recently, when a Privlaka gypsy named Chedomir Nikolitch gave his fortune to build the present one. He made his money as a fiddler.

Services in Church Are Puzzle to Little Girl

CONNEAUT, OHIO.—A little Amboy (Ohio) girl on her first visit to church had only one criticism of the services. She said that she did not think it fair that "one man did all the work, and then another man came around and got all the money."

DEERING

Wolf Hill Grange

Wolf Hill grange, No. 41, held its regular meeting in grange hall, Monday evening, November 14th. Mrs. Hilda M. Grund, master, presided at the business meeting at which time the following officers were elected for 1939: Master, Hilda M. Grund; overseer, Louise L. Locke; lecturer, Edith L. Parker; steward, Harry G. Parker; assistant steward, C. Harold Tewksbury; chaplain, Maria Osborne; treasurer, Leroy H. Locke; secretary, Marie H. Wells; gatekeeper, Erving Follansbee; Ceres, Lillian Durrell; Pomona, Mary J. Willard; Flora, Florence A. Follansbee; lady assistant steward, Ethel Tewksbury; members of the executive committee, Lydia E. Wilson, three years and Almada Holmes, one year; pianist, Edith L. Parker.

It was voted to entertain Union Pomona grange in 1939, the third Monday in September, for an afternoon and evening meeting. Past Masters' Night will be observed at the next regular meeting.

Mrs. Edith L. Parker, Mrs. Ethel Tewksbury and Mrs. Hilda M. Grund will have charge of refreshments.

The first snow of the season came last week.

John Evans is shingling the house at Pinehurst farm.

Mrs. Arthur Jacques is visiting relatives in Greenwich, N. Y.

Rev. Roger Dunlap of Concord was in town Sunday, November 13.

Dr. Ralph Whitney has recently had the barn shingled at Alderbrook farm.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Holden have returned from a several days' visit to Boston.

Walter B. Dutton and C. W. Wallace of Hillsboro were in Concord one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Erving Follansbee attended the last regular meeting of Wolf Hill grange.

Paul Willgeroth was confined to his home, Mountain View farm, a few days last week by illness.

A beautiful rainbow appeared in the western sky Saturday morning between 6:30 and 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Archie Cote was confined to her home in the Mansfield district several days recently by illness.

C. Harold Taylor moved his family into his new bungalow on the Frankestown road the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jacques were recent dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hart at their home, Wolf Hill farm.

A large crowd from this town attended the entertainment given by Jimmie and Dick at the Opera House, Hillsboro, last Friday evening.

Mrs. Hilda M. Grund, master of Wolf Hill grange, was in Concord last Thursday to attend Presiding Masters' Night at Capitol grange.

Mrs. G. Edward Willgeroth spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Preston, at East Jaffrey, the occasion being her birthday.

Arthur O. and J. W. Ellsworth will be members of a family party at the home of their sister, Mrs. Harry Whitney, Brookline, on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Willgeroth attended the Homecoming Exercises at the University of New Hampshire at Durham, Saturday, November 12.

Mrs. Harold G. Wells and Mrs. Wendall Putnam spent one day recently in Manchester and were dinner guests at the home of Mrs. Henry Grummett.

Mrs. Edgar J. Liberty and daughter Ann Marie of Wilton spent one day recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Wells, at their home, Pinehurst farm.

Mrs. Josephine Lemay, who has been a patient at the Hillsboro County hospital at Grasmere, with an infected throat, has returned home much improved in health.

George E. Willgeroth has resigned as one of the selectmen and accepted a position as supervisor of the Federal Timber Commission. Besides Deering he has four other towns in his district.

Little Jacqueline Drouin, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Cote, at their home in the Mansfield district for the past three weeks, has returned to her home in Lebanon.

Mrs. T. G. Ellsworth has had the hedge in front of her home, Brookhaven, which was destroyed by the recent hurricane, removed, Robert Wood, Lloyd Tewksbury and Charles Taylor doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Parker, Misses Edith and Jane Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson and son and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johnson and children of Templeton, Mass., visited Mr. and Mrs. Richard Follansbee at Grantham recently to help Mrs. Follansbee celebrate her 21st birthday.

MODERN FOLKS PREFER PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

THAT IS WHY WE OFFER

"THE PRACTICAL FOUR"



Manning Bowman TOASTER

This chrome finished toaster makes an ideal gift for any home. It is sturdily made and will give years of useful service. Give "the toast of the town" for Christmas

SPECIALLY PRICED AT \$2.95

You'll save \$1.00 when you buy this toaster, regularly priced at \$3.95.



General Electric COFFEE MAKER SET

This is a "big" gift at an attractive price.

An amazing value that will be appreciated by any one. This set contains a General Electric coffee maker, 4 glass cups and saucers, 4 serving plates, a creamer, sugar server and a 15 inch serving tray.

\$5.95 COMPLETE

YOU MAY BUY ALL FOUR TOGETHER

FOR ONLY \$2.38 DOWN

\$2.00 A MONTH PAYS THE BALANCE

Public Service Company of New Hampshire

MILLER TABLE LAMP



I. E. S. Approved

New! Different! This I. E. S. approved lamp is designed for beauty as well as better lighting. The lacquered brass base and the parchment shade with lithograph picture make it most fitting for a colonial room. A truly fine gift for those "special people."

A GREAT LAMP BUY

ONLY \$7.95

UNIVERSAL FLATIRON

This 4 1/2 pound streamlined flatiron is finished in polished chrome. It has automatic heat control. When you give this iron, you will be giving new convenience and pleasure.



SPECIALLY PRICED AT \$6.95

Save \$2.00 on this \$8.95 Iron

EAST DEERING

Sidney Kessler, of Nashua, was in town one day last week buying cattle. James A. Smith, of Manchester, was in this part of the town on Monday.

Relatives from Bernardston, Mass., visited Mrs. Chester W. Colburn recently.

J. F. Kincaid, of Hillsboro, is doing some work for Clyde Wilson at his place here.

Chester W. Colburn has been very sick for the past week and has the doctor attending him.

Several members of the Deering Guild from here attended the meeting of the Benevolent Society at Hillsboro on Thursday.

Stuart Michie, vice president of the Deering Community Credit Union, was in Hudson on Thursday night to speak to forty members of the "Geddings Brotherhood" of the Community Church, on the procedure of starting a Credit Union, and the benefits derived from such an organization.

LOWER VILLAGE

Miss Marian Cate is working for Mrs. Harold Odell.

Arthur Dowlin was in Concord on business Monday.

A Mr. Strickland has moved his family into the Dana Bruce house.

The highway department is repairing the bridge near Alonzo Eaton's.

Mrs. Fred J. Gibson has closed her home and gone to Cambridge where she will spend the winter.

The Fortnightly Club held its annual Guest Night supper and entertainment at the Chapel Thursday evening. Following the supper which was served in the vestry by Mrs. Virgil Franklin and assistants, the company adjourned to the auditorium where a varied program of piano and guitar solos, recitations, essays, character songs and group singing by Wayne Odell, Rita Murphy, Doreen Daymond, Ruth Seaver, Edith Durgin, Eunice Senecal and Lillian Franz, under the direction of Mrs. Georgiana Oile, was enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

WEST DEERING

Ulric Normandin was in Manchester on Sunday.

Warren Cole, of Hillsboro, is trapping in this vicinity.

Mrs. Lillian Buxton was a visitor in the Capitol City on Friday.

School is in session only three days this week on account of the holiday.

Rumor has it that wedding bells will soon be ringing in this neighborhood.

Mrs. J. D. Hart and Miss Priscilla Hart were callers in this part of the town on Sunday.

Several from here are employed on the new project, cutting back fifty feet and cleaning up debris caused by the recent wind storm on lands adjacent to the roads. Everett Abbott is foreman of the crew.

DO YOU KNOW—

Dories built by Hiram Lowell & Sons of Amesbury, founded 1793, are used by every station of the U. S. Coast Guard and the destroyer patrol service from Maine to Florida and by many stations on the west coast and Gulf of Mexico. Philip E. Tapley of Lynn was the first man in Massachusetts and probably in the country to introduce steam in a tannery, employing it as early as 1860. Lawrence is the smallest large city in the United States with a land area of but 6 1/2 square miles. Gloucester is still preeminent in the codfish industry and holds first place after more than 300 years as the chief fishing port of the United States. John Russell of Greenfield, born in 1799, was the first manufacturer of cutlery in the United States. The Farr Alpaca Co. of Holyoke is said to have been the first in this country to manufacture all wool cashmeres and henriettes, and the first to make serge linings to compete with those made in Bradford, England. The Ideal Baby Shoe Company in Danvers, started in 1902 by Mrs. Adra L. Day, is the largest baby shoe producer in the United States. The Cape Ann Tool Co. of Rockport, made some of the drop forgings that went into Colonel Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis.

This is a free country all right, but too many people are beginning to get the idea that everything in it is free.

HILLSBORO

Julia Gibson is gaining slowly but not able to be out yet.

Alfred Osborne, of North Weare, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

The Cozy Cottage Coffee Shop is serving a special Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday.

The Contoocook Valley Telephone Co. is resetting its poles on Preston street this week.

A son, Lloyd Allan, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Ryley on Wednesday, November 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Spofford and Mrs. Eva Hudson visited Mrs. Irene Forcier in Peterboro Sunday.

Mrs. George S. Hall is spending Thanksgiving day with her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Buttrick and family, at Portland, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Maine are living in the apartment in the Dorothy Colburn house on Henniker street.

Merrick Crosby, Everett Crosby and George Cote each got a deer this past week while on a hunting trip to the North country.

Two cars came together Saturday night on the Antrim road near the so-called "haunted house." No one was injured, but the cars were badly damaged.

Kerwin Ellsworth had a lucky escape from injury Friday night when his car went off the road on the Washington-Newport road demolishing it, but outside of a severe shaking up he was uninjured.

Leo and Dorothy Lafamme were among the students on the honor roll at Central high school in Manchester. They were formerly students at Hillsboro high. Leo Lafamme plays the trumpet in the Central band and orchestra.

Visitors with Mrs. Annie Wooster over the week-end were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chouinard and children, of Rnfield, Wallace and Ruth Wooster, of Caanan, Mr. and Mrs. George Cummings and daughter Joan, of Antrim, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hallisey and children of Townsend, Mass.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Snoopie



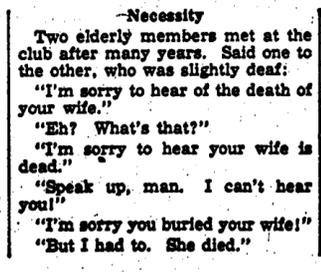
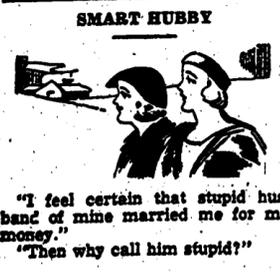
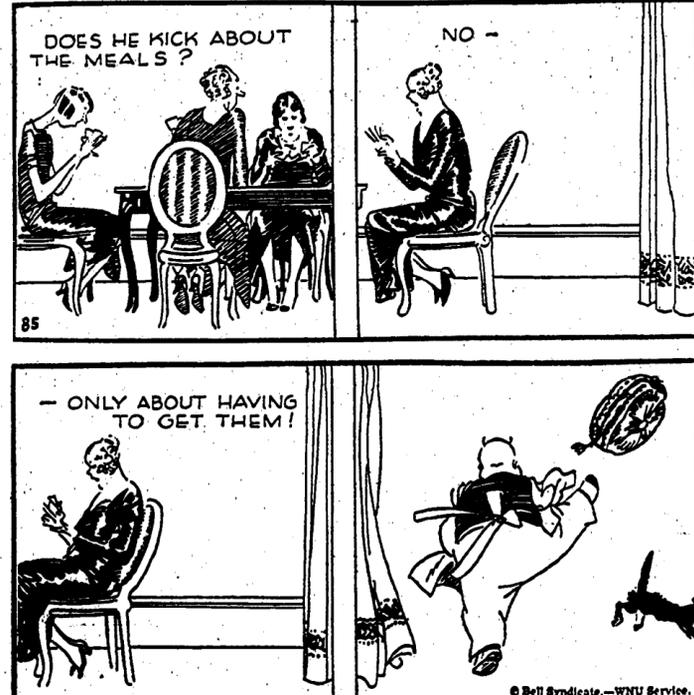
SMATTER POP

By C. M. Payne



POP

By J. Millar Watt



WHAT to EAT and WHY

Feed Adolescent Correctly or Tragic Consequences May Result, Warns C. Houston Goudiss; Teeth Must Receive Special Consideration

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

OFFHAND, it may seem as if there could be very little connection between a deficient diet during adolescence and painful childbirth in later years. Yet it has been demonstrated clinically that there is a definite link. It has likewise been determined that the kind of food which is fed adolescents has a significant and far-reaching influence upon their teeth in later life, and in the case of girls, upon the teeth of their children when they in turn become mothers.

Preparation for Parenthood

Adolescence is a difficult period at best. And if a girl takes an unbalanced diet at this time, the result may be an unstable nervous system, poor physical development, lowered vitality and inability to fight off infections. This lack of strong resistance may open the way to dental disease and to a variety of other serious infections as well.

It has also been established that if a girl is poorly nourished during these years of rapid development, there may not be the slightest indication of that fact until she first becomes an expectant mother. Then she will pay for her mother's lack of nutrition knowledge.

Results of Calcium Deficiency

If her diet has been deficient in calcium, for example, her pelvic bones may be imperfectly developed, so that she suffers unnecessarily during the birth of her child. And if liberal amounts of calcium have not been stored in her body, she may be called upon to make needless sacrifices from her own body in the interests of her child. It is well known that if an expectant mother's diet is not abundantly supplied with calcium, the substance will be withdrawn from her own bones and teeth in an effort to meet the needs of the developing child.

An Aid to Dental Health

For although expectant mothers are not always aware of this important fact, it is true that the first or "baby" teeth are developed within the jaw during prenatal life, and the foundations for the second set are also laid at this time.

Unless the expectant mother's diet is very generously supplied with calcium, so as to allow adequate amounts for the baby's teeth and bones, nature will endeavor to meet the child's requirements by sacrificing calcium from the mother's own body. If she has no adequate reserve, then she may be forced to lose "a tooth for every child," or suffer even more serious dental ills.

Calcium-Rich Foods Required

Leading nutrition authorities hold that the average American diet is more deficient in calcium, perhaps, than in any other single nutrient. This is especially likely to be the case in the diet of the adolescent. For at that time, boys develop prodigious appetites and a tremendous capacity for carbohydrates or energy-producing foods, while girls become extremely finicky. Either they do not take enough food at meals, or they tend

to eat too many rich mixtures between meals. As a result, the diet of both boys and girls is likely to contain an abundance of meat, fish, highly milled cereals and other refined foods, with inadequate amounts of the foods rich in calcium.

The Adolescent's Diet

To balance the diet properly, these necessary protein and energy foods should be supplemented by milk and cheese which are rich in calcium; by green leafy vegetables which are also a good source; by eggs and fruits, valued for their minerals and vitamins; and by bulky foods which supply sufficient cellulose to help promote regular health habits.

Mothers of adolescent children should make a conscientious and determined effort to feed them a diet rich in calcium and vitamins A, C and D—the substances required, especially, for maintaining sound, healthy teeth. If milk and succulent fruits and vegetables figure prominently in the daily menus of the adolescent girl, they will go a long way toward helping to correct the "choosy" attitude toward food from which many older children suffer.

And if careful attention to diet is coupled with careful attention to sound hygienic habits, the health of our 'teen-age boys and girls will be greatly improved.

and they will be more adequately prepared to assume the duties of parenthood.

Correct Dental Hygiene

It is vitally important that the proper care be given to the teeth and mouth. But it is quite unlikely that a correct routine will be followed unless mothers offer tactful advice and suggestions very frequently. For while the tiny child has his teeth brushed for him, and the young school child has his tooth-brushing ritual supervised, too often the adolescent is left to his own devices in this respect. That is a great mistake, as adolescents are sometimes careless in the care of their teeth.

Mothers must see to it that there are two toothbrushes, one for night and one for morning, so that it is never necessary to use a soggy brush. They must watch when the supply of tooth paste or powder runs low, and see that it is replaced. For it is surprising how few children can be persuaded to brush their teeth properly without an agreeable dentifrice! Mothers should take care to choose a dentifrice that will preserve or restore luster in the teeth. For adolescents are extremely sensitive about their appearance and they must not be allowed to permit dingy teeth to spoil their smiles.

If mothers will feed their adolescents a correct diet and supervise their daily dental care, the coming generation will not only be more attractive to look at but should enjoy more abundant health.

Answers to Questions

Mrs. G. B. A.—Yes, there is a substance called cholesterol, and it is a vital constituent of nerve tissue, and is also found in the blood. Foods rich in cholesterol include egg yolk, liver, kidneys and sweetbreads.

Pretty Workaday Fashions



dressings to make. A detailed sew chart accompanies each of them.

Charming School Frock

This is an awfully good style for growing girls who incline to be a bit lanky. The puff sleeves, flared skirt and small waistline, drawn in by a belt at sides and back, give them just the right lines. The high neckline, finished by a little round collar, covers up their collar bones and looks so well under young faces. This is a diagram design, therefore can be finished in a few hours. Make it of velvet, flannel, jersey, wool plaid, gingham, linen—it looks well in practically every fabric that school girls wear.

Three-Way Apron Design

Two comfortable pinafore styles, so cut that they won't slip off at the shoulders, and a sweet little tie-around, are yours in this smart design that will help to solve many of your Christmas gift problems. Anyway you take it, or make it, this flaring, tiny-waisted apron design is a delight to make and to wear. Dimity, percale, dotted swiss, organdie and batiste, in white, dainty prints or pastels, are pretty fabrics for aprons.

No. 1625 is designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch material; 1 1/2 yards of braid; 3/4 yard of ribbon for belt.

No. 1622 is designed for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 34 requires 2 1/2 yards for each of these aprons. And for apron No. 1, 6 yards of braid. For apron No. 2, 3/4 yard of contrast. For apron No. 3, 1 yard of pleating.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

AROUND the HOUSE Items of Interest to the Housewife

Economy Note.—Save all celery tops, wash and dry them and place in the oven, turning them now and then. Store the leaves in an airtight tin. Use them for flavoring soups, salads, etc.

Handy Clothespin.—Use a clothespin to untangle a fringe mop. It takes little time and the mop will then be as fluffy as when new.

Colorful Salad.—When using apples in salad leave the skins on to add a touch of color to the salad.

A Scrap Book.—A large loose-leaf note book is inexpensive and handy to use if you are saving the newspaper clippings of the doings of anyone in the family. More pages can be added when needed and any added data may be written on the note book paper alongside of the articles.

Toast Animals.—Cut animal shapes out of bread with animal cookie cutters. Spread with butter and toast a light golden brown under the broiler. Serve these to the children to eat with their soup.

"GOOD? YOU BET!" SAY MILLIONS ABOUT IRIUM IN PEPSODENT POWDER

Pepsodent ALONE of all tooth powders contains marvelous Irium*

IF YOU want YOUR teeth to sparkle as Nature intended they should, do this:—change immediately to newly-improved Pepsodent Tooth Powder! WHY Pepsodent? Because it alone of all tooth powders contains that new fast-action tooth

cleanser, Irium!... Irium makes the new Pepsodent more effective... helps Pepsodent to brush away unightly surface stains... to quickly reveal the natural radiance of teeth. Contains NO-GRIT, NO BLEACH. Order Pepsodent now!

*Pepsodent's trade mark for its brand of Purified Alkali Salts

YES!

"Luden's are a natural choice, because they contribute to your alkaline reserve when you have a cold."

M. SOUTHARD,
Registered Pharm., New York

LUDEN'S

MINTHOL COUGH DROPS 5¢



FOR THESE WE ARE TRULY THANKFUL



**WEEKLY LETTER BY PROCTOR
FISH AND GAME WARDEN**

Continued from page 1

Shooting in the compact part of a village is against the law and can be punished by a fine. This act however comes under the local Police Dept. If however they are shooting wild game it's up to the local police and the Fish and Game Dept.

Found several persons the past week who had their license tags on the inside of their coats. It came off cool and they forgot and put outer coats over the hunting coats. There is no argument if the parties are decent and willing to make the change.

Did you know that if you commit a violation of the fish and game laws and you are using a car to do same you can lose your driving license as well as your hunting and fishing license. Think that one over. Shooting from a car, using a car to trap and many other seasons. So watch your step.

Shooting in the compact part of a village is against the law and can be punished by a fine. This act however comes under the local Police Dept. If however they are shooting wild game it's up to the local police and the Fish and Game Dept.

Found several persons the past week who had their license tags on the inside of their coats. It came off cool and they forgot and put outer coats over the hunting coats. There is no argument if the parties are decent and willing to make the change.

WHY PAY IN THE DARK?

No one would be so foolish as to choose a pitch dark room in which to compute monthly bills for rent, clothing, fuel and food, and to count the necessary money due on each.

Yet the average consumer is made to do something just as foolish by paying taxes in the dark—taxes that cannot be seen because they are concealed in the purchase price of every necessity. A competent estimate is that 63% of all taxes—local, state and national—are hidden.

The average consumer pays taxes in the dark, for example, when he pays his rent—one-fourth of which on an average goes for taxes. The cost of a bottle of medicine includes its proportional part of 172 different taxes levied on every step of production, distribution and marketing. There are 112 hidden taxes in a pair of shoes, and the taxes on milk exceed the profit gained by the farmer.

This pyramided tax method is the target of a militant attack by the National Consumers' Tax Commission, representing prominent women in a nation-wide crusade against taxes that increase the cost of living. With headquarters in Chicago, units are being formed by leading women of this state, who believe the consumer is entitled to know how taxes, direct and hidden, reduce buying power, cause unemployment, curtailed payrolls and lower wage rates.

Thus the fight against unseen taxes on the necessities of life is really a crusade to protect the American standard of living.

Beginning of Canning Industry

The canning industry was established in the United States in 1819 by Ezra Daggett, who learned the trade before coming to this country. He packed salmon, lobsters and oysters. Before 1821 William Underwood of Boston was packing preserves and in 1835 he packed tomatoes in glass. He was shipping goods to South America by 1821.

SUMMER BREEZES

Butterflies exist to within 500 miles of the North pole.

The female grasshopper lays 25 to 125 eggs at one time.

Seventy earthworms are consumed in a single day by a 16-day-old robin.

'ROUND AND 'ROUND

Hinduism has 230,000,000 adherents.

Three periscopes are carried by the largest submarines.

South Dakota was the first state to live-trip pheasants for stocking purposes.

Approximately 180 automobile parts are made of coal and its by-products.

More accidents occur in the gymnasium than any other part of school buildings.

In Massachusetts a man who speaks ten tongues married a lady who speaks seven.

In Leipzig, Germany, is a light-house which gives directions and distances to other points.

An insect-eating plant known as the utricularia has been discovered by scientists in South Africa.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

Brevity is the soul of wit.—Shakespeare.

A happy bridesmaid makes a happy bride.—Tennyson.

My brother is a friend given by nature.—J. B. Legouve.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession.—Francis Bacon.

I praise you when you regard the trouble of your friend as your own.—Plautus.

Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous.—Emerson.

Something like home that is not home is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend.—Sir W. Temple.

Approach thy grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.—William Cullen Bryant.

FOR MEDITATION

Never is work without reward or reward without work.—Livy.

It is better not to live at all than to live disgraced.—Sophocles.

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and giver.—Edmund Burke.

All that is human must retrograde if it does not advance.—Gibbon.

Pleasure in moderation relaxes and tempers the spirit.—Seneca.

Better be the best of a bad family than the worst of a good one.—Gregorius Nazianzen.

The road to ruin is always in good repair; the travelers pay the expense of it.—Thomas Fuller.

Much learning shows how little mortals know; much wealth, how little worldlings can enjoy.—Young.

PICKUPS

Wood is the symbol for the fifth wedding anniversary.

To cover a battleship's bottom takes 250 gallons of paint.

New Hampshire legislators passed a bill penalizing slow drivers who impede traffic.

About 70 per cent of the domestic business in the Philippines is controlled by Japanese and Chinese.

A century ago, the year of Chicago's incorporation, the bursting of a real estate boom caused a panic.

By clearing eight feet three inches a horse in New South Wales created a new world high-jump record recently.

It has been estimated that erosion will shrink the Confederate memorial on Stone mountain one inch every 100,000 years.

TIMELY THOUGHTS

It takes two to make a quarrel.—Socrates.

There are men who can think no deeper than a fact.—Voltaire.

Love your enemies, for they tell you your faults.—Benjamin Franklin.

He who is too powerful is still aiming at that degree of power which is unattainable.—Seneca.

Do they not show by too much knowledge that they know nothing?—Terence.

FARM TOPICS

DUBBING TO KEEP COMBS FROM FROST

Simple Operation Prevents Damage to the Birds.

By G. T. Klein, Extension Poultry Husbandman, Massachusetts State College—WNU Service.

Dubbing of the comb and wattles of chickens is a very easy way of preventing injury from freezing. Dubbing is not a bloody and dangerous operation. The comb and wattles are removed with a pair of tin snips with rounding points when the birds are about 8 or 10 weeks old.

There is usually so little bleeding that no precautions to stop it are necessary. Perchloride of iron is a common remedy for stopping flow of blood on birds that give trouble. Dubbed birds should be yarded by themselves, but other extra care is seldom necessary.

The dubbed birds are not particularly attractive, but this is no disadvantage for the production breeder interested in eggs and high hatches of salable chicks. The dubbed males stand up better in the breeding pen and are not affected by cold weather.

With leghorns there is an advantage in dubbing both males and females. With heavy breeds this is not so necessary with the hens.

In sections where dubbing is extensively followed there is a feeling that dubbed birds are more valuable as breeders, not only the first year but the second and third years. This seems entirely reasonable since the comb is a secondary sex organ and is generously supplied with blood. When this supply of blood is not needed by the comb it probably goes to the reproductive organs.

Urged to Be Cautious

In Feeding Live Stock

Proceed with caution this fall cattle and lamb feeders are advised by W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal and poultry husbandry at University farm, St. Paul.

An analysis of the situation, explains Peters, indicates a strong demand for feeder cattle and lambs, with no weak spot in sight. The present feed supply is larger than last year's, and all feed prices are a little lower. And while the market on grain-fat cattle and fed lambs is some lower than a year ago, it is in a fairly strong position compared to feeder animal cost and feed expense. Added to this is a prediction for stronger industrial activity through the winter and spring months, with hope for a slightly larger outlet for quality meat.

Many cattle and lambs will go to market from the range and pastures in a good grass-fat condition and will be taken by the packers at prices prohibitive to the feeder, says Peters. If this enough, well-bred cattle and lambs of high grade are a good buy, but their price may be pushed too high as fall buying proceeds.

No farmer should buy animals of feeder type unless he has feed suitable for fattening. More money is lost through trying to fatten high priced steers and lambs on cheap coarse feed than by any other practice in the feeding business. Either buy concentrates to go with the coarse feed, or stay out of the business, he says.

Peters suggests that the farmer with a large supply of coarse feed and little grain buy ewes and raise lambs for next spring, or buy cows and raise calves. He might also buy young heifers or steers and not fatten them, but grow them to an increase in weight and age, thereby making a little money on the coarse feed.

Marking Broody Hens

As broody hens are not profitable in the laying house, and as broodiness is hereditary, commercial breeders discard all hens that show any decided tendency in this direction. Their method of identifying these broody hens is quite simple. They use colored celluloid leg bands, a different color for each month. Whenever a hen goes broody, she is banded with a ring showing the color used for the current month. Thus it is easy, not only to learn the number of times a hen has quit laying, but also to tell just when these gaps in production have occurred. This supplies much needed information when the poultryman starts to cull his flock and to select breeding stock for the following year.

Preserving Fence Posts

The United States Forest Service has developed a simple, cheap "fire tube" treatment to prevent or retard decay in fence posts. Zinc chloride is the chemical used as a preservative. The butts of fresh-cut posts are peeled for a foot or more. Then a section of an old inner tube is closely fitted over each peeled section and tied with strong cord. The zinc solution is poured into the open ends of the tube and left until it has been absorbed. It displaces the sap.

Excavate Ruins of Aged Skyscraper

Fire Swept Indian Apartments 1,200 Years Ago.

CHICAGO.—Skyscraper apartment tenants who never had seen an elevator left their dinner uneaten when they found their homes burning 1,200 years ago. Where they went, no one knows.

But because they left so hurriedly, Field museum scientists are better able to understand the culture of a prehistoric Indian village they have excavated at a steep point on the south rim of Cahoon canyon, in southwestern Colorado.

Pottery dishes, charred corn and beans left in them, and household furnishings they were forced to leave behind all help to piece together the story of the villagers. They are believed to have been the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians.

One of the most important discoveries is the ruin of the largest kiva or Indian ceremonial temple ever found, Dr. Paul S. Martin, leader of the expedition, reported to the museum. He said of the kiva (pronounced to rhyme with Eva): "This apparently was intended to accommodate the people in their religious ceremonies. There are indications that it was originally a dance plaza, perhaps only partially roofed."

The great circular slab structure is 81 feet in diameter. It is about two feet deep.

Living quarters were found a short distance away. They are rows of masonry walled rooms which command a wide sweep of the canyon, and subterranean homes laboriously hewn from rock. The larger rooms have hearths, and nooks for household necessities.

Dr. Martin has been unable to determine the cause of the fire, which swept an entire row of the rooms. He suggests accident or an attack by enemies as the cause of the disaster.

Dr. Martin, chief curator of the museum's department of anthropology, has been exploring in Colorado for eight years. The homes in the village are believed to date from 700 A. D., when Indians of the basket maker culture lived in the region. They were well advanced in the arts architecture, and in agriculture.

Begging Bears Said to Be

Declining in California

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.—National park officials are waging an intensive campaign to change the resident bear from a beggar to a forest dweller that will hunt down its food instead of asking for it.

The trouble is, according to Superintendent Lawrence C. Merriam, that the park's thousands of visitors insist upon feeding the bears despite regulations forbidding the practice. As a result of this illegal feeding the bears have become too lazy to forage for food, preferring to sit around and wait for a hand-out.

Unfortunately for the violators of the ordinance the bears are lending a helping hand in aiding park authorities to return them to the woods.

In the illegal feeding so many persons have been scratched and clawed that the public is beginning to pay a little more attention to the rules.

Merriam reports that while last year there were 65 persons treated in the park hospital for bear injuries, the number this year was only six.

"A few more years like the last one," he declares, "and the bears will become bears instead of just plain beggars."

Rare Birds Flock Near

Colonel Lindbergh's Isle

PARIS.—Birds of a rare feather are flocking to the vicinity in which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is living and the ornithologists can't figure out the reason.

The birds are of a rare Arctic species known as aleut. They come every spring and summer to the island of Muzic, one of that small group of islands off the French coast which includes Ile, the island purchased recently by Colonel Lindbergh, and St. Gildas, which is owned by his friend, Dr. Alexis Carrel.

In the fall the birds fly north with their young. Scientists, by attaching rings to some of the birds, have learned they spend their winters in the Bering sea and Kamchatka regions.

The route of the birds in their migrations is unknown.

The islands have been declared a sanctuary for them.

California Ranch Home

Contains Two Theaters

HOLLISTER, CALIF.—Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Somavia held a house warming in honor of the completion of their new, \$200,000 home on their Queen Sabe Rancho.

The mansion is one of the most elaborate in northern California. Among other things it contains 12 bathrooms, a Roman bath, a separate wading pool for their three small children, a gymnasium, a theater wired for sound, another for plays, a chapel, and a shooting room for which targets have been placed on a nearby hill.

Commercial Printing

and

All Kinds of Job Printing

Careful and Prompt Service

Our prices are as low as good workmanship, good stock, and a nice product will warrant. We have a reputation to maintain along these lines, and stand ready at all times to protect it.

Give us an opportunity to quote prices, and those who do not already know it, will learn that they are in keeping with the times. People who are anxious to have their printing done right should consult us before going elsewhere.

FREE ADVERTISING!

When this office is given the printing for plays, or other society affairs we will give a Free Reading Notice in this paper which is oftentimes more valuable than the entire cost of the posters and tickets for an entertainment or dance.

The Reporter Press

PRINTERS FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS

Antrim :: New Hampshire