

The Antrim Reporter

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5 CENTS A COPY

Labor And Defense

I have the conviction that we are not taking our defense preparation seriously enough. Somehow, without much thinking, we feel that everything will go along all right. The boys at the camps will have a rather pleasant year with their good food, movies and hostesses. Labor will get abundant work and higher wages. Industry, despite of taxes, will make larger profits. The stock market will go up. There will be more money in circulation and business will be better. Everyone will be happy, and unconsciously thank Hitler for making such good times.

But so long as a victory for England hangs in a dubious balance we ought to take our defense preparation very seriously. We ought to make sacrifices for it, and refuse to use it as a source of private gain. But it does not seem as though organized labor was taking this attitude. When one reads of what has happened at Camp Edwards it appears that a man cannot work for the defense of his country until he has joined a union. Apparently inexperienced men have been certified as carpenters, and there is much evidence that the only interest of the labor union in defense, is to see that the \$75 initiation fee is paid.

One workman, himself an M. I. T. man, says "the foremen did not know what to do with themselves or with their men except to advise them to appear busy. The attic made a very convenient habitat for unknown hundreds of men." It seems as though no one cared or gave any thought to the welfare of their country and to its defense.

This camp is going to cost millions more than was estimated, and you and I for this bungling of defense preparation are to pay the bills. And so far as one can learn the same sort of traitorous negligence is going on wherever camps are being built or enlarged. It ought to be said emphatically that the right to work on any defense preparation ought not to be dependent upon the will of any union.

I have just read in the Congressional Record that at Camp Dix a fee of \$100 must be paid by carpenters before they can work and that the wage is \$21 a day. This is profiteering by organized labor that ought not to be allowed in a time like this.

The strike at the Vultee Company in California, the five weeks' strike of 1200 workers at the Aluminum Ore Co. at East St. Louis, the emphasis of the A. F. of L. on a 30 hour week and its insistence on a 40 hour week, all are indicative of what is happening. So far as organized labor is concerned patriotism has gone by the board. At the convention of the A. F. of L., leaders talked about the injury to health and morals if a man worked longer than 40 hours a week, but union men seem perfectly able to do this if they are paid time and half, or double time. The 40 hour week did not cause the collapse of France but there is abundant evidence that it did much to help the lack of preparation with which France entered the war.

The Labor Minister of Canada told the House of Commons the other day that it must consider lengthening the standard work week from 44 to 48 hours and "even longer." But we go blithely on our way, "merrily we roll along" and allow organized labor to do about anything it wishes. I submit that in this hour of our peril we cannot go on as we did when nothing threatened. Nor do I think that we need to drag the red herring of Communism about, to explain what has happened. It lies squarely on the doorstep of organized labor.

The plain fact seems to be that just now, defense or no defense, the trade union leaders are out to get what they can. The strike at New Kensington, Pa., of 7500 employees which tied up supplies for planes and other military equipment was because the company refused to discharge or to transfer an employee who had failed to pay his union dues amounting to \$12. At Fort Custer, Mich., the A. F. of L. insisted that a common laborer in order to work in defense of his country must pay \$25.

Already some indignant congressmen are talking about the conscription of labor. If youth is to be conscripted, why should not both labor and capital be compelled also to serve. As yet there are not many signs of their volunteering. One Congressman has offered a bill

High Honors Awarded To Henry Wilson

High honors were awarded Henry W. Wilson when he received word today that his agency had been elected to membership in the Live Members Club honorary organization composed of outstanding representatives of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company. Membership in this organization is based upon the maintenance of high standards in the selection of policyholders, conduct of their business, loyalty to their company, success as a producer and integrity in their dealings.

Mr. Wilson was notified that his agency had been selected for membership yesterday by James S. Kemp, President of the Lumbermens. In his letter Mr. Kemp said, "The fact that your agency fully met the qualifications for membership is an achievement of which you may well be proud."

Membership in the Club is limited to one year. Each twelve months the performance of each member is carefully reviewed before he is readmitted to the organization for the ensuing year. In commenting on his selection as a member of the Live Members Club, Mr. Wilson said, "Naturally I am proud of the fact that this high honor should have come to my agency. It has always been my aim to render an outstanding service to my clients and to maintain the highest standards in operating my business."

MRS. MARY W. PARKER

Mrs. Mary (Woodbury) Parker, a native of Antrim, daughter of John and Mary (Pattee) Woodbury, died at her home in Goffstown, Monday evening at 82 years of age. She was the widow of William Parker and is survived by a son, Dr. David Parker of Manchester and daughter, Miss Olive Parker of Goffstown; a half sister, Mrs. Helen Palmer of Cambridge, Mass.; and a half brother, Ralph Woodbury of Belmont, Mass.

RALPH MUSSON, ATHOL, MASS. MADE A FLYING CADET

Antrim people will be interested in the announcement that Ralph I. Musson, 23, son of Dr. and Mrs. William R. Musson of Athol, Mass., has been appointed a flying cadet. He will begin his training as a United States Army Pilot on Thursday, Jan. 2, taking a three-months' course at Albany, Ga.

Ralph is a graduate of Athol High school. He also attended the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, Ohio, and Wentworth Institute at Boston. He completed the course of aviation conducted by the Government at Turners Falls, Mass.

Dr. Musson and family are former residents of Antrim, where he was a practicing physician several years ago before removing to Athol.

Frog in Rock
Henry Brown, a farmer of Richmond, Ky., picked up a round, light rock and was surprised to find it rattled when shaken. He broke open the rock and found it contained a small bullfrog in a hollow place inside.

which would freeze both wages and profits where they now are. During this time of emergency for the nation, all strikes should be eliminated, there should be the enforcement of compulsory arbitration, and a man if qualified should be allowed to work on defense preparation whether he is a member of a union or not.

HARRY WOODS KIMBALL

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

Weekly Letter by George Proctor Fish and Game Conservation Officer

Another bear story comes from Greenfield near Russell station. This time young Thomas saw the bear and they all told him he saw a St. Bernard dog. Later, however, his tracks were found and on old hunter in that section pronounced them "Bar" in their own woods.

There are presents and presents but one of the outstanding presents was a gift to all the 27 children of the sixth grade of the local schools. Each child was given a mixture of bird seed to be fed out Christmas day before they had their own dinner. This was under the direction of the teacher, Mrs. Albert Bryson. Each girl got a bird book and each boy got a book of the presidents of the U. S. A. We compliment this teacher on her interest in wild life.

It won't be long now to the time that you will see in the basement of the old State house, Concord, N. H., a real museum of every kind and specie of birds native to this state. This wonderful collection is now being set up by one of the Sons from Winchester. Mr. Nelson has a museum at his work shop in that town that's worth a visit. It's good and when we say good it's good.

Don't forget we want to get a head or two for a friend of mine to mount. A lot of them are thrown away every year and we would like to get at least two. Also don't forget the Boy Scouts over in Rindge want to get your old deer pelts if you don't want it. Notify the scoutmaster and someone will go

and get it. Russell E. White is the scoutmaster. Troop 308, Rindge, N. H.

The wild turkey is coming back in Massachusetts and down in the Berkshires they have got a good foothold. Wish we had a few up in this state.

Here is a snake story that we are passing on to you. This happened down in North Carolina. Snakes were stealing eggs from a poultry house so he rigged up a wooden egg painted it white and attached a string to same and Mr. Snake came along and swallowed the egg and the string held him. This man has 2 snake hides hanging up on the back of his barn. Now it's your turn to tell one.

Those pesky quill pigs or hedgehogs are the bane of the farmer's life. Here is a farmer that's lost three valuable large dogs just because they got full of quills and a few of them they could not find and killed the dogs. He is hoping that this session of the Legislature will pass a law putting a heavier bounty on their heads.

Well our old friend Faustini of Milford did not forget us and he sent up a nice big roast of venison from the big 225 lb. buck he got on Abbott Hill, Wilton.

A friend of ours sends us four nice overcoats which we have passed on to parties that can well use and appreciate them.

A big display of game birds will

Continued on page 8

Services Held For Laurence T. Dufrain

The funeral of Laurence Theodore Dufraine, 46, whose death by suicide, December 24, at his home here, saddened the entire town, was held at the vestry Friday afternoon. Rev. William Weston officiated and the Odd Fellows' service was conducted by men from Waverley lodge of Antrim, of which Mr. Dufraine was a member. Military burial rites were in charge of a uniformed group from William H. Cheney Post, American Legion, of Peterboro. Mrs. M. S. Tuttle was organist.

Mr. Dufraine had been for several years the local superintendent of maintenance of the N. H. highway department and 50 men of this division with headquarters at Keene attended the funeral. A large group of members of Waverley lodge, I. O. O. F., were seated together, as were those of the Legion post.

Mr. Dufraine had been a resident of Hancock 36 years and was the son of Mrs. Willis A. Foote, now of this town and the late Dennis Dufraine of Goffstown. He was a veteran of the World War, having served with the Aviation Division and Timber Unit in Oregon. Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Maude (Brown) Dufraine, formerly of Antrim; three daughters, Mrs. Gerald Coulter, Misses Valetta and Shirley Dufraine; and a grandson, Gerald Phillip Coulter of Hancock; his mother, Mrs. Willis A. Foote of Hancock and Claremont; four brothers, Andrew Francis Dufraine of Edgemont, Cal.; Ernest, Harry and Chester Dufraine of Hancock; a half-brother, Willis Foote; and a half-sister, Mrs. Clarence Higgins of Hancock.

Among those who came to attend the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Foote and Willis Foote from Claremont; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hadley of New Boston; Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. Lillian Grant, Miss Emily Fluri of Antrim; Mrs. Charles Lucas of Wilton; and Duane Dufraine of Wilton.

CHARLES L. FOWLER

Charles L. Fowler passed away of a heart attack on Sunday night at Miss Mallory's, where he had been a patient for a short time. He was born in Sutton, April 5th, 1858, the son of Charles A. and Catherine (Harvey) Fowler. He came to Antrim to work for the Goodell Company when a young man and married in Sutton, November 25, 1881, Maria F. Coburn. They had no children. He has been a member of the Odd Fellow order for many years and held many of the offices, being a past noble grand. He is survived by a wife.

The funeral was held in the Baptist church on Wednesday afternoon. The bearers were Maurice Cutter, James Ashford, Maurice Poor and Archie Nay. Burial was in Maplewood cemetery.

ALGERNON W. PUTNAM

Algernon W. Putnam, a brother of the late Erwin Putnam of Antrim, died suddenly of heart trouble at his home in South Lyndeboro last week and his funeral was held in the Baptist church in South Lyndeboro on Friday afternoon. He leaves a wife, a son Paul of South Lyndeboro, a daughter Helen of Boston and two nephews, Wendell Putnam of Hillsboro and Lester of Antrim and a niece, Miss Ella I. Putnam of West Orange, N. J.

ANNOUNCE ENGAGEMENT

Dr. and Mrs. William R. Musson of Athol, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Constance Althea, to Frederick B. Mildren, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Mildren of Athol. No date has been set for the wedding.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank my many friends for the lovely flowers, cards and letters, also those who in any other way remembered me while I was in the hospital.

Fred Gibson

Patronize Our Advertisers

What We See And Hear

We have reached the end of another year. A year filled with joy for some and sorrow for others. A year in which we have seen many changes throughout the world, most of this bad. We in America have much to be grateful for. We still live in a free nation, where there is still a free press, free speech and freedom of action. Although we are now in the midst of a big armament program, preparing, we hope, for something that may never happen, we will be ready for any emergency be it war or peace. Let us all be ready to do our part now, that we may have that unity of purpose that will overcome any disaster that the future may have in store for us. None of us know the real suffering that is going on in the foreign countries, hunger, sickness and sorrow, all caused by the urge to rule the world of a few men whose madness have thrown the world into chaos. May this new year bring peace to all the warring nations of the earth, is our wish for 1941.

Our favorite indoor sport for the past few months has been in reading "Letters to the Editor" as printed in one nearby daily paper. The urge to write seems irresistible to many especially before and since the November election. They take issue with Dorothy Thompson, Boake Carter and many more naturally known Columnists even when these columnists are in a position to know the conditions and circumstances of which they write. Unless these columnists write stuff that we approve, throw mud at the present administration and such, we grab our pen, pencil or typewriter and write a "letter to the editor" tell him that he should stop printing those articles or we will stop reading his paper. They seem to forget that a newspaper is for all sorts of readers, an open forum in which one can find experience of opinion from all kinds of people in all walks of life. If we do not get the other fellows viewpoint how are we to know the other side of the question, unless we are one of those who say, "there hain't no other side." It is easy to sit by our own fireside and criticize those who are in the midst of world affairs and intrigue, but try and make it constructive. Don't be like the old lady who was watching the soldiers marching by and said: "they're all out of step but Jim."

Radio is being perfected to where the reception is better than the program.

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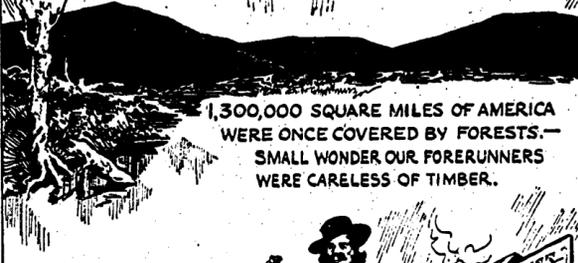
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WHILE THE WEST WAS BEING OPENED— WASTEFULNESS WAS GENERAL

THEN WE WOKE UP PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY

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THIS design was so extremely popular, when it first appeared, that it is repeated now, for those who might have missed it the first time.



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FEEN-A-MINT 10¢

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Advertisement for Hotel Tudor, 42nd Street, New York, featuring 2 blocks East of Grand Central Station, 600 outside rooms, private bath, tub and shower, Colonial Maple furniture, Venetian Blinds, and beds with inner-spring mattresses.

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A child of a wise mother will be taught from early childhood to become a regular reader of the advertisements. In that way better perhaps than in any other can the child be taught the great value of pennies and the permanent benefit which comes from making every penny count.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued

Wills came back and Marian drove away without a word. She sat, stiffly erect, behind the wheel, looking straight ahead, the stern line of her lips and the guarded chill of her eyes hiding the aching tumult that seethed in her heart.

She was hating herself for being so vulnerable, for the mad desire she had now to swing into a lonely side road and let the engine die, while she cried helplessly and pitifully in this man's arms.

He was sitting straight. He hadn't cared, of course. That had been fever, the foolishness of illness, that had made him look at her adoringly and clutch at her fingers and say things about gipsy tambourines and her face burning behind his eyelids all night long.

But she, Marian Morgan, who all her life had been so fiercely individualistic, her mind as coolly practical as a well-made watch, always sure, always self-contained, was no longer sure. If this was being in love, it was white pain and torment and cruelty past belief.

She fixed her mind on old Tom. Remembering things, remembering days when her father lay slowly dying, when the house was heavy with the tragic air of sorrow, when people walked on tiptoe somberly and telephones were muffled with wads of paper.

Many times, when her mother was busy and harassed at the mill, and the incoherent mumbblings of the paralyzed sick man made Marian's young flesh creep and her throat cramp horribly, old Tom had appeared in the drive, steering a rickety old truck.

"Got to go up toward Little Fork to fetch them boys in. You come along and go with me. Woods is too lonesome when you get as old as I be. Feller gets to talking to himself and next thing you know they'll be telling round town that old Tom Pruitt has gone crazy."

On those trips Tom had taught her all he knew. The ways of the woods creatures, how to tell poison-oak from the harmless five-leaved creeper, how to keep silent and observe while a snake shed its skin.

He had taught her a little of the odd reserve of the mountain people, the friendliness that met an advance half-way but never presumed, never was forward, that rested all ways on a stony base of elemental pride.

He had taught her a little of the odd reserve of the mountain people, the friendliness that met an advance half-way but never presumed, never was forward, that rested all ways on a stony base of elemental pride.

Virgie would hire the best lawyer available, but a lawyer could do little with Tom and nothing at all for him till it was known whether he man, Cragg, would live or die.

At a little store on the edge of the county-seat, Marian stopped and bought a bag of little cakes, a package of raisins. Always on their rips in the old truck, Tom had carried raisins loose in the pocket of his denim coat.

The deputy jailer was a man she did not know, but he let them in when he heard her name. The jailer's wife looked in her purse, ran her flat hands over Marian's body, automatically, looked in the paper bag.

"I don't reckon you fetched Pruitt any hack-saws"—the deputy showed broken teeth in a grin—"but them's the rules."

Tom was pitifully glad to see her and he shook hands with Wills with a grave and pathetic dignity.

"Mother has gone to see about getting you out, Tom," Marian said. "You must come home. Mother needs you."

Tom considered this, looking straight ahead, sitting on a bench holding Marian's hand tightly. Then he shook his head.

Hawk in the Wind

BY HELEN TOPPING MILLER

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"I reckon I'll stay here. I shot that feller. He was fixing to steal my timber. I'd a shot them all if my gun hadn't jammed. Never knowed it to do that-a-way before."

"But you must come, Tom. He didn't die. He won't die. And the mill will go to ruin without you. If you can't let the mill down—"

"She's hired you, ain't she?" Tom looked levelly at Wills. "I figured she got put out at me when I stayed over there so long. I was waiting for them fellers to come back and it looked like they never was comin'." Then Lon told me Mis' Morgan had hired this feller, so I figure I'll just stay here a spell. Lon treats me all right."

They argued in vain. Wills strove to be convincing and caught a grateful look in Marian's eyes. But Tom was immovable. He tore the top from the box of raisins and poured some out into Marian's hand.

"Why did you do it, Tom?" Marian pleaded. "You could have scared them off. You didn't need to shoot."

"They was after my timber. I had a right to that piece of poplar—your ma said so. I reckon I better stay on here a spell."

He did not, she saw, look ahead. He was old and growing childish. He was not thinking of what might lie ahead, remorselessly, for him. He had an idea that by remaining here, patiently, behind bars, he was somehow paying his debt to an over-zealous system of jurisprudence, the payment demanded for a private act of reasonable reprisal.

He was resigned to legal interference with his personal liberties, but it was obvious that he had no idea of having done a capital crime. There was a grim patience in his attitude that went back to codes older than America, went back as the mountain people's odd speech and ancient ballads went back to an Anglo-Saxon tradition, an older, sterner civilization of harquebus, land entailed and inviolate, and freemen responsible only to a preoccupied king or a silent Heaven.

Marian choked on the thought of what lay ahead for Tom, and flung her arms around him suddenly.

"Oh, Tom, why did you do it? Everything is so wrong! We can't get along without you."

Tom gulped, reddened, scrubbed his hand over his unshaven chin.

"What you worrying about? Mis' Morgan'll git along. She's enough for a whole pack of 'em. Nobody ain't never got the best of her yet."

They left him soon after that, left him calmly superintending the jailer's children, who were cracking walnuts in the corridor.

Wills, seeing the misting of tears on Marian's eyelids, said quietly, "Would you like me to drive?"

"No, I'll drive. I'm all right." But he, Wills thought bitterly, as they flew along the curving mountain road, was not all right. Nothing was all right. He looked sidelong at Marian's delicate profile, at the sweet, strong curve of her lips, the dusting of golden freckles on her nose, the faint tinge of pink along her misted lashes, and ached fiercely to take her into his arms.

He twisted his lips ironically, thinking of her scathing scorn if he tried it, missing entirely the desolation that dimmed every line of her face, and made her hands move dully.

Stiffly silent, eyes straight ahead, they drove back to the mill—two young, angry, frustrated creatures, yearning for each other, braced against each other, rigidly correct—and stone-blind!

CHAPTER IX

In the early afternoon Virgie returned to the mill, spent and dispirited and rasped raw with irritation. She had hired the best lawyer to be found, she had arranged for bail for Tom, only to have him sit back stubbornly, refuse to leave the jail or to co-operate with the lawyer.

"I done it. I shot him," he said over and over.

There was, apparently, nothing to be done at present.

"Leave him set a while," advised Lon Hicks. "He's kind of numb right now, layin' up there on that ridge in the cold. He'll come to himself before long and git to thinking—and then you can talk sense to him."

So there was nothing to do but abandon her futile efforts, and go back to the mill. And once there she let her weariness and exasperation have their way with her.

"You'd think," she snapped at Lucy Fields, "that those men out there loading that car were building the pyramids and had six thousand years to finish the job! When did we start running this plant in slow motion?"

"They're short-handed, Mrs. Morgan—and with Tom gone—" Lucy faltered explanations.

"Where's Wills? Did he come to day?"

"He's working with Jerry on the feeders. He went away with Marian—but they came back before noon. It was so cold in the yard—and he isn't really well yet—"

"So he went off with Marian? I suppose she wanted something for that Little Theater and if the whole mill happens to go to pot, why, that's no consequence?"

"I think they went to the jail. Hobe said—"

"Answer that, will you? And if

anybody else wants to talk about that business on Hazel Fork, tell 'em I've been stricken stone-deaf! Tell Mildred when she gets all the town gossip off the wire she can put in a call to Baltimore for me. There's something funny about this Cragg business, something that doesn't add up."

"Yes, Mrs. Morgan. And when you have time Mr. Daniels would like to see you. He said it was important."

"I suppose he has another of his ideas. He's always finding something in a catalogue that saves a thousand dollars or so in production costs and only costs fifteen or twenty thousand to install!"

Virgie was very low in her mind as she opened the door of Stanley Daniels' laboratory.

"Well, what's on your mind?" she demanded.

"Daniels looked up from his work, wiped his hands quickly.

"Oh, Mrs. Morgan—sorry I had to ask you to come over, but there was a risk that this stuff would solid-



"You mean—somebody could have ruined that whole digester of pulp—deliberately?"

if I left it—and I thought you should know about these tests. Something is going wrong with the solvents—I can't say just what till I finish running these. In the number three vat the fiber seems to be so weakened and destroyed that the whole run will be worthless. Would you like to look at this?" He wiped a tube swiftly, held it to the light, shook it.

Virgie crossed the room, studied the brown mixture. "What's wrong with it?" she asked.

"Watch." Daniels tilted the tube, let the solution spin out. Ignorant of processes as she was, Virgie saw enough to know that something was vitally wrong. This was not wood pulp in solution, but a sickening foamy brew that spun out on the filter paper Daniels spread beneath it.

"I have to believe you," Virgie said. "I don't know enough to know what's wrong—but something is, evidently. But—how could it have happened?"

"There could," Daniels said, "have been some chemical accident. Unlikely though, if you bought the stuff at the same place. Changes do occur—accidents in shipment, moisture, too much heat—but not often. But this seems to me too serious to be explained in that way. Something wrong has been added—my tests will show what it is when they're finished. Of course that may have been accidental, too—wrong label, something like that. There's always the human element, you know. Workmen make mistakes and hide them. And then of course we have to consider the possibility that it was deliberate."

Virgie sat down abruptly on a leather-covered stool. Her legs were weak, all the vague misgivings she had felt assumed a definite shape of menace.

"You mean—somebody could have ruined that whole digester of pulp—deliberately? Put in something to destroy the fiber? How could that have happened? You keep the keys. You test everything."

"I did not, unfortunately, test the solvents on this run," Daniels admitted. "I haven't been doing it lately—they come sealed and they've always been perfect before. We depended on the reputation of the manufacturer. Of course, hereafter I'll test everything thoroughly—but that doesn't help us now."

"And in the meantime we lose a batch of pulp and have all the trouble of cleaning the digester out?"

"I'm afraid this lot is useless. I'm running every sort of test to be certain but in the meantime it looks pretty dubious."

Virgie let her breath out slowly. All sorts of odd, wild ideas seethed in her mind. Someone had ruined an expensive run of pulp, someone had it in for her—but why?

Vague rumors she had heard of communists at work in industrial regions, of sabotage and labor troubles fomented, she discounted. Her men had worked in the Morgan mill all their lives. Some of them had helped David Morgan to build the

plant, some of them sons of men who had laid the first bricks.

Repeatedly she had called them into conferences, during the black years of the depression, laying the facts before them, speaking their language. She had made sacrifices to keep the mill in operation when there was no profit for her, no possible way to show a profit. If the mill closed there was no other employment for them—and yet here was suspicion, sabotage and ugly doubt that rested, till she had proof and certain knowledge, upon every man in the mill.

Virgie hated the thought with the frightened hate of the innately kind and candid woman. She hated looking at Jerry and Hobe and the Spain boys, with speculation in her eyes. She loathed the feeling that hostile looks might be following her. Every man in the mill owed something to her—and yet people were funny!

She went home at night, lost in a heavy, ruminative gloom.

She changed her clothes and went down to her big chair that faced David Morgan's picture and still had the print of David Morgan's head in the leather of the back. David looked tired, too, she thought. David was out of it all. He was lucky.

Marian sat, moodily, in front of the fire staring into the blaze.

"You," sighed Virgie, sinking into the cushions with a groan, "are a cheerful sight for tired eyes! If a merry laugh or a song ever sounded in this room I suppose I'd drop dead from shock. What were you doing over at the jail?"

"I went over to bring Tom back. He wouldn't come."

"Being locked up on a criminal charge, that is kind of odd."

"You were going to arrange bail for him. Lon Hicks said so. But Tom wouldn't come."

"I suppose you had to take young Wills along in case you needed somebody to carry Tom's baggage—his other bandana! Did Wills mention that he's working for me? Not that it matters, but now and then we do run off a batch of pulp when we can get a little co-operation from the gentlemen I employ."

"Mother, don't be so prickly! I took Mr. Wills over there because Lottie said the people in town were saying you had fired Tom and given Wills Tom's job. I thought perhaps Tom might have heard it. I hope you don't think I took him because I enjoyed his company?"

Virgie looked at her daughter levelly. Her heart gave a little jerk. Like every other mother she had postponed stubbornly admitting to herself her child's maturity; she had put off the inevitable hour of change when some man should desire her child for his own. For days she had been seeing through Branford Wills clearly and she had not been displeased. She liked his straightforwardness, the trace of iron in him, the strong and gentle way he had with women. But there was no seeing through Marian. Virgie admitted to herself that her child was a dark-eyed enigma to her mother. And in her present state of mind, nerve-taut and weary, puzzles were irritating.

"Do you mean to tell me that you don't know that that chap is in love with you?" she demanded.

"Have I raised up a daughter with no more feminine intuition than a ground turtle? Why—Lottie knows more than that! Or am I supposed to be just a nice stupid old mother, blind as a bat?"

Marian's eyes darkened and her face changed queerly. There was a little convulsion of her lips that was a tremor of pain, but Virgie was too spent and too exasperated to see.

"So that," Marian's voice cracked like ice, "is the cute little plot. He's in love with me so you give him a job in the mill. It's a Rollo book—the nice young man works his way up from sweeping the store and the mill owner's daughter is supposed to be all of a twitter because she gets a kind look. Unfortunately, Mother dear, you've been reading Dorothy Dix or seeing too many movies. Mr. Branford Wills happens not to be in love with me—as any observer can see with half an eye. Either half. And I happen not to be in love with him."

"That," Virgie mumbled aloud, when Marian had gone, "is what you could call a dramatic exit. Very satisfying—to the actor."

CHAPTER X

Branford Wills went to his work at the mill in the morning like a young man riding to a crusade. There was about him, as he entered the gate, a feeling of going into battle. No tangible opposition presented itself, no definite hostility. The men were not friendly, but they were heavily polite and reserved, as he knew all mountain men to be until they were won over. Daniels was curt and indifferent but their work did not coincide and Wills, following the milling of the product through the plant, from the first removal of the bark to the warm brown rolls of wood-pulp rolled into storage, saw the chemist but seldom.

But on the snowy morning following his visit to the jail, Daniels emerged from his laboratory, his hands in the pockets of a stained jacket, and came to stand beside Wills who was watching a new-couch blanket being spread on one of the big presses.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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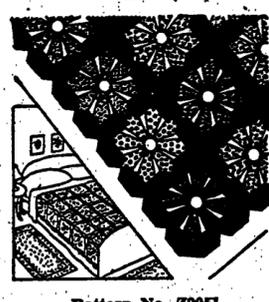
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TINY red-figured print for the flowers and plain green for setting naturally suggested the Poinsettia name of this new quilt. It may be pieced or appliqued, but is really prettiest pieced as shown.

The 12-inch blocks are set allover with the charming chain-like arrangement. Accurate cutting guide, estimated yardage and directions come as Z9651, 15c. Why not start this right now? Send order to:

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Forgive Most Those who have withstood the severest temptation, who have practiced the most arduous duties, who have confided in God under the heaviest trials, who have been most wronged, have forgiven most.

That Nagging Backache

May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action

Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become overworked and lead to sties, excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

DOAN'S PILLS

WNU-2 1-41

Nature Reflects

O nature! glorious mirror of divinity; what constant students were we of thy myriad forms and mysteries all through the years of our childhood.—Bulwer.

Entrance to all Points of Interest New York's Popular HOTEL LINCOLN 44th St. 6th Ave. 1400 ROOMS each with Bath, Terrace, and Radio. Four fine restaurants awarded Grand Prix 1940 Culinary Art Exhibition. MARY KRAMER, Manager. John L. Hooper, Gen. Mgr. HOTEL LINCOLN 1400 6th Ave. N.Y.C.



LOS ANGELES.—The paths of Francis Ouimet and Eddie Lowery crossed again at the Bel-Air course of Beverly Hills. Who is Eddie Lowery? He is now a successful San Francisco business man and a good golfer in his own right. But nearly 28 years ago Eddie Lowery was the 10-year-old caddie who worked for Francis Ouimet in the famous Vardon-Ray play for the U. S. Open at Brookline in 1915.

Ouimet's finishing rush and his play in the play-off is now one of the main dramatic spots of all golf, no matter how many centuries you may look back. But Eddie Lowery's part in that championship also has an interesting side which in the main has never been known.

Lowery's Story

"I was only 10 years old at the time," Eddie said, with Ouimet listening, "when my older brother and I used to caddie for Francis. We both played hockey the first day of the tournament. My brother caddied for Francis while I followed Vardon and Ray. That night our mother said we both had to be at school next day. My brother went back to school, but I played hockey again and carried Ouimet's bag. I had to keep an eye on Ouimet's ball—and also on the lookout for truant officers, who were pretty keen.

"I'll never forget the last three holes of the last round," Eddie continued. "Francis had to play these in 10 strokes, one under par, to get a tie with Vardon and Ray, who had already finished. On the short sixteenth Francis had a 20-foot putt for a two. This seemed a good chance to go for that birdie. But he was too bold, and the first putt ran eight feet by the cup. But he holed that one for his three. On the seventeenth he holed another 15 or 20-footer for the needed birdie and then through pouring rain got his par four on the last hole which resulted in the now famous triple tie."

What Happened Later

"You can imagine how tremendous was the excitement," Lowery said. "Few thought the 20-year-old kid with the 10-year-old caddie had even an outside chance against two famous British golfers who had played in so many British Opens. A good many of Ouimet's friends thought I was too young and too small to caddie in an event so important. They insisted on some older caddie, but Francis held out for me."

"I'll pick the story here for a moment," Ouimet cut in. "Next morning, a short while before the match, Eddie came and got my bag. 'You won't want to hit any practice shots, will you?' he asked, knowing that I seldom did. I said, 'No.' Eddie then said, 'I'll see you in about half an hour. 'Where are you going?' I asked. 'We start in a few minutes.' 'I'll tell you later,' Eddie answered as he hustled away. As we were all three ready to drive off I looked around again and there was Eddie."

"Where have you been?" I asked him. "I didn't want to bother you," he whispered, "but I've been hiding in that barn. There's a truant officer after me to take me back to school so I had to keep out of his sight. And listen," he said, "you're going to beat these two guys sure. You just keep your eye on the ball and I'll take care of everything else."

Lowery Speaking

"As I recall it," Eddie said, "the three were all even as they passed the turn. I could see a worried look on the faces of both Vardon and Ray. They had expected the inexperienced 20-year-old kid to crack wide open. But here he was cooler than ever. He didn't watch their drives. He just kept playing his own game. Then on the tenth hole both Vardon and Ray took three putts and Ouimet was out in front."

"They all played fine golf the next few holes, and then big Ted Ray was the first to break up. This left the battle between Francis and the great Harry. And it was Vardon who finally couldn't stand the strain and the fast pace any longer as he, too, cracked and Francis with a birdie picked up two more strokes. The killing thrust.

"Francis was still as cool and as untruffed as if he had been playing a dime Nassau with two old pals. It was still raining and the course was wet and soggy, but Ouimet's drives continued to find the middle. His iron play was perfect and his putter was smoking hot. The two veterans couldn't stand up against that finishing 34 under such conditions, especially when they had looked for a certain runaway."

"That must have been a big thrill," I said to Lowery. "It was a big thrill I've never forgotten, and never will," Eddie said.



By VIRGINIA VALE
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

LUCILLE BALL cut a three-storied wedding cake for her friends and tossed her bouquet to the ladies who attended the reception she and Dean Arnaz gave before departing for Hollywood and more work at the RKO Radio studios. It wasn't exactly a wedding bouquet, since the reception was what might be called delayed.

Their elopement startled practically everybody; the general opinion had been that their romance was one of those things that are cooked up for the sake of sweet publicity. It's reported that even the studio was surprised. You can see the honeymooning couple in "Too Many Girls."

These publicity stunts—"angles" is the name for them—are the bane of a press agent's life. For example, if a movie star is arriving in New York it's up to her press agent to think up something that will sound reasonable enough to land the story of her coming, with photographs, on the front pages of the newspapers. Sometimes the stories are true, of course—but it's usually the synthetic ones that get the most space.

When Linda Darnell arrived in New York recently she got a fine press reception. She announced to reporters that she was allergic to rabbits, cats, tobacco, horses, feathers and baking powder—she rides a horse in her latest picture, "Chad Hanna," so that got the name of the picture into the story too. Well, Linda's a beautiful girl, and maybe she really is allergic to cats, horses, baking powder, etc.

"Andy Hardy" has reached the age where he has a private secretary; in the new Hardy picture, Mickey Rooney graduates from high



MICKEY ROONEY

school and the secretary enters his life. In this picture Kathryn Grayson, a 16-year-old singer, makes her film debut.

James Roosevelt's "Pot o' Gold" finally went before the cameras the other day, after seven delays. First the director, George Marshall, was ill; then, when James Stewart could work, Paulette Goddard couldn't. Finally Roosevelt himself was called up by the national defense emergency. Even now, when the picture has finally got under way, Stewart is doing retakes at another studio, and they have to shoot around him.

The other day Henry Fonda jumped off a pullman car while clad in pajamas and a dressing gown, and sat down in a mud puddle, during a heavy rain. When he rose he heaved a sigh of relief. A series of seven comedy accidents which he'd suffered for "The Lady Eve" was over, and he was free to go ahead and make love to Barbara Stanwyck according to the script.

He'd stumbled over Miss Stanwyck's legs twice, crashed into writers carrying trays, fallen over a sofa into a platter of food, been drenched by (1) roast beef gravy and (2) hot coffee, and pulled some heavy portieres down on himself. All for the sake of amusing those of us who go to the movies.

Rudy Vallee has emerged as a triple threat man on his Thursday program over the NBC red network. Not only does he sing and lead the orchestra, but he also does a lot of verbal sparring with John Barrymore, who is now a permanent feature of the program. We don't know whether Barrymore has been coaching Vallee, but Rudy's histrionic abilities certainly have improved. It takes plenty of ability to stand up to Barrymore, but Vallee seems to have more than held his own.

ODDS AND ENDS—The nation's handsome ice man is working as a ship's officer in Paramount's "New York Town," along with Mary Martin, Fred McMurray, Bob Preston and Lynne Overman. Ted Barnick soon that title in a national contest, and a role in a picture was part of his victory. Leslie Howard has written friends that he's in England to star—maybe not for the duration of the war, but long enough so that he can't accept commitments here. Every auto horn in America plays the first three bars of Fred Warling's new theme song—they're all the same note. Twentieth Century-Fox has signed Diana Barrymore, John's daughter—so she and he will be working at the same studio.

Household News
By Eleanor Howe



OF COURSE YOU LIKE CANDY
(See Recipes Below)

Making candy is really outside the realm of general cooking, but with a little guidance, even an amateur can work real magic with sugar and water. Simply by changing temperature and the method of handling, a wide variety of fondants, fudges, and hard candies can be made.

Utensils for Making Candy.

Saucepans should have broad bottoms, and should be large enough to allow for "boiling up." The inside surface should be smooth, because rough spots may cause candies to stick and burn.

Measuring cups—use standard measuring cups for successful results; accurate measurements are essential.

Spoons and spatulas—wooden spoons are desirable for candy making because they do not become uncomfortably hot, nor does the wooden spoon handle cut into one's hand during beating. Use standard table-spoons and teaspoons for measuring. A medium-sized spatula is a help in scraping candy from kettles, and lifting candy from the pan.

Baking sheets, platters and pans—ordinary cookie sheets provide a good surface for pouring hard candies; large platters may be used for taffy, which is to be taken out and pulled, or for fondant which is to be beaten. A marble slab from an old-fashioned marble-topped table or bureau makes an excellent smooth, level surface for pouring candies.

Candy thermometer—a thermometer is essential in order to obtain uniform and good results in making candy.

Candies are classified as "creamy candies," such as fondant or fudge, and as "taffies" and "hard" candies, like nut brittle and lollipops. In making creamy candies two rules must be observed: cook the candy to a definite temperature, and cool to room temperature before you begin to beat.

Brazilian Molasses Balls.
(Makes 24 small balls)
1 1/2 cups sugar
1/4 cup hot water
3/4 cup light molasses
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon vinegar
3 pints popped corn
1 pint Brazil nuts (sliced)

Dissolve sugar in hot water. Add molasses, salt and vinegar and cook to soft crack stage (270 degrees). Remove from heat, and add butter. Stir syrup slowly into popped corn and Brazil nuts. Mix well, and shape into balls.

Lollipops.
(Makes 1 1/2 dozen)
2 cups sugar
3/4 cup light corn syrup
1 cup water
1/2 teaspoon oil of cloves or oil of cinnamon
Red or green coloring

Put sugar, syrup, and water in a saucepan. Cook, stirring just until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking over very low heat, to 310 degrees on a candy thermometer. Wash down the crystals that form during cooking, using cheese cloth which has been wrapped around a fork or spoon. When the candy reaches 310 degrees; remove from heat, add coloring and coloring and mix very quickly. Pour into small buttered muffin pans, filling them only 1/2-inch deep. As soon as the lollipops begin to set (which will take only a few minutes) loosen them from sides of pan and turn out on table top. Insert the pointed end of a small skewer into the side of each lollipop, working it in carefully to avoid breaking the candy. It will be necessary to work quickly.

Milk Chocolate Marshmallow Candy
1 1/2 pound broken milk chocolate
1 1-ounce square bitter chocolate
1/2 cup walnut meats (broken)
8 marshmallows, (cut in halves)
Melt milk chocolate and bitter

For Inexpensive Gifts.

Why not send copies of these 4 practical and attractive cook books to your friends? Singly or in sets they make charming and useful gifts for a bride-to-be, or for any of your home-keeping friends. Recipes have been tested and approved in Miss Howe's own kitchen, and you'll find them easy-to-use, reliable, and good.

Just send 10 cents in coin for each book you order to Eleanor Howe, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and be sure to specify which book you want!

- Better Baking
- Feeding Father
- Easy Entertaining
- Household Hints

chocolate together in the top of a double boiler. Remove from flame and add walnut meats and marshmallows. Stir gently until thoroughly mixed. Drop by teaspoonfuls on wax paper. Serve when cool.

Taffy Apples.

Place a meat skewer in end of each apple. Cook together 1 cup sugar, 1 cup white corn syrup, 1/4 cup butter, and 1 cup coffee cream until mixture reaches firm ball stage (240 degrees). Stir carefully to avoid scorching. Remove from flame and dip each apple into mixture and then in cold water.

Butterscotch Nut Marshmallows.
1 cup light brown sugar
1/2 cup cream
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 pound marshmallows
3/4 cup nut meats (finely chopped)

Place brown sugar, cream, vanilla extract, and salt in a saucepan. Cook slowly, stirring frequently, to the soft ball stage (236 degrees). Remove from flame and place sauce-pan over hot water to keep mixture from cooling. Coat marshmallows with the butterscotch mixture and then roll immediately in the finely chopped nut meats. Place on a buttered platter until cold.

Red and Green Popcorn Balls.
(Makes 10 balls)
2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons light corn syrup
1 1/2 cups water
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
Red or green liquid coloring
3 quarts popped corn

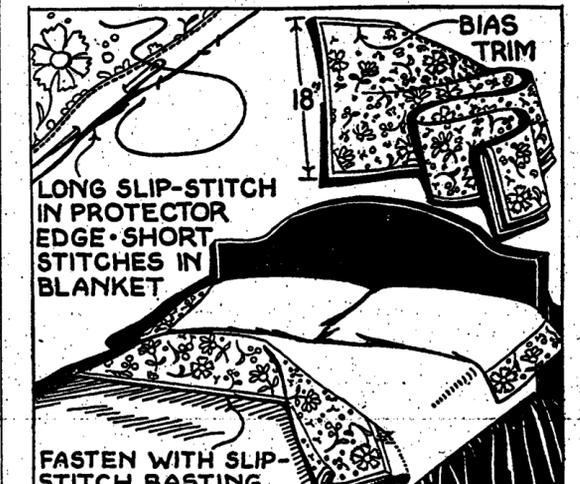
Combine sugar, corn syrup and water, and cook in a saucepan, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking until the temperature 290 degrees is reached, or until a few drops of the syrup becomes brittle when dropped into cold water. Add vanilla extract and a few drops of red or green coloring. Stir sufficiently to mix the coloring evenly. Pour the cooked syrup over the popped corn, which has been sprinkled with salt; stir well, and form into balls with the hands, using little pressure.

Chocolate Fudge.
(Makes 36 1 1/4-inch squares)
2 tablespoons butter
3 cups sugar
1 cup milk
2 squares chocolate (2 ounces) (cut in pieces)
1/4 cup honey
1 teaspoon vinegar
1 teaspoon vanilla
Nutmeats if desired

Melt butter in a saucepan. Add sugar and milk, and mix well. Bring to a boil, then cover and cook with the lid on for about 3 minutes. Remove lid, add chocolate and honey, and cook to soft ball stage (236 degrees). Remove from heat, and add vinegar and vanilla. Cool to room temperature, and beat until the fudge is thick and creamy. Add nut meats if desired, and spread in well buttered pan.

Tasty Sauce
A cup of grated cheese added to the white sauce that is served with cauliflower is very good.

HOW TO SEW
by Ruth Wyeth Spears



LONG SLIP-STITCH IN PROTECTOR EDGE-SHORT STITCHES IN BLANKET

FASTEN WITH SLIP-STITCH BASTING

IT WAS a bride of ten years who reminded me of blanket protectors. I say bride because her home still has the immaculate freshness of a bride's house. Her wool blankets have never been washed or cleaned, yet their soft light colorings show no sign of soil. She brought out some long pieces of cotton material; "I baste these over the tops of the blankets," she said "and change them every few weeks."

I thought of some dainty bed-linens that I had seen all trimmed in flower sprigged cotton print. Why not make flowered blanket protectors to harmonize with blanket colorings? Here is one that would go with either rose or blue. It is easy to hide basting stitches that fasten it temporarily to the blanket by slipping them along in the pink or blue binding as shown. One length of material as long as the width of the blanket will make a pair of these protectors. A half

yard extra of the flowered material will face a matching pair of pillow cases.

You will also find some other ideas for trimming pillow cases in SEWING Book 2. This booklet has been one of the most popular in the series as it not only contains complete directions for many gift and bazaar novelties but shows how to make 42 different embroidery stitches and five ways to darn and repair fabrics. Send order to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Drawer 10
Bedford Hills New York
Enclose 10 cents for Book 2.
Name
Address

AROUND THE HOUSE

Always remove the wrappings from fresh meats before storing in the refrigerator.

Finger tips of gloves mend much easier if a thimble is slipped into the finger to be mended.

A weekly bath in hot soap suds will not only make a broom sweep cleaner, but will make the broom last longer.

To keep cheese fresh for some time, cover it over with a thin coating of paraffin. When ready to serve remove the paraffin.

More food value is preserved when a vegetable is baked in its skin than when it is steamed or boiled.

Orange juice as a substitute for vinegar will give a new and deliciously piquant flavor to French dressing. Select the thin-skinned yellow oranges when, as here, the amount of juice is the first consideration. These are always the juicier.

Add peeled, quartered apples when you roast lamb or veal. The apples add a delicious flavor and give a soft topping to the roast.

In all but baked dishes, flavoring extracts should be added when the food is cool, otherwise much of the flavoring will vanish in steam.

Two or three minutes after you have started your gas or electric oven, open the door for a second or two, to let out the damp air. The oven will then heat in a much shorter time.

NO! NO!

There is NO extra charge for Vitamin A in Smith Bros. Cough Drops. These delicious drops still cost only 5¢. (Black or Menthol)

Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A

Vitamin A (Carotene) raises the resistance of mucous membranes of nose and throat to cold infections, when lack of resistance is due to Vitamin A deficiency.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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1. "SINGING STRINGS"
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2. AMERICAN FORUM
of the AIR
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3. RAYMOND GRAM SWING
Great Commentator on
EUROPEAN NEWS
Mondays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays and Fridays
10 P. M.

Keep Tuned In To Your COLONIAL NETWORK STATION

Always a Duty
The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man.—Carlyle.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT for CHARLESTOWN CHEW BAR 5¢

Fear of Evil
Often the fear of one evil leads us into a worse.—Boileau.

PAIN? LAMENESS? STIFF JOINTS?
It Will Pay You to Try
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELEXER
AT ALL FIRST CLASS DRUGGISTS

Sorrows in Doves
When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions.

CAPITOL

HILLSBORO, N. H. 3 Changes Weekly—Sun., Wed. and Fri.
Mats: 10c, 20c—Eves. 15c and 30c, Tax 3c, Total 33c
MATINEES DAILY (SUNDAY) 2:30, EVENINGS, 6:30 and 8:30

ENDS THURS. JAN. 2 JUDY GARLAND in
"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

FRI.-SAT., JAN. 3, 4 TYRONE POWER in
"MARK of ZORO"
With LINDA DARNELL
Cartoon and Comedy

6 COUNTRY STORE NIGHT
6 LARGE FOOD BASKETS FREE 6

SUN., MON., TUES. JAN. 5, 6, 7 ERROL FLYNN in
"SANTA FE TRAIL"
With Olivia DeHavilland and Raymond Massey
LATEST NEWS EVENTS

WED., THURS., JAN. 8, 9 BETTE DAVIS in
"THE LETTER"
LATEST NEWS EVENTS and SHORT SUBJECT

EVERY WEDNESDAY NITE, STARTING JAN. 8TH
IS
"Auction Circus Night"
Everyone Plays Beautiful Gifts
BIG DOOR PRIZE

Crown Jewels of Golf
The so-called crown jewels of the game of golf are on exhibition at the clubhouse at St. Andrews, Scotland. The regalia includes trophies, nearly 200 years old, as well as the earliest drivers and golf balls.

First SOS Call
On January 23, 1909, the steamer Republic was struck by another ship, the Florida, in a dense fog off Nantucket Lightship. Jack Binns, Marconi operator on the Republic, sent out the CQD signal, the first SOS call, which resulted in saving the lives of all on board the sinking ship.

Modern Building Materials
There are many building materials of sound and durable content now available to the architect and contractor which were virtually unheard of a decade ago. These materials, processed in new forms and combinations, have widened the scope of design and construction which may be offered the prospective home builder and buyer. Of many substances—glass, steel, plastics, rubber, metal, and wood—the new materials were "depression born," resulting, in many cases, from the necessity of reducing costs and providing durability and strength at the same time.

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Santa's Selected
Gifts

HAND-MADE GIFTS

PILLOW CASES — Beautifully Embroidered

END TABLE COVERS

LUNCHEON SETS — Including Table Cloth and Four Napkins

APRONS **TOWELS** **BAGS**

The public is cordially invited to call and see these Hand-Made Gifts. If you are buying for Christmas it will be well to make an early selection.

MISS MABELLE ELDREDGE

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

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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

Antrim Locals

Mrs. George Craig picked pansies from her garden on Christmas Day.

The Mission Circle of the Presbyterian Church will serve the usual Washington Birthday supper in Feb.

Miss Dorothy Sawyer is home for the holidays.

Local schools re-opened Monday for the winter term.

Miss Charlotte Balch has gone to Maplehurst Inn to board.

Private Wesley Hills has returned to Illinois where he is stationed.

Miss Edith Linton is home from Bethlehem and Miss Edna Linton from Springfield.

Miss Molly Swain spent Christmas with her brother and family in Waltham, Mass.

Miss Beatrice Smith is ill with streptococcus infection at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital.

Waldo Robb of McKeesport, Pa., and Miss Robb spent Christmas at their parents home here at Antrim.

Miss Dorothy Maxfield R. N. of Windsor Locks, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Butterfield.

Mrs. Annie Ames has returned to her home here from Chelmsford, Mass., where she has been helping Mrs. Grace Young Clark who is ill.

Miss Clementine M. Elliot, Public Health Nurse in New York City returned here New Year's day after a short stay with her mother, Mrs. Elliott.

Miss Elizabeth Tibbals returned Wednesday to Philadelphia. She is assistant Editor of Children's publications of the American Baptist Publication Society.

The Young People's Fellowship held a social in the Baptist vestry Friday evening with many college young people present. Guy Clark was chairman of arrangements.

Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. Lillian Grant and Emily Fluri attended the funeral of Lawrence Dufraine in Hancock on Friday. Members of Waverly Lodge I. O. O. F. attended and rendered the ritual service.

There will be an all day meeting, beginning at 10 a. m., for sewing for the Red Cross at the vestry of the Baptist church on January 8th. Any women who are not already doing Red Cross work will be welcome.

News was received by friends of the death in a Bristol, Conn., hospital Dec. 6th of the wife of Carrol Martin, a former Antrim boy. Mrs. Martin's death followed a short illness of erysipelas. Mrs. Martin is survived by her husband and a daughter.

Miss Lora E. Craig of Hillsboro, Mrs. Archie Nudd of West Hopkinton, the Misses Gladys and Angie Craig of Nashua, Mr. and Mrs. Clark A. Craig and Miss Jacqueline Craig of Westford, Mass., enjoyed a Christmas party at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Craig, on Christmas day.

The W. C. T. U., packed two boxes of articles and sent one to the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth and the other one went to the Grasmere County Farm. They sent some cash to help purchase candy and oranges. The contents of the boxes were very nice and we wish to thank all those who contributed to make the Christmas a little more cheerful for the people at Grasmere and also the men at the Naval hospital.

Illegal in Kansas
It is legal to banquet on snakes, lizards, centipedes, scorpions, and other reptiles at home, but it's against the law to eat 'em in public in Kansas. The oddity was discovered by Franklin Corrick while revising state statutes. The law provides a penalty of from 30 days to nine months in jail or a \$25 fine. Until 1925 a law authorized mayors and township trustees to conscript "all able-bodied male persons between the ages of 12 and 65 for the purpose of destroying locusts or migratory grasshoppers." The law was enacted in 1877.

How times have changed! It was only four years ago that Stanley Baldwin was achieving knighthood and fame by saving the empire from Mrs Simpson.

As a Christmas present an Illinois physician has canceled his patients' debts to him, amounting to \$15,000—book value, as every doctor in the land will recognize.

Post Office

Effective October 1, 1940 Standard Time

Going North	
Mails Close	7.20 a. m.
" "	3.55 p. m.
Going South	
Mails Close	11.40 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.
" "	6.10 p. m.
Office Closes at	7 p. m.

The Antrim Reporter
ANTRIM NEW HAMPSHIRE
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H. W. ELDREDGE
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W. T. TUCKER
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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ADVERTISING RATES
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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.

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JANUARY 2, 1941

REPORTERETTES

Happy New Year!

Everybody wants peace; but nobody wants it at the other fellow's price.

An economist calls gold a "pampered aristocrat." We'd like a little to pamper.

Let Washington state boast its six-pound spuds! Here we grow the edible kind

Is it better to make 1941 resolutions and break 'em than never to have made them at all?

We hope the valiant Greeks drive the Italians right on to some place we can pronounce.

Monkeys are susceptible to nearly all the ills that befall human beings. Hangovers are excluded.

"Just try going without soap," someone cautions. Any small boy would be glad of the opportunity.

With a bath, a shave, a shine and his suit pressed, a man can feel as dressed up as his wife does in a new \$100 outfit.

Vitamins A B C D and E are found in milk. But you can enjoy your glass of lactic fluid without repeating the alphabet.

A young lady up our way thinks the Electoral College has something to do with the power problem. So it has; so it has.

The Springfield Republican says that western Massachusetts invented the ice cream soda. Thus the Yankee ingenuity score adds up.

A college professor says that this civilization will last 40,000 years. That's nice—and now what we want to know is when will it begin.

How times have changed! It was only four years ago that Stanley Baldwin was achieving knighthood and fame by saving the empire from Mrs Simpson.

As a Christmas present an Illinois physician has canceled his patients' debts to him, amounting to \$15,000—book value, as every doctor in the land will recognize.

A Cleveland benefactor of the race has invented a pinless diaper, and isn't it wonderful to think of all the dear little babies with a complex for swallowing pins whose lives he has saved!

"Nuts to you"—the idiom of present popularity, meant a rejection of a proposal during the medieval ages. The suitor would invite himself to supper at the home of the girl he desired to wed and it, at the end of the meal, the girl served him a plate of nuts, it meant his proposal was rejected.

Church Notes

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

Presbyterian Church
Rev. Wm. McN. Kittredge, Pastor

Sunday, Jan. 5
Morning Worship at 10:30 at which time the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
The Church School meets at 11:45
The Young People's Fellowship meets at six o'clock in the Presbyterian Vestry. Topic: "Beginning Again".
Leader: Edward Robinson.
The Union service in the Presbyterian Church at seven o'clock with sermon by the Pastor.
The "Week of Prayer" will be observed with two services: Wednesday night in the Presbyterian Vestry and Thursday night in the Baptist Vestry both services at 7:30 p. m.

Baptist Church
Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals, Pastor

Thursday, January 2
Prayer meeting; 7:30 p. m. Topic: "Facing the Future," Ps. 90:1-17.

Sunday, January 5
Church School, 9:45.
Morning worship, 11. The pastor will preach on "What Is Christianity?"
Crusaders, 4.

Young People's Fellowship meets at 6 in the vestry of the Presbyterian church. Leader, Frank R. Jellerson. Subject, "Beginning Again".
Union service, 7, in the vestry of the Presbyterian Church.
Week of Prayer
The week of prayer, next week, will be observed by two union services, as follows: Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian church and Thursday evening in the Baptist church.

St. Patrick's Church
Bennington, N. H.
Hours of Masses on Sunday 8:15 and 10 o'clock.

Antrim Center
Congregational Church
John W. Logan, Minister
Service of Worship Sunday morning at 9:45

School News

Well, we are back after our Christmas vacation. We hope everyone had a pleasant vacation and are ready for good hard work.

The third marking period ends on January 17th.

The mid-year exams are going to be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday January, 20, 21, and 22. They will be one and one-half hours long and include the subject matter covered from the beginning of school, September 2nd.

The Christmas program was held on Friday, December 13th and very much enjoyed. The student body selected Christmas carols which we sang. Then Santa Claus (Edward Robinson) arrived in due time furnishing us with comedy and amusement before awarding presents to all assembled. Many of the gifts were quite appropriate.

The School Crier was completed Friday, December 13th and has been on sale since.

On Monday we were glad to receive several visitors. Isabel Butterfield, Warren Grimes, Jean Traxler, Marion Cutter, Dorothy Whipple, Barbara and Miriam Robertson. At 3:30 an assembly was held for thirty minutes when each visitor told us about their present work.

Isabel Butterfield told us about her work at New England Conservatory of Music at Boston.

Dorothy Whipple told us of her work at the N. Y. A. center at Millford.

Warren Grimes spoke of his work at Holderness School.

Marion Cutter told us of her work at the N. H. School of Beauty in Manchester.

Their talks were very interesting and much enjoyed by all. We learned from some of their talks that discipline is essential in all walks of life. The basketball season will open this Friday evening when both boys and girls will play alumni teams.

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SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE
The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town Hall block, on the Last Friday Evening in each month, at 7.30 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties.
WILLIAM R. LINTON
ARCHIE M. SWETT,
MYRTIE K. BROOKS,
Antrim School Board.

Bennington

Fred Gibson has recovered nicely and is seen about town again.

Miss Ruth Wilson, who works in Peterboro was at home Christmas.

George Edwards started his work as Representative this week in Concord.

Mrs. Minnie Cody and Frank Chesia spent Christmas in Claremont.

Andrew Bavales who hurt his knee playing basket ball is much better.

Norine Smith's finger that she broke practicing basket ball is doing nicely.

Miss Florence Edwards returns to teaching in Berlin again after the holidays.

Phyllis Clymer gave a party to some of her young friends one night last week.

Mrs. Nettie Sturtevant spent a part of Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Davy.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Church took place on Thursday evening Jan. 2nd.

Miss Esther Perry will return at the end of the week to Milan to take up her teaching duties.

Miss Marion Diamond will return to Woodsville at the vacation end to her teaching position.

Miss Florence Edwards of Berlin, N. H., spent Christmas with her father, George Edwards.

Miss Grace Taylor spent Christmas with her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. William Griswold of Albany, N. Y., spent the holidays with Mrs. F. L. Griswold.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Martin and son Terry, spent Christmas day with Mr. Martin's sister in Cambridge.

Kenneth Warren and John Lindsay left Sunday for Rantoul, Ill., having spent the holidays here with their parents.

Harvey Balch, tax collector for this town, is gaining from his recent operation at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Taylor of West Chester, Pa., visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor recently. Paul Taylor arrived this week from Rantoul, Ill., where he is in aviation school. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor.

GOOD REASONS WHY CONGRESS SHOULD "STAY ON THE JOB"

A lot of false prophets missed their guesses in predicting who would win the recent election. Now some of them are a little better satisfied with themselves since Senator Barclay, Senate leader, Speaker Rayburn and Rep. McCormack, Democratic leader were all off on their predictions that the 76th Congress would adjourn on Nov. 19.

You can pick your own reasons to explain why Congress decided to continue in session, and why 44 Democrats and all of the Republicans in the House decided to stay on the job. President Roosevelt said it didn't make any difference to him, one way or the other. For his own part, he declared time and again that he would not go more than 12 hours away from Washington. That furnished one of the alibis for Congress when it resolved that its duty was to stay in Washington.

Leader McCormack said he didn't know of any legislation to keep the members here, and since he was one of the false prophets he justified himself by saying: "You don't expect me to bail them out, do you?" Minority leader Joseph W. Martin, took occasion to say that the vote by which the House refused to adjourn "reflected the real sentiment of the country in this crisis."

There is plenty of work for Congress to do. While the public does not expect the Senate and House members to "tire themselves out" between now and the holidays there nevertheless exists the best of reasons why the two Houses should keep up the spirit they showed on the same day that adjournment was thrown down. In a single session Congress wound up the Ramspeck Bill that extends the merit system to about 200 thousand Government employees who were put to work by appointments under the spoils system.

Every year the country hears a good deal about the Bureau of Budget and its confidential estimates. It seems that there is a job with reference to Budget that could be taken up advantageously and carried through while the Senate considers the Walter-Logan Bill, which has provisions to protect groups of citizens and business against arbitrary rulings of Federal agencies set up under the New Deal.

There are good excuses why Congress stays, and "a poor excuse that is better than none" does not need to be dragged in.

GRANITE STATE GARDENER

By J. R. Hepler, Associate Horticulturist, Durham, New Hampshire

Considerable anxiety is felt among many gardeners about the shortness of vegetable seed due to curtailment of foreign shipping. The statement is made that practically all the cauliflower seed is grown abroad, about 95% of the carrot, cabbage, beef and rutabaga seed. Of all these seeds cauliflower is the only one very difficult to grow in America. It is grown abroad because the foreign growers have learned how to grow cauliflower and have conditions which enable them to grow a better product than we can grow here. Spinach seed can be grown much cheaper but no better in foreign countries. Its culture is comparatively easy and curtailment of foreign seed will mean an increase in price. The same thing is true of radish and so far as onions, carrots, cabbage and beets are concerned, they can be grown just as well in America. They are grown abroad simply because foreign grown seed may be a little cheaper.

Now personally I don't think the situation is anywhere near as bad as many people try to make it seem. There will undoubtedly be higher prices charged and some scarcity, especially of cauliflower, and probably spinach and radish seed. And

it might be well for the New Hampshire gardener to get his seed order in immediately so as to be sure to get what he needs. There is no reason why all of these different kinds of seed can't be grown in the United States and if the war continues the seedsmen will see to it that it is grown in America. California has ideal conditions for practically all these seeds with the exception perhaps of cabbage, rutabaga and cauliflower and the Puget Sound region on the western coast and the higher mountain regions and even the eastern seashore can raise the cabbage and the members of the cabbage family without much of any trouble. Some seed has been shipped from Europe, not a great deal but a little of it has managed to come through the blockade. In some few instances perhaps varieties that you have been used to will not be available but you can be pretty certain that other varieties will do equally as well. The stock of corn seed, beans, peppers, tomatoes, eggplants, lettuce, all kinds of vine crops, celery and asparagus will be sufficient for our ordinary needs. All these vegetable seeds are grown in the United States and the war will have little or no effect on them.

Don't Lose Control Of Your Money

Today, as many an historian has been pointing out, we are witnessing an attempted world revolution. The purpose of Nazism, Fascism and Communism are, basically, to destroy the established economic and social orders of the world, and to put in their place an entirely different order.

In attaining that revolutionary goal, the first step invariably taken by the total governments, when seizing power in their own countries, has been to take over all sources of credit—to take control of money out of private hands, and place it in the hands of the ruling clique. The dictators realize that whoever controls a nation's money and credit, controls that nation in every phase of its life.

There is a lesson in this for the United States. Under our system, the people control their money. Those who take care of it for them, such as the banks, are simply the people's fiscal servants, and are subjected to the most stringent public regulation. That system has worked. It is the system of private enterprise—the system of democracy—the system of a free and sovereign people.

There are those who would change this system and give government an infinitely greater control over the nation's money and credit. Often their arguments are plausible. But, if they have their way, the only

"SANTA FE TRAIL" HAS EARLY SHOWING AT CAPITOL

Covering the years prior to the war between the States, "Santa Fe Trail," coming to the Capitol Theatre, Sun., Mon. and Tues, depicts an era more thrilling, exciting and adventurous than any in this nation's history. Not since "The Birth of a Nation" has such a galaxy of historical characters been assembled.

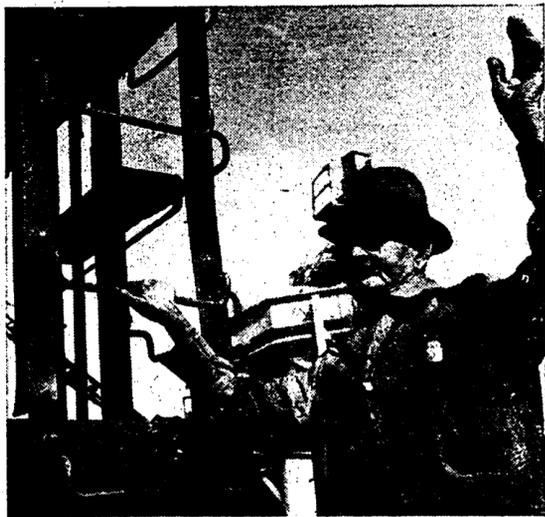
Errol Flynn as Jeb Stuart, portrays the latter in grand style. Olivia De Havilland, carries the feminine lead as, Kit Carson Halliday. Raymond Massey's performance in his portrayal of the Abolitionist, can be compared to his "Abe Lincoln." Ronald Regan, the "Gipper" of "Knut Rockne," as the young General Custer. And Alan Hale, with General (Big Boy) Williams, supply ample comedy.

Clark Gable

Edmund Lowe, the late Lew Cody and every other "heavy" in Hollywood turned down the lead in Dance, Fools, Dance, because they said their public would resent the killer characterization. A young actor took it and became famous overnight—Clark Gable.

possible end will be economic dictatorship—to be followed in due course by social dictatorship. Those are hard words, but Europe has shown us how true they are. Let them not be forgotten here.

Eighty-Seven Years Old and He Works Every Day



Joseph Grundy has been a railroad man all his life. When he got into his sixties the railroad, on which he had been employed since his youth, retired him.

But Mr. Grundy didn't like being retired. He felt full of pep and health and began looking around for another job.

At the age of 69 he landed one—with the Ford Motor Company. That was 18 years ago, and he's been there ever

since. Not for a hobby, either his own or Henry Ford's; nor for charity, nor does he collect a dime. He puts in full work time at the north end of the switching yard.

And does Mr. Grundy want to be retired now, as he nears his 87th birthday?

He says emphatically, no. He also says he's glad he landed with a company that doesn't have any blanket retirement age.

Deering

Wolf Hill Grange

Wolf Hill grange, No. 41, held its regular meeting in grange hall, December 23rd, with several visitors present.

Mrs. Louise L. Locke, master, presided at the business meeting and announced that Deputy Lester Connor of Henniker would install the officers at the regular meeting, January 13th. Miss Cecelia Wilt of Purlingbeck grange presented a nice Christmas program of songs by the grange; recitations by Mrs. Lydia E. Wilson, Mrs. Esther Colby of Hillsboro and Miss Charlotte Holmes; special feature, in charge of Mrs. Louise L. Locke; stories by Miss Almada Holmes and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy H. Locke; and a vocal solo, Mrs. Esther Colby.

Gifts were exchanged after the meeting and refreshments of cake, cookies and chocolate, also apples and Christmas candy were served. A social hour followed.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Whitney spent Christmas in Boston.

Mrs. C. Harold Tewksbury is ill at her home at Valley View farms.

J. D. Hart spent Christmas with his family at their home, Wolf Hill farm.

Miss Beatrice Thompson of Weare visited Miss Gertrude Taylor several days last week.

Mrs. Wendall Putnam was a patient at Memorial hospital in Nashua several days last week.

Mrs. Louis Lefriere of Manchester has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Archie Cote, and family.

Myron Ashby has resigned as selectman and left on Monday for Florida, where he will spend the winter.

Archie Cote, who is employed in Manchester, spent the week-end with his family in the Manselville district.

Several from this town attended midnight mass at St. Mary's Catholic church at Hillsboro on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ellsworth spent Christmas week with Mrs. Ellsworth's mother at West Dennis, Cape Cod.

Wendall Putnam and daughter Anna spent Christmas day with Mrs. Putnam at the Memorial hospital in Nashua.

C. Harold Taylor, who is employed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., spent Christmas with his family at their home on the Frankestown road.

The frog pond was the scene of skating parties last week. It's a safe place for the children and the young people from Hillsboro enjoy the skating, too.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Druin and two daughters of Lebanon visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Cote, and family for Christmas and the week-end.

The Congregational Christian Conference office staff of Concord and their escorts held their dinner and Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Arnold Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Colby of Hillsborough grange and Miss Cecelia Wilt of Purlingbeck grange attended the regular meeting of Wolf Hill grange, No. 41, last week.

A second earthquake shook houses December 24 and the last thunder shower of 1940 came December 30. Clearing weather followed five days of rain and fog, December 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Wells spent Christmas day with their daughter, Mrs. Edgar J. Liberty, and family at Wilton, returning home via Peterboro, where they visited Mrs. Wells' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir Haefeli.

Mrs. John Grimes was entertained on Christmas Day with others of the Grimes family by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Grimes in Penacook.

Cool Smoke

A pipe recently marketed gives a sure indication of a cool smoke. A small thermometer is fitted at the side of the bowl and indicates when the bowl has a "temperature." A hand torch with a luminous top which shines in the dark even when the light is switched off, has also been issued for sale.

Twenty-One Years After

In spite of the fact that it has been 21 years since the World war ended, unexploded shells and grenades still are being dug up on the battlefields of France. Last year, 2,000 tons of metal were dug up in the region of the Somme, where some of the biggest battles of the war were fought.

Plain Talk

Dr. Harold E. Crowe speaks bluntly. He told nurses at a convention that high heels will make young ladies "pot-bellied." "Beautiful bodies can be kept beautiful with medium or low heels," he added. Dr. Crowe is clinical director of Orthopedic hospital in Los Angeles.

HAVE 52 EFFORTLESS WASHDAYS IN 1941 (AND EVERY YEAR THAT FOLLOWS) WITH A NEW EASY WASHER

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- Pump
- FULL GUARANTEE

SOME 1941 EASY WASHERS PRICED AS LOW AS **\$49.95**

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsboro

Miss Olive Colby and E. Leota Marshall spent Christmas Day with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Colby.

Miss Audrey Mellen of New London, Conn., spent Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Leo Mellen.

Miss Mary Ellinwood spent the Christmas holidays at the home of her father, George Ellinwood in Bedford, Mass.

Mrs. Paul Grund returned from the hospital in time to spend Christmas with her family at their home on Bridge street.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson of Concord, formerly of Hillsboro, will leave soon for Miami, Fla., where she also spent last winter because of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Walton and two daughters of Malden, Mass., and Philip Woodbury of Proctor Academy (not New Hampton) Mrs. Currier and Lloyd were Christmas Day guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip of my towns that was mad as a hat-Woodbury.

IF

you have something to sell and are in a big hurry to sell it, let the classified department of this paper prove its ability as a speedy and efficient sales medium



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

Washington, D. C.

ARMS PRODUCTION

Our snail's pace arms production doesn't need any declaration of an emergency or new legislation to speed it up. It needs just one thing, authorized and responsible management and leadership in the government itself. That seems so plain as not to need argument. Even a very small industrial effort needs that. Nobody would dream of starting one without that.

Mr. Knudsen says that the public is "sold" to the necessity for speed and production, but that industry and labor are asleep. Almost at the moment he was saying that, another member of the rearmament advisory board, Mr. Nelson, was telling us that the trouble is that the public is apathetic, asleep.

This is not to criticize these gentlemen. They have done marvelous jobs of making without straw such bricks as we have manufactured. The "straw" that management of a great effort needs is authority. They haven't got it. But did anybody ever hear of any determined effort on their part to get it?

It is well known that there has been none. In the absence of such an effort, perhaps we should look twice at these indictments of the public, of labor and of industry—especially when one of these authorities says that the public is to blame while the other feels that the public attitude is satisfactory but that industry and labor are the goats.

Whenever a man, or a group of men, step into the driver's seat, there is only one goat when the bus doesn't run. It is the man at the controls. If he didn't get the right gasoline or has accepted a faulty accelerator, it doesn't lie in his mouth to blame either the passengers or the rest of the crew.

Mr. Knudsen is right about the public attitude. The public has been far ahead of government for defense. From the very start, ahead of both congress and the executive department. It balked at nothing. It is ready for any sacrifice.

As for labor and industry, they are the public. Their response at such a time depends entirely upon government leadership of them. They are the lead, swing and heel horses of this team. They can haul the load and put every ounce of their weight on the traces. But they can't set the pace and direction without a guiding intelligence and inspiration to spark the effort. There is no hanging back on the industrial side. It has never been more willing and eager since World War I.

The solution of our problem doesn't reside in words and gestures and laws and new, strange and un-American devices. It resides in work and common sense and competent leadership.

TERRIBLE URGENCY

Just now, in the highly successful sheep-herding process of forming more or less panicky public opinion, there are three principal shibboleths or sloganeered conclusions floating about Washington.

The first is a sort of hushed whisper that the next 120 days will decide the fate of the world, including ours. This is the "terrible urgency" mystery and out of it grows a second—that we should begin financing the British Empire over this short crisis by gift or loan, secured or otherwise to the extent of about \$2,000,000,000. A third, somewhat inconsistently, is that this is a struggle to an absolute knockout between Hitlerism and democracy, that we must get into it with force of arms, and that it must go on until one or the other is wiped completely off the slate.

No matter which of these conclusions or any variation or opposition of them is held, there seems to be no difference of opinion whatever that we must get our industry into an all-out, high speed war production immediately and that we are not doing it. So let's skip that.

We ought to take a long look, however, at this proposal to finance the British Empire. We can't reach a decision on the basis of any 120-day crisis or any \$2,000,000,000 estimate. Britain has plenty of resources here to get all that we shall have to give for many times 120 days. If this is to be a long war to the destruction of Hitler on the continent and we now concede the amount of interest or obligation necessary to warrant financing this phase of it up to \$2,000,000,000, we are hooked—inevitably involved. There is and there can be no limit on the billions we must spend. When you get into a war, you don't count costs.

That isn't all. Helping by supplies to enable England to resist invasion, to maintain the British fleet and shut Hitler up on the Continent of Europe, as Napoleon was blockaded, is one thing—largely a matter of maintaining naval and air supremacy. Invading Europe and destroying Hitler is quite another thing. He has a superior army with all the equipment accumulated during years of European rearmament. Napoleon blew up through interior revolt but, compared with the grip that Hitler has taken on his conquests, Napoleon was a sissybritches.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Halifax Named British Envoy to U. S. As Eden Gets Foreign Minister Post; U. S. Defense Set-Up Revised in Effort To Speed Up Industrial Production

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.) (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)



SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—A "Pioneer" squad is shown marching to work after a night raid on a Midlands town. The duty of these men is to clean up the debris and make roads passable. They also demolish parts of buildings left standing by the bombs but which might constitute a hazard. Often they work right through the raid while bombs drop.

BOSS: Becomes Servant

Selection of Viscount Halifax as British ambassador to the United States was a case of the boss becoming the servant and vice versa, for Anthony Eden was named as most likely candidate for succession to Halifax's post as foreign secretary.

Halifax left the cabinet, the last of the Chamberlain appeasement crew, a man for whose scalp the British anti-Chamberlainites had howled for months without success.

Washington conceded the great ability of the new ambassador, and predicted success for him here, while admitting that American public opinion at the outset might recall his appeasement tactics before Munich.

It was announced that Britain might add the post of minister to its staff in Washington. Both ambassador and minister had been the custom in Britain's Paris office, but hitherto Washington has had only an ambassador.

Just what Eden has been up to in Egypt and the near East has never been made clear, but it must have been successful, because observers pointed to the fact that B. E. (before Eden) things had been at a standstill in the eastern Mediterranean sector, and after Anthony arrived on the scene, of a sudden the British rose up, pelted the Fascists, and sailed them way back into Libya.

The British effort against the Dodecanese islands also was crowned with a great deal of success, and Eden is believed to have had a finger in that pie as well.

So now he is to be brought back as foreign minister from his present post as secretary for war, and this will be odd, for he will go back into a job he held under Chamberlain, and which he vacated because he openly expressed himself as out of sympathy with the then premier's appeasement policy.

SECONDS: In the Ring

Italy was not, perhaps, knocked out of the war by England-Greece, but her seconds, at any rate, jumped into the ring. Presence of large numbers of German troops was confirmed in many quarters.

Purpose of these was a bit dubious, but consensus was that some would be used in actual fighting in the Battle of Greece and the Battle of Africa, and that others would be employed to bolster home morale.

Germany, in admitting official aid to Italy, let it be known that Axis partners must stand together, and that in sending aid to Il Duce's tottering armies Germany was but repaying aid sent to her by Italy in the form of "hundreds of pilots and planes for cross-Channel bombing."

It was too early for the general effect of these reinforcements to be noted in the war reports. British mechanized forces, backed by naval guns from the Mediterranean and by naval and army planes from overhead, pushed on rapidly into Libya.

A few years ago America was overbuilt and real estate was going begging. Today a housing shortage is one of the bottlenecks of defense industry. Here are a few reports: Seattle (plane center) reports "this time next year they'll be sleeping in tents."

Rock Island, Ill., (arsenal) has an acute shortage of housing.

The fall of Salum forced an entry into Italian territory, and the British, using the German tactics of the fight through Flanders, shot ahead down the coastal roads 175 miles within the border, completely surrounding and cutting off some 20,000 troops in Bardia, principal port.

Bardia was placed in a state of siege, and the British main forces after leaving sufficient men to prosecute the reduction of Bardia, later to be reinforced from the rear, pushed on toward Tobruk and Derna.

Marshal Graziani and his main forces were still able to keep ahead of the British, but the latter claimed enormous numbers of prisoners, killed and wounded Italians, totaling around 30,000, great booty, all accomplished with a British loss of only 1,000.

Just where the Germans would enter the picture in the Battle of Africa was not clear, with the British naval forces apparently in charge of the coastline and unmolested, and the better ports either in British hands or under siege.

CLAUSE SIX: And National Defense

When President Roosevelt wants to do something drastic and final and something that has not been done before, he has a system all his own.

He calls his legal advisers in, tells them what he wants to do, and then they find a law for it.

He has created a new job, called the Office for Emergency Production Management, and put into it William S. Knudsen, wizard automobile production man, with instructions that he is to be the "czar" for U. S. defense, and all lights extending before him will be green lights.

Knudsen took the job (which he almost had before the new order) grabbed his new authority, and told America to "roll up its sleeves and go to work" building planes and munitions.

"There must be no appeasement," he said, and he called the war in Europe "irreconcilable" in character, and asked the nation to "recognize the full gravity of the crisis" which resulted in additional power being given to his organization.

One writer said that, seven months ago, when Knudsen was given the defense chairmanship, he gave that funny half-smile of his and asked President Roosevelt "who's the boss?" The President said "I am." And Knudsen took the job, it was said with misgivings.

These misgivings have been more than justified in the defense industry lag. Now, it is held, Mr. Roosevelt has said to Mr. Knudsen, in effect, "I was wrong before. Now you are the boss!" And now Knudsen will go ahead with full authority.

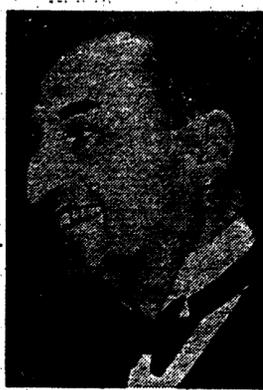
As to Clause Six, and the part it played, some of the Washingtonians questioned the President's authority to give Knudsen supreme power. He pointed to the Second Reorganization act. Now, that act did not give the President this power specifically, but acting under its authority the President issued an executive order (which he WAS empowered to do).

Clause Six of this order read: "(6) In the event of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency, (the President may create) such office for emergency management as the President shall determine."

BERMUDA—The British have taken on the SS Excambion Oscar R. Stabler, 35, the ship's barber, a German-born naturalized American citizen.

MALTA—Prince Philip of Greece is first member of the royal family to join the British armed forces. He's 19 and has been assigned to active duty on a battleship.

He Said 'No'



VICHY, FRANCE.—Shown here is Fernand Di Brinon, French ambassador in German-occupied Paris, who acting under orders of the French Chief-of-State, Philippe Petain, delivered to the Germans, France's refusal to make any changes in the French cabinet or to take back the ousted Pierre Laval.

TRENDS

AIRPLANES—At San Diego, Consolidated Aircraft corporation announced a \$14,000,000 building project doubling its present capacity.

WINE—At Livermore, Calif., Schenley Import corporation gave impetus to the American wine industry by purchasing the Cresta Blanca Wine company.

PRODUCTION—At Washington, the Federal Reserve board reported that during November industrial production hit a record high, 132 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

ARMS—At Washington, British officials completed a master list of \$3,000,000,000 in new war orders to be placed in the U. S., including 12,000 combat planes.

GREEK: Aims Revised

The Greek war cry of "Tirana by Christmas" had to be revised, when Italian resistance stiffened, and the skirted Evzones had to fight ahead every inch of the way at bayonet point.

Whether it was German reinforcement or not was not clear, but as the Italians neared the hopping off places they fought harder and the Greek advance, while continuing steady, was not as spectacular.

The Greeks reminded one of a football team nearing the goal-line and meeting a stiffened defense. Enormously important objectives had been achieved, however, Pogradetz on the north and Argirocastro on the south, Porto Edda and other vital points having fallen into their hands.

Maps showed a good third of Albania taken back from the Italian invaders. Immediate objectives were the port town of Valona, and the inland bases of Tepelini and Chimara.

Greek generals claimed the Italians had moved out of Klisura, but that the Greeks were not entering the town until the Fascists had been stormed from their positions on the heights to the rear.

Former Greek army officers now in the United States placed utmost importance on the conquest of Tepelini, an important road junction point. They stated categorically that if the Greeks capture Tepelini, further Italian resistance in Albania would be impossible.

On the other side, experienced military men pointed out that beyond Tepelini and toward the coast line the Albanian plains, and it was in this territory that the Fascists' mechanized forces, especially if aided by German tanks and dive bombers, might succeed in halting the Greek advance.

The British fleet boldly ranged up and down Italy's private Adriatic, bombing Valona with thousand-pound naval shells and receiving no answering fire. The outcome still was in doubt, though dispatches continued to favor Greece.

HOOVER: Speaks Again

Herbert Hoover, announcing himself as definitely and forever out of politics, took the speaker's stand again to appeal for a general U. S. sentiment in favor of making plans to feed Europe's hungry—without letting any of the food get into German stomachs.

The former hero of Belgian relief told the people he believed this could be accomplished, but that it would not be the work of a week or a month—but would require months of planning before it could be carried out.

Millions of men, women and children in the overrun countries of Europe will be facing real hunger, cold and starvation before the next harvest, and if lives are to be saved, said Hoover, America must do the saving.

Hoover's statement as to the imminence of starvation went unchallenged, and news dispatches from Shanghai, for instance, told of 12,900 bodies being found, dead from starvation, more than two-thirds of them Chinese children, in six months alone in the one city.



Washington, D. C.

FARM TRENDS

The hearings of the special house committee investigating farm migrancy, under the chairmanship of California's kindly Rep. John Tolan, deserve a lot more attention than they have received.

Leading experts have disclosed some extremely significant facts concerning agricultural trends that are affecting the lives of millions and the future of the United States. Yet Tolan has had a tough time keeping his committee going.

Lack of public interest due to the European war has played into the hands of elements who oppose doing anything drastic about the migrant problem, among them the California Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Farmers.

Prof. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California told the committee of three significant trends:

1. Rapid enlargement of farms under a single operator. In a survey last summer in the Middle West he found one 9,000-acre grain and live stock farm in Ohio. At the same time, 25,000 tenant farmers were unable to obtain farms.

2. Spread of farm management services for absentee owners, such as business men. Already there are several professional societies of men in this field.

3. Wholesale elimination of farm labor through mechanization which is rapidly changing the traditional American concept of the family-sized corn belt farm.

"Our ancestors of three generations ago," Taylor warned, "found the solution for their goal of independent working farmers, secure on the land, in the land reform clauses of the Homestead act. Today the march of mechanization and other economic forces have produced dependence and insecurity on the land for our generation. Stern necessity compels us to find our way to maintain independence and security among those who work the soil."

Note—One of the most interesting trends reported by Professor Taylor was that the acquisition of farms is now a "rage" among business men, who in several midwestern cities are holding weekly "farmer luncheons" to hear talks by farm management experts. According to Taylor, the business men take up farming partly as a substitute for golf and partly "as a safe place to invest funds."

DEFENSE HOUSING

Defense Commissioner William Knudsen's frank admission of lagging plane production wasn't the only sour situation he could have tagged. Another is defense housing. This is a real muddle. Although congress voted \$290,000,000 five months ago to provide housing for new workers in the defense industries, not one shovel of dirt has yet been turned on a single project.

Housing for civilian workers on army and navy reservation and arsenals is progressing satisfactorily. Several projects begun last summer by the U. S. Housing authority for defense employees in Pensacola, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala., are nearly finished. Several RFC-financed private undertakings also are well under way. But that is all.

In other areas, thousands of defense workers in private plants are being forced to crowd their families into unsanitary quarters, pay exorbitant rents, or live miles away from their jobs, in tents, shacks and other makeshifts. Meanwhile, the money congress appropriated to house them is lying unused.

DIES BLACKLISTED

Rep. Martin Dies, who has done a lot of blacklisting, has himself been put on a blacklist.

He has been barred from taking out any books from the Washington public library because of refusal to pay a fine of 80 cents for keeping books beyond the two-weeks period. The worthy Texan withdrew "They Shall Not Want" and "I Went to Pitt College," and the library had a very difficult time getting the books back.

After repeated requests Dies finally returned them. But he refused to pay the small fine imposed, at the rate of two cents a day, for his tardiness. Making no exception to its rules, the library thereupon placed him on its blacklist until he pays up.

ON THE DISTAFF SIDE

Sen. Hattie Caraway has received a letter from a man back in Arkansas which says, "Dear Miss Hattie, I want to be in the Secret Service. Please send me gun, badge, and handcuffs by return mail. I know something!"

Mrs. Caraway is an expert in making white fudge with walnuts.

Mrs. Mary Norton of New Jersey drives around Washington in a car with New Jersey license number 13. Her chauffeur is Lucile McDonagh, who is niece, clerk, and chauffeur.

CAPITAL CHAFF

Navy brasshats often are peeved at the views of independent-minded Rep. Melvin Maas, war flier and ranking member of the house naval affairs committee. But they respect his ability. When the navy wanted a congressional expert to make an inspection tour of its aviation training stations, Maas was picked.



AFTER LISTENING TO A EUROPEAN DICTATOR

"I," he said, "excuse my knife—Am champion of the broader life; I," he said, "excuse my gun—Am just a little ray of sun."

"You," I said, and raised my hand, "I find quite hard to understand; How can you be my guiding light While slugging me with left and right?"

"I am," he said, "a leader kind—Excuse my wallops from behind—The things I do are for the best—Excuse my fist; it's just a test!"

"Your logic isn't overclear," I said (then landed on my ear); "It's hard to think you such a lamb When underneath your feet I am."

"I am," he said, "a leader kind—If you can't see it you are blind; I want this world a sweeter place—Excuse it if I bash your face!"

"I somehow fail to follow you," I said, now very black and blue; "How can I see you as my hope? You're standing on my chin, you dope."

"You are," he said, "so very dense, It always gives me great offense; If I but run you up a tree You question if it's best for thee."

"It isn't very clear," I said, "When you have knocked me nearly dead, That every new atrocity Is done to make it nice for me."

"I am," he said, "the Voice of Good—Excuse my bomb! (I knew you would); I am all sunshine and all bliss . . . Take that . . . and that! and this . . . and this!"

HOW ABOUT IT?

Judging from what Mr. Knudsen says, our national defense program has developed into a lag show.

"Germany has nothing against the American people. Germany has all along recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a basic principle."—Berlin newspaper.

Wanna bet?

IMPRESSIONS

General de Gaulle: Man Without a Country.

Tommy Harmon: The Michigan Limited, with shoulder pads.

H. L. Mencken: Hermit dwelling in a huge dictionary.

John Garfield: Pix bad boy.

—L. J. Fox.

Danger! Curves Ahead!

"The London Board of Trade refused today to reconsider its order cutting British corset production 50 per cent of last year's sales."—News item.

The Ship of State for an even keel, Needs tons and tons of corset steel. The die is cast, the Fates have written.

That ladies now must bulge for Britain!

—Louise Shaw.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm has rejected a chance to return to Germany. There's one man who has sense enough not to make any move before the final score.

"Whitstone Bridge, New York Sways at Times."—headline. How about calling it the Great White Sway?

Mussolini is shuffling generals because he doesn't like the way the war is "running."

LO, THE POOR INDIAN!

On the Tonawanda Seneca reservation in New York, the United States government made its 148th annual presentation of six yards of calico to each Indian in the Iroquois Confederation Saturday, keeping a treaty of 1794. A speaker glowingly reminded the Indians (and the assembled newsreel men and camera men) that the United States was keeping a faith which was "unique in a world of broken promises and enslaved people."

Well, we get the idea, and it is okay with us, but the Red Man was certainly entitled to a loud guffaw and nine giggles.

It was old Peter Doctor, oldest of the Senecas, who got his point over. "The Indians were civilized with a veneer of savagery," he said, taking his calico and wondering what to do with the darned stuff. "Over there white men have turned to savagery with a veneer of civilization."

SPEAKING OF DESTRUCTION

Neither Vandal, Hun, or Goth Holds a candle To a moth.

—Richard Armour.

Add similes: as funny as the Vincy government's branding General De Gaulle as "a man without honor."

All those European small nations must be staging it "FACT all your troubles in your old kit bag."

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

A few years ago America was overbuilt and real estate was going begging. Today a housing shortage is one of the bottlenecks of defense industry. Here are a few reports:

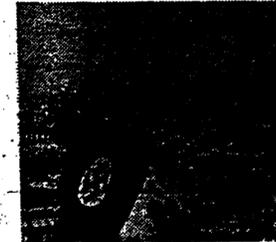
Seattle (plane center) reports "this time next year they'll be sleeping in tents."

Rock Island, Ill., (arsenal) has an acute shortage of housing.

Chronology OF THE YEAR 1940

COMPILED BY JOHN D. GRANT

EUROPEAN WAR



SWASTIKA OVER PARIS—Mark of the Nazi conqueror, the swastika, floats over crushed Paris following invasion. Famed Eiffel Tower can be seen in background.

JANUARY

- 1—Finland claims destruction of a Russian division.
2—Winston Churchill warns Europe's neutrals they cannot keep out of war and asks them to join the allies.

FEBRUARY

- 1—Russians start heavy assault on the Mannerheim line.
2—President sends Sumner Welles to confer with rulers of Britain, France, Italy and Germany.
3—Sweden rejects Finnish plea for aid with troops.

MARCH

- 1—Russians enter Viipuri, key Finnish city.
2—Allies offer full aid to the Finns.
3—Soviet-Finnish peace treaty signed, Russia getting Karalin isthmus and naval base at Hango.

APRIL

- 4—Winston Churchill given general supervision over Britain's fighting strength.
5—Germans occupy Denmark, which surrenders, and invade Norway, which resists. Oslo, the capital, is taken.
6—Germans capture more Norwegian ports, while British fleet tries to cut supply line across Skagerrak.

MAY

- 3—Norwegian army in central Norway seeks peace as British and French withdraw.
4—Allies rush aid to low countries; Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as prime minister.
5—Dutch armies cease resistance.
6—Nazis mass for Balkan raid; believed aimed at Rumanian oil.
7—Weygand replaces Gamelin as French commander; Germans within 80 miles of Paris.

JUNE

- 4—Nazis take Dunkirk; Hitler vows to destroy foe. Last allied troops leave Dunkirk.
5—French forced back by onslaught of million Germans.
6—Allies evacuate Narvik; Norway surrenders to Germany.
7—Italy declares war on the allies. Germans cross the Rhine.
8—Germans march in.
9—Germans attack on Elbe line in effort to trap million French.
10—Petain becomes premier of France and asks Germans for armistice. Britain declares it will fight on.
11—Germans pick Compiègne, scene of 1918 armistice, for parity.
12—France signs armistice.
13—Nazis terms strip France of arms and land; navy interned.
14—French government repudiated by Britain.

JULY

- 1—Germans occupy two British islands in channel. Rumania renounces Anglo-French guarantee of her independence.
2—British navy acts to take over scattered units of French fleet, attacking ships that refuse to surrender.
3—British report seizure of 250 French vessels.
4—Waves of German raiders blast at new British naval base.
5—French navy base at Vichy, dominated by Berlin, breaks off relations with Britain.
6—French naval squadron at Alexandria yields to British.
7—British and Italian fleets battle in Mediterranean.
8—Waves of German bombers attack England; British strike back.
9—France votes dictatorship.
10—Churchill declares Britain ready to fight for years.
11—Gibraltar raided four times.
12—Hitler calls on Britain to give up the war or face destruction of the empire.
13—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, under pressure from Moscow, vote to join the Soviet Union.
14—France seizes Daladier and former aides.
15—Germany launches mass air raids on channel coast for invasion.

AUGUST

- 4—British fliers bomb Germans massed on channel coast for invasion.
5—Italians invade British Somaliland.
6—British liner torpedoed in convoy; 485 saved, 80 lost.
7—Italians invade Zeda, port on Gulf of Aden; capture two towns in British Somaliland.
8—"Air blitzkrieg" has started, Britain told, as Nazis launch third day of mass raids.
9—Nazi aerial bombardment covers Britain; industrial heart bombed.
10—France indicates war guilt chief.
11—Germany announces total blockade of waters around Britain.
12—Italy conquers British Somaliland.
13—Churchill announces plan to lease bases to United States on British territory in return for war materiel.
14—Germany and Italy force Rumania to cede part of Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER

- 10—British bombs hit Reichstag building in heart of Berlin.
11—Buchenwald palace in London damaged by air bombs.
12—Italy opens drive against Egypt.
13—Italy invades Egypt; takes two towns.
14—British meet blase Italian forces invaded Egypt.
15—British warships shell West African port of Dakar.
16—British bomb Berlin for three hours.
17—Germans depose King Haakon; end Norwegian monarchy.
18—Germany, Italy and Japan sign war alliance.

OCTOBER

- 3—British planes bomb Krupp plant in Germany.
4—Neville Chamberlain resigns from British cabinet.
5—Hitler and Duce confer on war crisis. Serve notice there will be no let up on British.
6—German troops enter Rumania.
7—British cruiser sinks three Italian destroyers.
8—British reopen Burma road.
9—Axis demands on Greece include abdication of King George II, Greek government and yielding of land.
10—Six weeks of attacks balked invasion.
11—Hitler and Franco meet at French border. Spain arrests former King Carol and his cabinet.
12—Greece and Italy declared at war. Canadian destroyer sinks after collision with merchant ship; 140 lost.
13—British put war resources at disposal of Greece.
14—Greeks put up stout defense against Italian invasion.
15—First Greek counterattack shoves back Italians.

NOVEMBER

- 2—British land troops on Greek territory.
3—Two U-boats sunk by British.
4—British cut Gibraltar off from Spain.
5—British seize 24 ships of Russian-Baltic fleet.
6—Greek troops tighten net on Italians in Asia.
7—British round Birmingham.
8—Hungary enters axis, making it a four-power war on Britain.
9—Greeks drive deep into Albania; hem in two vital Italian bases.
10—Liverpool raided twice in night bombing attack.
11—British proclaim martial law in preparation for war.
12—Bombs damage thousands of homes near London.
13—Italians in rout after Greeks take Koriza.
14—British vessel attacked by raider in Atlantic.
15—Greek troops advance in three sectors. British bombers attack German and Italian cities.
16—Britain offers guarantees to Bulgaria.
17—British raided by Nazi bombers.
18—Sixty-four Rumanian political leaders executed in Nazi purge.
19—Italian fleet attacked and pursued by British.
20—Rumanian troops shell Iron Guard rebels.

DECEMBER

- 1—Southampton turned into an inferno by German raid.
2—Greeks capture strategic points on central front.
3—Ten merchant ships attacked west of Ireland by U-boats and planes.
4—Greece reports new Italian rout near Ionian sea.
5—Nazis claim sinking of 20 British ships.
6—British cabinet's conduct of war criticized in common.
7—Italians withdraw from two bases.
8—British told they will get 150 U. S. merchant vessels.
9—Greeks drive into two Italian bases; both in flames.
10—Twenty U. S. flying fortresses released to Britain.
11—Commonwealth smashes peace move, 341 to 4.
12—Greeks occupy Porto Edda and pursue Italians northward.
13—British cruiser sinks German freighter off Cuba.
14—Argyrokastro falls to Greek troops.
15—British capture 30,000 Italian troops.
16—British bombers smash at Bordeaux.
17—U-boat raiders.
18—British trap Italian forces in Egyptian desert.
19—British capture main Italian base of Sidi Barrani.
20—British drive Italians out of Egypt.
21—Petain ousts Laval; names Flaminio, Hitler's friend, foreign minister.
22—Greeks smash Italian mountain defenses.
23—Italians lose two more bases in African war.
24—Nazis troops mass at two Italian ports.
25—British capture Bardia, Libya.
26—Nazis reported flying Italian soldiers to Albania.

DOMESTIC



U. S. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION—Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson draws the capsule containing the first number (158) in the nation's first peacetime military conscription.

JANUARY

- 3—Third session of the 76th congress assembles. Message asks for additional taxes to finance expenditures for national defense.
4—Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Milwaukee named archbishop of Chicago.
5—President sends eight and a half billion budget to congress.
6—Attorney General Frank Murphy named to Supreme court.
7—James Cromwell named minister to Canada.
8—Robert H. Jackson named attorney general.
9—Federal term not mentioned at Jackson day dinner.
10—Clarence E. Gauss named first U. S. minister to Australia.
11—Federal debt passes 42 billion mark; nears limit.
12—House votes 394,611,232 for emergency limit.
13—President sends proposal to congress for financial assistance to Finland.
14—House committee trims \$4 million of first appropriation bill.
15—Senate confirms Frank Murphy's appointment to the Supreme court.
16—House committee trims \$4 million of second appropriation bill.
17—Senate confirms Frank Murphy's appointment to the Supreme court.
18—House committee trims \$4 million of third appropriation bill.
19—Senate confirms Frank Murphy's appointment to the Supreme court.
20—Winston Churchill pays tribute to Senator Borah at state funeral in the Senate chamber.
21—Earl Browder, Communist leader, sentenced to four years in prison and fined \$2,000 for passport fraud.
22—Senate committee approves bill paving way for \$200,000,000 loan to Finland.
23—Winston tells of plot to link Dies with Fascists with forged letters.

FEBRUARY

- 3—House passes farm bill slashed.
4—Chicago gets Democratic national convention.
5—Senate committee approves bill to permit additional loans to Finland and China.

19—Supreme court decision adds to power of labor board.

- 1—House approves \$222,000,000 naval bill.
2—House votes to extend President's reciprocal trade powers.
3—House votes to announce plans to buy billion dollars worth of planes in U. S.
4—Senate committee rejects Roosevelt's \$7 million dollar bid for locks in Panama canal.
5—Movie academy awards go to Robert Montgomery and Vivien Leigh.

MARCH

- 4—Byrd expedition heads out of house of cooperation bill.
5—British liner Queen Elizabeth, world's largest merchant ship, makes secret voyage to New York.
6—Senator Charles McNary, indicted; violation of neutrality act charged.
7—John Monk Saunders, screen writer, hangs himself.
8—House approves \$64 million dollar navy expansion.
9—Governor Rivers of Georgia arrested on contempt charge.
10—British to use two liners berthed at New York as troop ships.
11—Secretary Hull upbraids James H. Doolittle, minister to Canada, for attacking Germany and lauding empire nations.
12—Senate adds 90 million more to farm program.
13—Washington officials deny German charges that this nation helped bring on European war.

APRIL

- 1—Neutrality proclamation issued by President bars American ships from Norse coast.
2—State department arranges to evacuate United States citizens from Scandinavia.
3—Italian refuses to start and most secret plans to empire.
4—Navy chief asks congress to increase fund for warships to 1 billion 10 million.
5—Secretary Hull warns world that Dutch East Indies must not be overrun.
6—U. S. Supreme court kills state laws prohibiting picketing.
7—President puts neutrality law in effect for Norway.

MAY

- 3—House shelve bill to reform wage-hour law.
4—Senate reports Roosevelt's plea for air control shift.
5—Senate passes bill to end buying of foreign goods.
6—Bill introduced in house to deport bridges.
7—President upholds President in transfer of Senate.
8—President addresses joint session of congress; asks billion dollars and 50,000 troops.
9—President pardons Dr. F. A. Cook, Arctic explorer.
10—Senate passes \$1,223,232,734 army appropriation bill.
11—Senate passes 1 billion 473 million navy expansion bill.
12—President appoints Edward R. Stettinius Jr., W. S. Knudsen, S. S. Hillman, Chester C. Davis, Ralph Budd, Leon Henderson, and Miss Harriet Elliott on defense staff.
13—House passes bill to speed naval building and expansion of air force.
14—Senate adds another billion dollars to defense program.

JUNE

- 3—U. S. Supreme court upholds law forcing school children to salute the flag.
4—Senate passes bill authorizing 11 per cent increase in navy.
5—President presses Mussolini to stay out of war.
6—British and France ship gold to America for safety.
7—Allies to get U. S. army guns; 50 navy planes on the way.
8—House votes sweeping reforms in NLRB.
9—Roosevelt assails Mussolini; promises material aid to allies.
10—Senate approves sale of war machines to allies.
11—House passes billion a year tax for defense program.
12—Senate adds additional 1 billion 706 million for defense.
13—House passes bill ordering deportation of enemy aliens.
14—Treasury impounds French assets in this country.
15—British release of 20 U. S. war craft to Britain revealed.
16—U. S. calls conference of 21 nations to map hemisphere policies.
17—Senate confirms Henry Stimson, Republican, enter Roosevelt's war cabinet.
18—National committee reads Knox and Stimson out of G. O. P.
19—Senate passes excess profits corporation tax.
20—Congress passes defense and tax bills; takes recess.
21—President calls off transfer of 20 motor ships barred from leaving U. S. without authorization.
22—President signs bill requiring fingerprinting of all aliens.

JULY

- 1—Roosevelt asks congress for "steep" tax on excess profits.
2—Senator Burton K. Wheeler announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President before a vast throng at Elwood, Ind.
3—Roosevelt announces pact with Canada for a joint concern.
4—Claude R. Wickard nominated to succeed Wallace as secretary of agriculture.
5—President approves plans for transfer of destroyers to Britain.
6—Henry Hopkins resigns as secretary of commerce; Jesse Jones his successor.
7—Frank Walker named to succeed Farley as postmaster general.
8—Farley becomes sales executive for a Army drink concern.
9—Russia demands America recall all its Baltic envoys.
10—House passes bill for Guard call.
11—Army buys 56 bombers and orders huge powder plant.
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20—House passes Hatch bill to clean up state politics.
21—Senate passes Hatch clean politics bill.
22—Senate confirms nomination of Col. Frank Knox (Rep.) to be secretary of the navy.
23—President signs 4 billion navy bill.
24—Ex-Gov. Long of Louisiana and four indicted in payroll fraud.
25—Roosevelt halts export of oil and scrap metal.
26—Roosevelt renews demand for authority to call the National Guard.

AUGUST

- 6—House approves wire-tapping to trap fifth columnist.
7—House votes permission for American agents to bring children from war zone.
8—Army orders to use three daily shifts.
9—Senate gives President power to call National Guard.
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SEPTEMBER

- 1—Roosevelt calls up 60,500 National Guard for year service with U. S. army.
2—President announces exchange of 50 destroyers to Great Britain for air and naval bases in British Western hemisphere possessions.
3—Secretary Hull warns warning to Japan on Indo-China.
4—Congress passes \$14 billion defense bill.
5—House passes draft bill; sets ages at 21 to 45.
6—Navy orders 200 warships.
7—Federal term not mentioned at Jackson day dinner.
8—War department calls out 35,000 more Guardsmen.
9—Sam Rayburn elected speaker of the House.
10—Senate passes excess profits bill.
11—Senate votes third of a billion to house commerce.
12—Marc de Tristan, three-year-old son of Count Marc de Tristan, kidnapped in Hillsboro, Calif.; held for \$100,000 ransom.
13—Census bureau reports population of U. S., 131,400,261.
14—Two hunters capture kidnaper and rescuer.
15—U. S. Navy captures kidnaper and rescuer in California hills.
16—Roosevelt bars export of scrap metal to Japan.

OCTOBER

- 1—Congress passes excess profits tax bill.
2—Congress passes 1 1/2 billion dollar war spending bill.
3—Navy orders out 27,501 feet and marine reservists.
4—State department urges Americans to leave the Orient because of Japanese crisis.
5—Senate passes bill to release large amount of foreign funds.
6—President Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, granted leave of absence to serve as director of the draft.
7—Joseph H. Ball named to succeed Senator Lundeen, deceased, as senator from Minnesota.
8—More than 16 million registered for draft in nation.
9—U. S. seizes 100 planes built for Sweden.
10—Hull warns axis to keep hands off colonies.
11—Joseph H. Kennedy, ambassador to Great Britain, returns and confers with President.
12—Drawing for draft begins.

NOVEMBER

- 4—Forty-hour week abandoned on defense jobs.
5—Eight theological students in New York sentenced to year in prison for draft evasion.
6—Strike closes plant working on military orders in California.
7—Navy announces it will accept 27-year-old recruits.
8—Lewis resigns as chief of C. I. O.
9—House refuses to adjourn by vote of 191 to 149.
10—U. S. transfers giant bombers to Britain.
11—Senator Holt asks investigation of British propaganda.
12—Phillip Murray succeeds John L. Lewis as chief of the U. I. O.
13—Attorney General J. Jackson says evidence shows that Reds caused plane plant strike in California.
14—Investigation of food prices started.
15—Senate passes Walter-Logan bill to curb powers of government agencies.
16—Roosevelt sets aside 50 million dollars to cushion naval bases.

DECEMBER

- 1—Joseph P. Kennedy resigns as ambassador to Great Britain.
2—Walter Logan bill passes house.
3—British and U. S. treasury heads confer on finances.
4—Federalizes 33 Pacific northwest lumber mills.
5—Treasury puts tax on newest issue of notes.
6—British reject Hoover plan to feed Nazi-conquered countries.
7—Lord Lothian, British ambassador to U. S., asks for more help for Britain.
8—President vetoes Walter-Logan bill.
9—Navy awards 50 millions in plant expansion contracts.

NATIONAL ELECTION



THIRD TERM TRADITION BROKEN—First U. S. executive to be elected three times, FDR is pictured here as he, Mrs. Roosevelt with Vice President and Mrs. Henry Wallace, arrived in Washington shortly following the election.

JUNE

- 24—Republican national convention meets in Philadelphia.
27—Wendell Willkie of New York named as candidate for President.
28—Senator Charles L. McNary named for vice president.

JULY

- 15—Democratic national convention meets in Chicago.
17—President Roosevelt unanimously nominated for third term.
18—Henry A. Wallace named for vice president.

NOVEMBER

- 5—Roosevelt and Wallace carry 38 states in national election, with a total of 449 electoral votes.
6—Willkie and McNary carry 10 states, with 82 electoral votes.

DISASTERS



MUNITION INDUSTRY BLASTS—Several munition plants working on U. S. defense orders were rocked by powder explosions. Here is part of the splintered wreckage after a blast at the Kenil, N. J., plant of the Hercules Powder Co., in which 41 were killed.

JANUARY

- 18—Eighteen lives lost in Minneapolis apartment fire.
19—81 lives lost in West Virginia mine explosion.
20—Army bomber crashes in rainstorm; four killed.

FEBRUARY

- 15—Wind blizzard grips East; 71 dead.
16—Fire sweeps circus winter quarters at Rochester, Ind.; 100 animals perish.

MARCH

- 12—Tornado kills 13 in South; heavy loss.
16—71 trapped in mine at St. Clairsville, O.

APRIL

- 19—30 dead, 100 injured in train wreck at Little Falls, N. Y.
21—James T. Gallagher named general manager of the Chicago Cubs.
23—Dance hall fire kills 247 Negroes in Natchez, Miss.
25—Tornado in Illinois kills 16.

MAY

- 24—Earthquakes kill 249 in Peru, 3,000 injured.
17—Eleven army fliers killed when two army bombers collide in New York.

JULY

- 2—Train hits auto in Chicago, six killed.
13—62 killed in coal mine blast at Sonman, P.
31—41 die when railroad coach crashes freight near Akron, Ohio.

AUGUST

- 12—Hurricane batters the coast of Georgia and South Carolina; 35 dead; damage in the millions.
16—Dead, hundreds injured in blast of conditions plant at Kenil, N. J.
16—Sixteen lives lost in floods in four southern states.
17—Dr. Clarence Frank and son killed in auto accident at Greenleaf, Wis.
23—Nine killed in crash and explosion of army bomber near Denver.

31—Senator Lundeen of Minnesota and 24 others die in plane crash in Virginia during a storm.

OCTOBER

- 12—Tom Mix of silent movie fame killed in auto accident.

NOVEMBER

- 4—Airliner hits mountain in Utah during snowstorm; 10 killed.
7—Tacoma bridge, third largest in world, collapses; no lives lost.
10—Earthquake in Rumania takes 1,000 lives.
11—Devastating windstorms sweep country from the Dakotas to Ohio, 150 killed, damage in the millions.
13—75 fallers lose their lives in storm on Lake Michigan.
20—Mine explosion at Cadiz, Ohio, traps 21 miners.

DECEMBER

- 4—Giant air transport crashes at Chicago airport; 10 dead, 6 injured.
15—Crash of U. S. army bomber kills six.

SPORTS



REBS WIN WORLD SERIES—Baseball's major prize—the World Series championship—was taken by National League Cincinnati Reds as they defeated the Detroit Tigers in a seven game series. Above—jubilant Reds are pictured in clubhouse after victory.

JANUARY

- 1—USC defeats Tennessee in Rose bowl football game, 14 to 0.
11—Clark Shaughnessy appointed football coach at Stanford for five years.
14—Frankie Frisch 23 baseball players in \$500,000 ruling.
23—Armstrong keeps welterweight title, stopping Montaner in ninth.
24—Joe Sutherland appointed coach of the Brooklyn professional football team.

FEBRUARY

- 9—Joe Louis wins over Arturo Godoy in 15 rounds.
4—Purdue wins Big Ten basketball title.
28—Joe Louis knocks out Paychek in second round.

MARCH

- 6—Willie Hoppe wins three-cushion billiard championship, winning all 20 games.
13—New York Rangers win Stanley cup in hockey.
16—Baseball season opens; Bob Feller, Cleveland, pitches no-hit game against Chicago White Sox.
18—McCooy, old-time boxer, commits suicide.

MAY

- 4—Callahan, 35 to 1, wins Kentucky.
10—Lew Jenkins stops Ambers in third round.
26—Craig Wood wins Metropolitan open with 294.
30—Wilbur Shaw wins 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis.

JUNE

- 5—Alton Allen knocked out Johnny Paycheck in tenth round.
6—Suddy Bear knocks out Valentine Campbell in first round.
9—Lawson Little beats Gene Sarazen in national open golf playoff.
12—Doctors get Joe Medwick and Curt Davis from Cardinals.
20—Joe Louis stops Godoy in eighth round.
30—The Didicos Zeharias wins women's open golf title.

JULY

- 1—Jack Dempsey knocks out wrestler in second round.
9—National league all-stars defeat American league all-stars 4 to 0.
17—Armstrong stops Jenkins in sixth round.
24—Eddie Anderson elected head coach of the All-American football team.
28—Green Bay Packers defeat College All-Stars 21 to 26.

AUGUST

- 6—Dr. Eddie Anderson elected head coach of the All-American football team.
28—Green Bay Packers defeat College All-Stars 21 to 26.

SEPTEMBER

- 2—Byron Nelson wins professional golf title.
6—Billy Conn knocks out Bob Pastor in 13 rounds.
14—Dick Chapman wins American amateur golf title.
18—Cincinnati Reds clinch National league pennant.
27—Max Baer stops Pat Comiskey in the first round.
28—Detroit Tigers clinch pennant in American baseball league.

OCTOBER

- 5—Fritzie Zivic wins welterweight boxing crown from Armstrong.
6—Chicago White Sox win city baseball series from Chicago Cubs.
8—Cincinnati wins world's series, defeating Detroit 4 games in 7.

NOVEMBER

- 13—Frank McCormick of Cincinnati voted most valuable player in the National league.
"Gabby" Hartnett let out as manager of the Chicago Cubs.
14—James T. Gallagher named general manager of the Chicago Cubs.
17—Jimmy Wilson appointed manager of the Chicago Cubs.

DECEMBER

- 8—Chicago Bears defeat Washington Redskins for professional football championship in 13 rounds.
12—Three-cornered trade between Boston Red Sox, Washington and Cleveland involves seven players.
16—Joe Louis wins over Al McCoy on technical knockout in sixth round.
17—Ohio State accepts resignation of Francis Schmidt, football coach.
20—Captain Wood leaves Army coaching job.

FOREIGN



PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE—General scene of assembled delegates from 21 American Republics participating, at this important defense congress opened in Havana, Cuba.

JANUARY

- 23—Japanese warn America against exerting pressure on British.
28—Sir Horne Grenfell, good Samaritan of France, dies.
31—China proposes that six-year-old boy be named ruler of Tibet.

FEBRUARY

- 7—Japan prepares for "diplomacy" in relations with United States.
11—Belgian police fight 2,000 L. R. A. rioters two hours.
20—Welles hands Mussolini message from Roosevelt.
28—Ancient Egyptian king's tomb yields vast riches.

MARCH

- 4—Germany stops deportation of Jews to district in Poland.
13—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, British India leader, assassinated by British gunman.
15—French cabinet resigns in body.
20—Paul Reynaud seeks to form new cabinet for France.
26—Russia reveals ambassador to Paris.

APRIL

- 10—Iceland takes control of own foreign affairs.
15—Jugo-Slavia smashes Nazi plot to overturn government.
30—Rumania votes state control over all businesses.

MAY

- 30—Workers' coup results in new government for Estonia.

JUNE

- 22—Duke of Windsor appointed governor of Bahamas.
14—Fulgencio Batista elected president of Cuba.
23—Dr. Benes heads new Czech regime recognized by Britain.
24—American republics approve program to resist Nazi influence in Western hemisphere.

AUGUST

- 3—Japan protests U. S. ban on aviation oil.
6—Japanese arrest 7 members of Salvation Army as spies.
7—Rumania passes severe new law against Jews.
17—Duke of Windsor is sworn in as governor of Bahamas.
20—Trotter attacked by axman in home in Mexico.
30—Rumania loses half of Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER

- 3—Assassins attempt to kill King Carol in plot to revolt.
4—King Carol yields power and picks "dictator."
6—King Carol abdicates in favor of his son Michael.
12—Mexico names Gen. Avila Camacho president-elect.
14—Rumania now a totalitarian state under King Carol rule.
23—Japs invade Indo-China; fight French.

OCTOBER

- 10—Assassins slay Jap mayor of Shanghai. American charge d'affaires at Berlin ordered home.

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WEEKLY LETTER BY PROCTOR FISH AND GAME WARDEN

Continued from page 1
be the feature of the New York show Feb. 15-23 and the Philadelphia show of March 3-8.

Are you handy with tools? Here is a chance to make a few dollars. The Humane Society at Albany, N. Y. is offering cash prizes for the best humane traps and other kinds. Total in cash \$550. Contest closes April 30, 1941. Write to Albany, N. Y. for details of contest.

How the story grew would be putting it mildly. Just before the open season on deer we heard stories and then some more stories about three deer and then it grew to five and later to seven being found hung up in the woods on Kimball Heights. Later it was in a barn at West Wilton and then the story shifted to Temple, Mason and Sharon. We chased it up hill and dale and it landed right back in the home town. This fellow had a fertile mind and he worked it over time. Every time the story was told it gained a little.

It all started from a little fawn which was found dead in the woods near the farm of Sen. Head. The small deer had been killed by dogs and not a wound of any kind was found but from the dogs. It took us two days to chase the story right back to the starter.

Don't forget you can buy a buffalo, elk and mule deer for your private zoo. You to pay cost of crating and expressage from the Ranch. Get in touch with the Dept. of the Interior at Washington, D. C., if interested.

The State Dept. won't know for a week just what the deer kill was for 1941. Those killing one the last day weren't obliged to return their coupons till Dec. 25 which was the dead line. After that date there is a heavy fine if your stub is not in the office of the Dept.

If you have any deer meat on hand after the 25th be sure you have a permit from the Director of Fish and Game to keep some for another ten days.

Well it's all over and we are very thankful that there were no fatal accidents or accidents of any kind in my district. There were a lot of

near ones but nothing serious. For the past few days my raccoon have been out for their daily rations but two weeks ago I did not see them at all.

This year we have had a flood of Christmas cards and some of them are very original and to the point. We wish to thank you all for your thoughtfulness in remembering us at this time.

Now that it's all over we hear a lot of comment from all sides. The big kill in this part of the state has started a movement for a closed season of two years. This is not coming from any sore heads but from hunters that have been getting their deer from year to year. Another year like the past season and the deer will be as scarce as hen's teeth. I don't feel that is true as I know for a fact that many a nice herd was not even scored on the past 15 days.

Believe it or not but up in John Martin's district there have been almost 50 deer killed by all methods but the gun. Trains, cars, trucks. In fact the actual count to date is 47 deer. In my district the count was seven.

Don't forget that all permits expire next week. License to hunt and fish, trap, breeders' licenses, licensed guides, land permits, etc.

Two more big cock pheasants have found their way back to my feeding stations after an absence of all summer and fall. Glad to see them back.

Met a man the other day in one. He said he knew that four boys all under ten had got a deer and that he knew well enough that the old man got them and put the boy's tag on same. He wants a law that a boy or girl can't shoot a deer in the future unless they are over 18 years of age and have a license so to do.

In Maine they have a law which requires a man that shoots a deer to report in within 24 hours. This law would save a lot of deer from the Pot Hunter.

Had a tip the other day (two weeks too late) that a frozen deer was brought into a town just an hour after the law was off. Had we known it sooner we would have had a good case. Two weeks after is too late.

Most of these stories we get of violations we are obliged to discount at least 97 1/2%. We admit some of the tips are hot and we do get results when they are hot. We want 'em hot not two weeks late.

We have a long list of dogs lost last week and if you have found one get in touch with us or the nearest Conservation Officer or Police Head of your town or city. Some of these dogs carry a reward on their head.

Page "Ev" Webster of Peterboro. In Texas there is a tax on fly fishermen. In fact only a fly fisherman has to pay a license to fish. Bait fishermen fish for nothing. How about that "Chuck" Cummings?

Here is a story from Maine. A sly old fox stepped into a steel trap. He picks up the trap takes it to a R. R. track and waits for the train. Result, fox walks off without chain and drag. Wise fox.

Saturday night I met a Knight of the Road who was looking for a place to rest for the night. He wanted to make Milford but he got a bad scare at West Wilton. He was walking right side when he should have been facing traffic. He knows better now.

Several more states have swung into line and now permit the taking of deer with a bow and arrow. N. H. has been in that column for some time now.

The past week has been very disastrous to the grey squirrels. At least a dozen of them have been picked up off the highways the past week.

Those semi-wild mallard ducks which were hatched in Whiting pond are causing some of the people a lot of worry. As long as the river is free from ice in places the ducks will take care of themselves. The workmen at the Whiting mill and the storekeepers along the street are seeing that the birds are well fed. It's second nature for them to live in the water all winter. Only when the ice covers the river and there is a danger of dogs catching them is when we will make an effort to catch them up till spring.

Well, we had a wonderful Christmas and we now hope you all have a very Happy New Year and may 1941 be the best year that you ever lived is the wish of the writer.

Woman Proves Capable As Oil Well Crew Boss

GRANDVILLE, MICH.—The skeptics said she wouldn't last, but Mrs. May Gill has held her job as boss of an oil well casing crew four years and says she could find no more satisfactory employment.

Mrs. Gill took over the job when her husband, who had held it, was killed in an automobile accident. The necessity of supporting her two children made her alert and she soon mastered the job, which no other woman in this country is believed to hold.

'Dough Now'

Recently, the Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York state labor relations board, arbitrated an upstate strike and got the men increased wages. At the conclusion of the conference he said that it might be a good idea if the raise were made retroactive. The union leader objected to this. He thumped the table with his fist and said, "Nothing doing! We want that dough now."

Sewing' Speeds Up Warplanes

Spot-Welding Cures Some of The Bottlenecks in Production.

LOS ANGELES.—A method of "sewing" together the metal parts of today's complicated warplanes, which promises to accelerate manufacture as the nation drives for a production rate of 50,000 machines a year, is well beyond the experiment stage in our aircraft factories.

The sewing is an effective spot-welding process for the aluminum alloys which go into almost all modern warplanes.

This does not mean that the aircraft plants will begin turning out machines by the wholesale next week or even next year.

It does mean that, very slowly, the plants are overcoming some of the manufacturing "bottlenecks" now becoming evident as the government seeks to gear them to national defense needs in what has been termed a period of limited emergency.

Riveting Method Too Slow.

The old method, which is the riveting-together of metal planes by small armies of skilled and semi-skilled workmen, is a production bottleneck which has grown up over a long period of years. Faster methods of fabricating did not lend themselves readily to the manufacture of planes in small lots of 100 or 200.

Each aluminum alloy rivet—there are 220,000 of them in a medium-weight bomber—was heated and then put in a dry ice refrigerator. It is a characteristic of the metal that heating and sudden cooling will make it soft and workable. Brought from the refrigerator and tapped into a plane's fuselage, wings or control surfaces, the rivet expands and hardens.

The spot welds take the place of rivets. This art has taken time to develop.

Cuts Cost and Time.

Now the spot-welding of aluminum alloys is cutting down both manufacturing costs (by reducing the number of man-hours per plane) and the total period required to complete a plane. One of the new American dive-bombers, the Vought-Sikorsky shipboard fighter, has a fuselage completely spot-welded and wings partly spot-welded.

It took spot-welding a long time to arrive in the aircraft industry, even though it is an old process in other industries, because aluminum alloys weld badly or burn through unless the proper pressure is applied to the parts, and the amount and time of the electric current flow are precisely gauged.

The development of an electron-tube control for timing the current whipped the worst of the welding problems.

Other airplane manufacturing processes are being "cleaned up" in anticipation of a production of 50,000 planes a year. While the production of American aircraft for military, airplane and private use probably never will attain the size and speed of automobile production, the air-line plants are borrowing boldly from Detroit to increase their efficiency.

Experts Found Behind

Nature in War Camouflage

ALAMOGORDO, N. M.—Experts in war camouflage could learn a lesson from the mice, lizards and even the burros of New Mexico, in the opinion of Dr. Frank Blair of the University of Michigan.

The scientist said he had decided after three months of painstaking scrutiny into the family life of reptiles and small animals in the Alamogordo area that men who try to hide battleships and other war implements with well-placed paint are strictly amateurs compared with nature.

Dr. Blair sought in his three-month study to determine the part the range habits of brown pocket mice in New Mexico played in producing protective coloration—which causes a brown mouse to turn white in the white sands of New Mexico desert, black in the lava beds of the nearby Malpais, and red in the red sands near Alamogordo.

The scientist discovered that even lizards in the three areas turn partly white, black or red after a short stay.

He spent some time investigating assertions of ranchers that white burros—commonly called "Rocky Mountain canaries"—could be found on the white desert sands, but eventually decided that age and not camouflage was responsible.

More Collegians Now Go

Beyond Four-Year Course

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—Collegians in increasingly large numbers are continuing their education beyond the normal four-year curriculum, it was revealed in a Pennsylvania State college survey.

Penn State awarded more advanced degrees last year than in the entire six-year period between 1923 and 1929, and the number of graduate degrees awarded for the 1938-39 term was 11 times greater than in 1923-24.

More than 100 of the 298 advanced degrees given in the past academic year were masters of education. Only four M. E. degrees were awarded in 1931.

Army Officers Test Helicopter

Machine Has Possibilities In Military, Commercial Aircraft Roles.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Indications that the United States army air corps may challenge German development of vertically-rising rotary-wing aircraft were advanced here when two army air corps officers from Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, tested and observed Igor Sikorsky's helicopter.

Capt. H. Franklin Gregory, who was accompanied here by Lieut. Victor R. Haugher, made two flights of five minutes each in Sikorsky's experimental aircraft. He is the only person, aside from the inventor, to fly the machine and is believed to be the first United States army pilot to fly one.

Pleased by Flight.

Flying alone, the helicopter is a one-man machine—he slowly opened the throttle to the 100-horsepower motor and the triple-bladed air-screw revolved faster and faster. Then, after he pulled a lever which changed the pitch of the blades on the air-screw, the ship rose vertically to an altitude of 20 feet. In his brief flights he demonstrated the ability of the plane to move forward and backward and rise and land vertically.

Later Mr. Sikorsky made a demonstration flight and reached an altitude of 100 feet.

"The demonstration by Mr. Sikorsky showed the helicopter to act, in every respect, satisfactorily to the normal operation of an aircraft of its type," Captain Gregory said. "I think its possibilities are great, both in commercial and military fields."

Captain Gregory said he was greatly impressed by the ease with which the helicopter can be controlled. There is no need for basic changes in its construction, he said. The officer plans to return for further flights.

The two officers flew here in the morning from Dayton and took off on their return trip early in the afternoon.

Used for Observation.

Recent reports from European battlefields indicated that Germany has employed helicopters as observation craft, and possibly as attack planes. A news account related that a flyer set an aircraft down in a small area within a fort. Germany is known to possess the only successful helicopter in Europe, which can rise vertically from a stationary position to a great altitude and can land in a tiny space.

Mr. Sikorsky was a pioneer in experiments with helicopters, beginning in 1909 in Russia. He is engineering manager of the Vought-Sikorsky division of the United Aircraft corporation. Capt. Boris Sergievsky, of the Helicopter Corporation of America, recently flew a helicopter built by the late Dr. George de Bothezat, a pioneer in rotary-wing aircraft. At the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Pennsylvania, an English-born aeronautical engineer, W. Laurence LePage, is building a helicopter.

Bands Are Not Neglected In National Defense Plan

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—As America builds up its national defenses, one phase of preparation can be pushed into the background. There is no shortage of top-flight young musicians to form military bands.

That is the opinion of William D. Revelli, conductor of University of Michigan bands, who has just completed a three-week band clinic for 137 interscholastic musicians from 10 states. Revelli believes that young bandmen of today are the best ever produced.

Their proficiency obviously is due to increased emphasis on public school music programs, but Revelli does not discount the glamour of braid and brass buttons.

Revelli is in a position to judge present-day bandmen. He developed five national championship bands when he was a high school director at Hobart, Ind., and since coming to Michigan several years ago he has been acclaimed by such experts as Edwin Franko Goldman as "America's coming bandmaster" and "another Sousa."

Indian Woman Defies Courts, Rebuilds Barrier

ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION, N. Y.—An Indian woman defied federal and state court orders directing removal of a barricade she erected to "keep palefaces off my tribal property" and rebuilt the barbed wire fence after it was torn down by United States marshals.

Mrs. Ethia Van Aernam, a Seneca, built the fence some time ago to keep several white families from using Ten Mile road. She contended that the state-maintained dirt lane was on her land and that neither she nor her ancestors ever had been paid for its use.

Before they tore down the barricade federal authorities attempted futilely to serve the writs on Mrs. Van Aernam. The writs, issued on petition of the whites, then were nailed to her door. As the marshals left the Indian woman strode out of her house and shouted: "I've got lots of wire, and I'll keep on putting up fences as many times as you take 'em down." Then she set to work stringing up the new barricade.