

The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME LXII, NO. 9

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944

5 CENTS A COPY

Antrim High Team Ends Hancock's Victory Chain

BOYS WIN, 34-19;
GIRLS' TEAM LOSES

Hancock's long unbroken string of victories over Antrim was brought to a rude halt on Friday night when the local hoopsters trounced them by the decisive score of 34 to 19.

Using a fast breaking attack, combined with more accurate shooting and passing than their opponents, they more than offset the handicap in height and reach that they were under.

The girls' team, while not faring as well as the boys in the win column, did very well against a much larger and more experienced Hancock team, as shown by the 22 points scored by the locals, most of whom were playing their first game.

The lineups:

Boys	Girls
Wallace	Dziengowski
Allison	Nazer
Humphrey	Cuddihy
Zabriskie	Hall
DeFoe	Miner
Dunlap	Fournier
	Brooks
	Wallace

An attractive schedule has been arranged by Headmaster Spencer for the High School basketball teams to assist in the purchase of needed equipment and to meet team guarantees and traveling expenses. Season tickets for all of Antrim home games are in the hands of members of both the boys' and girls' teams. The price for these tickets is only \$1.00, and the support of parents and townspeople by the purchase of these tickets is necessary to insure the carrying out of the High School athletic program.

Please don't wait to be asked—if no one has contacted you, phone Mr. Spencer and he will see that you have yours at once.

HILLSBORO TEAMS PLAY HANCOCK FRIDAY NIGHT

On Friday night the Hillsboro teams journey to Hancock for their fourth game away from home. Five home and five away games remain on the schedule.

Last Friday the Hancock team was badly beaten by Antrim High 34-19, bringing to an end Hancock's long string of victories over Antrim.

William Hurlin has taken up his legislative duties in Concord.

Among the Churches

ANTRIM

Presbyterian Church

Sunday, January 14, 1944
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
The Rev. W. S. Reeve will preach on "A Responsive Church"
Sunday School at 11:45.
Union service, 7:00, in the Baptist church.

Baptist Church

Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals, Pastor
Sunday, January 14
Church School, 9:45.
Morning worship, 11. The pastor will preach on "The Greatest Service."
Union service, 7, in this church.

Antrim Center Congregational Church

Service of Worship Sunday morning at 9:45

Bennington Congregational Church

Bennington, N. H.
11:00 a. m. Morning worship.
12:00 m. Sunday School.

St. Patrick's Church

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

2 APARTMENTS TO RENT
School St. — Hillsboro
Inquire
ARTHUR E. HOWE
Claremont, N. H.

News Items From Antrim

A few from here are planning to attend the presidents' conference of the State Federation of Women's clubs, which will be held in Concord, Friday, January 19.

The Girl Scouts are serving a baked bean supper at the Baptist dining-room, Saturday, from 5 to 7:30 p. m. This is for the purpose of raising money for camp expenses next summer.

Miss Kate Brooks returned to her school work in Hillsboro last week after four months' leave of absence because of ill health.

Mrs. Lida Nazer has received word that her husband, Staff Sergeant George Nazer of Antrim has been commissioned Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Nazer entered the army on October 22, 1942 and received his training at Camp Shelby, Miss., and in California. He is now in Italy with the Fifth Army. Since being overseas, he has been awarded the Infantryman's Combat Medal and the Bronze Star Medal.

George Symmes was taken seriously ill Tuesday and Tuesday evening was taken to the hospital in Grasmere.

The week of prayer is being observed this week by meetings held Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. W. Eldredge, Tuesday afternoon at William Ward's, Wednesday evening at the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening at the Baptist church and Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. Archie Perkins.

Rev. W. S. Reeve was in Manchester the first of the week where he attended special meetings of the Newburyport Presbytery.

A dental clinic in charge of Mrs. John Griffin, school nurse, and Dr. Harvey Grimes, is being held at the schoolhouse this week Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Addie Williams has gone from Ed Coughlin's where she has been staying since her return from the hospital a few months ago, to her home in the Wilson house. Mrs. Charlie Cutter will live with her, and Mr. Cutter will be there until he goes into the service.

There will be a song service at the home of Mrs. G. H. Caughey next Sunday evening at seven.

ANTRIM WOMAN'S CLUB

The January meeting of the Antrim Woman's club was held in Library hall, Tuesday afternoon, with fifty members and guests present.

The entertainment committee put on an entertaining as well as humorous quiz in two parts, Mrs. Archie Swett receiving first prize in part I and the vice president, Mrs. Don Madden, first prize in part II.

Mrs. Matthew Cavanaugh of Peterboro, chairman of the Keene district, was the guest of the afternoon.

A social hour followed during which dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Andrew Fuglestad and her assistants.

Hillsboro

Fire of undetermined origin damaged the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Leach on Church street, Saturday morning.

Miss Mae Greenwood and Miss Kate Brooks, roomers at the Leach home, were forced to flee the home, losing most of their personal belongings.

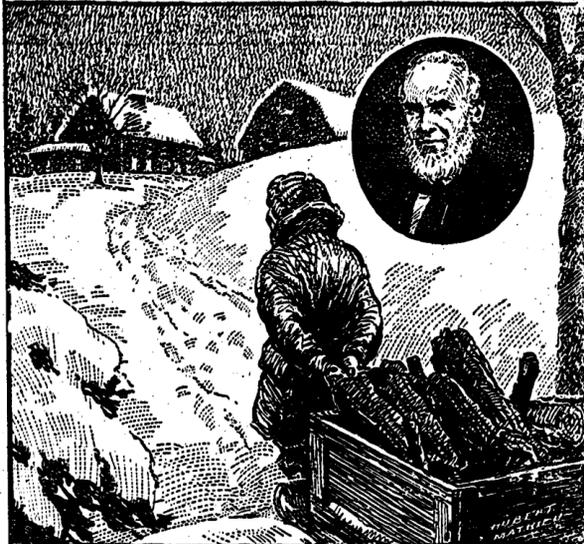
The fire of a spontaneous nature quickly gutted the walls and handicapped firemen who remained on the scene five hours. They, however, succeeded in stopping the fire, saving the ell and barn and some of the household furnishings.

The home, one of the nicest in town, is owned by Mrs. James Leach and was insured. It was the worst fire Hillsboro village has had in years.

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER
DECEMBER 17, 1807—SEPTEMBER 17, 1892

A FARM BOY, SELF-EDUCATED, HE BECAME A POET, EDITOR, LEGISLATOR—DEVOTING HIS LATER YEARS TO PRESENTING IN NARRATIVE AND BALLAD FORM THE LEGENDS, TRADITIONS AND HISTORY OF COLONIAL AMERICA.



SNOWBOUND

"What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow."

Bear Hill Grange Installs Officers

Bear Hill Grange met Tuesday evening with Past Master Willis Munsey presiding. After a short business meeting the 1945 officers were installed by State Overseer Charles R. Eastman of Kingston. They are: Master, Willis Munsey; overseer, Mrs. R. N. Farley; lecturer, Mrs. Albert Champagne; steward, Mrs. Frank Meade; assistant steward, Miss Dorothy Champagne; chaplain, Mrs. Dora Carnes; treasurer, Charles Burnham; secretary, Mrs. Willis Munsey; gatekeeper, Henry Rogers; Ceres, Mrs. Arden Moody; Pomona, Miss Maude Brown; Flora, Maude Douglas; lady assistant steward, Miss Ruth Day; pianist, Miss Evelyn Champagne, soloist, Randolph Gregory; executive committee for three years, Karl Connor.

A program was presented by Mrs. Champagne. Miss Frances Greene of New Union Grange of Hopkinton was pianist. Guests were present from ten granges.

The annual meeting of Gen. Taylor Fire Engine Co., No. 1, was held Thursday evening at the Knights of Pythias hall.

(More Henniker News, page 4)

"THE CLOTHES LINE"

The girls say that it is 20 degrees warmer with wool flannel slacks on. In stock today, sizes 14 to 20, gray, blue, brown, \$4.95.

In order to stop the rush to use up shoe stamps, O.P.A. advises that they have no intention of cancelling them.

Boys' high cut shoes. Sizes 3 to 6. \$3.98.

Men's wool bathrobes... special price of \$7.99 for this week only. Reduced from \$10.95 as an inventory close out from Christmas stock.

Also close out of our better line of ladies' \$8.95 and \$10.50 100% virgin wool skirts. Now \$6.69 and \$7.85.

Good news... shipment of some rubber footwear just received. Children's overshoes, sizes 8 1/2 to 12; ladies' military heel rubbers; ladies' overshoes, 3 different styles heel heights; men's all rubber pacs.

Military toilet kits with leather case. \$5 plus tax. A welcome present to any service man.

This week we attend the Clothiers and Furnishers' Show in Boston. Hope to be able to place some sizeable orders for next spring and summer. Good contacts over a period of 60 years give this store a top rating in the market. As it was in 1944... if it can be had anywhere, you'll find it here.

T A S K E R ' S

Antrim Branch

JAMES H. ABORN
OF ANTRIM DIES

A retired lumberman, James Henry Aborn, 73, of Antrim Branch, died Saturday at the Hillsborough General hospital.

He was a native of Canaan, Vt., son of James and Cora (Ball) Aborn. He was a lumberman by trade but retired several years ago. He is survived by a son, Merle L. Aborn of Antrim Branch and four sisters and a brother in Connecticut and New York.

Funeral services were held at the Woodbury Funeral home in Hillsboro on Tuesday afternoon. Burial was in Antrim Branch cemetery.

It is reported that Charles Brown is somewhat improved.

James Aborn died Jan. 6th after several months' sickness. He was born in Canaan, Conn. in 1871. He is survived by a son, Merle, with whom he lived, and three grandchildren. Funeral was held at the Woodbury Funeral Home Friday at 2 o'clock. Interment was at North Branch cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm French have both been victims of the so-called 24-hour gripe.

On The Street

By Paul S. Scruton

The controversy over the parking of buses near the post office in Central Square is on and already a petition has been started to eliminate the vehicles from their accustomed parking place. One faction is strongly against any such move, while another is just as strongly in favor of the elimination. It's a matter of importance, but if all concerned would wait just a short time the congestion of traffic in our present Central Square would be a thing of the past. In predictions of things to come, we believe sincerely that a new road in the not too far distant future will be made that will take away among other things all dangers and so-called hazards from the business section of Hillsboro. If we are wrong, tell us so about 1948. We favor at this time neither side. It has long been a problem and the parking facilities

(Continued on page 5)

Time To Tell The Truth

By MORRIS H. RUBIN
(Editor Of The Progressive)

Editor's Note: Perhaps by the time you will read this Congress will be in an uproar with issues that Roosevelt's secretive foreign policy have brought down upon us. It is our opinion that the President in his message to Congress failed to answer the questions in the minds of Americans today, concerning events in Poland, Italy, and Greece. Instead, he made observations and proposals that seem strange at this late date in the war's progress. The proposal for universal service, if valid, has come rather late, much like the man who locks the barn door after the horse is stolen. We invite the comment of our readers and trust that the following editorial will prove interesting.

It is time to rip to shreds the curtain of secrecy which conceals American war aims from the American people.

It is time for President Roosevelt to break his long silence and discuss freely and frankly the commitments our Government has made with other powers.

It is time to redeem our democracy—so long in hock under the guise of wartime emergency.

It is time, in short, to tell the truth.

Countless Americans are trying earnestly to break through the fog of secrecy and diplomatic double-talk to determine whether they are drifting.

Their determination to fight the war through to a successful conclusion, to reject all compromise with the forces of Fascism, and to salvage a just and workable peace from the mud and blood of the battlefield is as firm as ever. But the startling events of the past few weeks have convinced many an American that our political and psychological conduct of the war is not only needlessly delaying the end, but is also endangering the hope for enduring peace.

Our continued insistence on Unconditional Surrender and our announced determination to dismember Germany have clearly played into Nazi hands and enabled Hitler, Goebbels & Company to whip the German Army into a far more formidable fighting machine than it was several months ago. And our continued acquiescence in the imperial designs and territorial grabs of our Allies not only robs us of a moral weapon of warfare, but provides a treacherous foundation for the peace.

Regardless of the merits of the various controversies now raging in Allied circles—over Greece, Italy, Poland, Belgium, and France—one fact emerges with painful clarity—that the United States has no clear-cut program of action, no democratic alternative to the power politics and imperialism now so much in vogue again.

A full year after the momentous conference at Tehran—where the Messrs. Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill met for the first time—the people are still in the dark on the decisions reached. More than a year after Mussolini fled for his life and Italy capitulated, the people are kept in total ignorance about the terms of that armistice. All excuses that the terms of the armistice must be kept secret for reasons of military security have long since lost whatever validity they may once have had, and yet we are still not privileged to know what political commitments we have made.

Most of the information which reaches Americans on their Government's foreign policies comes from foreign sources—London, Paris, Rome, and Moscow. The British, through Churchill, Eden, and Bevin, express pained surprise whenever Americans show they are shocked by the course of political events in Europe, but they seem not to realize that the feeling of shock and disillusionment is based not so much on innocence as on ignorance—an ignorance which the Roosevelt Administration has maintained by its policy of secret diplomacy, its policy of giving lip-service to the Atlantic Charter while secretly acquiescing in the emasculation of that Charter.

The recent development over Poland is a clear case in point. Quite apart from the actual determination of the boundary dispute itself—which has deep-going ethnic, geographical, political, and historical roots—it is obvious that the decision to give Russia a chunk of Poland, without resort to a plebiscite of any kind, violates the first three pledges of the Atlantic Charter.

"First, their [the signatories to the Atlantic Charter] countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other; second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

The occasional comments from the State Department, which appear to, but actually do not, disavow the imperialist policies of our Allies, have only served to bewilder the people more. When Secretary of State Stettinius issues a statement indicating we do not entirely approve Britain's high-handed methods in Italy, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden retorts that "the British Government has a perfect right" to do what it is doing, the average American can only wonder why he isn't allowed to know, at this late date, the terms of the Italian armistice out of which the whole dispute arises. The continued resort to secret diplomacy is having serious effect on the nation's morale, and unless bold action is taken soon, the result can only be a tragic prolongation of the war.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Nazis Fall Back in Belgium As Yanks Stem Offensive Threat; Living Costs Show Small Gain

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



Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander of all Allied forces in Italy, points out former German positions on Gothic line to delegation of visiting congressmen.

EUROPE:

Bulge Shrinks

With 26 of the U. S. 44 divisions reported in action against the German bulge in Belgium, Nazi Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's great winter blow appeared blunted, with field dispatches indicating that he was pulling his lines back.

But four miles from the Meuse river and 23 miles from Sedan at the peak of their offensive, the German lines shrank sharply as Lieut. Gen. George Patton's 3rd army swung up from the Saar to attack from the south and Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st army recovered its balance to slash in from the north.

Von Rundstedt's withdrawal movement was favored by the rugged terrain, for, in surprising the 1st army on December 16, he chose the rough and hilly Ardennes countryside.

As Von Rundstedt tried to pull in his forces under the heavy pressure of the 3rd and 1st armies, he sent out swarms of Nazi planes to blast at air-dromes behind the lines in an attempt to prevent the superior Allied air arm from raking his moving columns. Even so, zooming U. S. fighter-bombers and bombers ripped up enemy armor and trucks.

With U. S. pressure on the Saar relieved by the switch of Lieut. Gen. Patton's forces, the Germans went on the offensive against Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch's 7th army on the southwestern end of the front, scoring small gains against stiff Yank resistance.

Ruin of a City

As both sides disregarded a plea from Pope Pius XII to withdraw from the city and spare residents the horror of bombardment, house-to-house fighting reduced the once beautiful Hungarian capital of Budapest to a shambles, with fanatical Axis troops resisting Russ advances.

Budapest's streets reverberated with gunfire, as self-propelled artillery and tanks rumbled down thoroughfares, swung sharply around corners, and opened point-blank fire on opposing units. Sharpshooting from cellars, Axis troops linked themselves up by breaking holes through adjoining walls.

Hitler Talks

Declaring "... in this war the German people cannot be brought to their knees by strength of arms nor will there again be a 9th of November, 1918 ..." a subdued but defiant Adolf Hitler told a suffering Reich on New Year's day that the end of the war will not come before 1946, unless by a Nazi victory.

Said the fuhrer: "... Except for the Jews, nobody in the Allied camp knows for what he is fighting. But the aims for which we are fighting are clear to all of us. It is the survival of the German people, it is our fatherland, it is our 2,500 year culture, it is the children and grandchildren of our people ..."

Referring to the attempt on his life last summer, Hitler said: "... The 20th of July brought about at the fronts sad military consequences. Nevertheless the day has become a turning point in Germany's destiny because the attempt to annihilate the German people's social state by a plot hatched at the most bitter struggle has failed ... and I am in a position to assure you that this was the last attempt of its kind ..."

'Forgotten Front'

With all attention focused on the great battles being fought in western Europe, Italy, it seems, is the "forgotten front" of the present world war.

Despite the overshadowing of the Italian sector, it is still one of the most bitter of the war, with Allied gains measured in yards and at a heavy cost of men against a fanatical foe cleverly dug into the mountainous terrain, and giving ground only after painful approaches to his position.

U. S. SPENDING:

At Peak

With the government spending 89 billion dollars on the war alone, total U. S. expenditures reached 97 billion dollars in 1944 to establish an all-time record, preliminary figures showed. This compared with the outlay of less than 10 billion dollars in 1939.

In addition to spending more than at any other time in the nation's history, the government also collected more at 45 billion dollars and borrowed more at 62 billion dollars. For the first time, three war loan drives were held in one year.

Deducting the amount collected from that spent, the government wound up the year with a deficit of 52 billion dollars, to bring the total national debt up to 232 billion dollars. The 1944 figure of 52 billion dollars, however, was about 1 1/2 billion dollars less than the deficit in 1943.

TRAIN WRECK:

48 Killed

Slowed up by a freight train stalled by mechanical trouble, the Southern Pacific railroad's Pacific Limited with 300 persons aboard was creeping through the early morning over the Salt Lake marshes near Ogden, Utah, when a 20-car mail and express train roaring behind crashed into its rear, throwing coaches along the 40-foot causeway like jumbled links in a chain.

Late counts showed 48 persons killed and 81 injured as rescue workers cut through the twisted wreckage to remove the victims, many of whom were service personnel en route to duty after spending holiday furloughs.



Injured soldier lifted from train wreck.

Because of the shallow marshlands below the causeway, automobiles could not be driven to the scene, complicating rescue operations, and injured were removed by train for treatment.

One common misconception which needs to be corrected is the total amount and distribution of the food shortage. Since Europe's food problems are of vital concern to America it might be well to clear up some of these erroneous ideas.

NAZI AGENTS:

Seized by FBI

Trained in the use of high explosives, photography and radio operation in Germany and Holland, two Nazi saboteurs were nabbed by FBI agents in the New York district before being able to do any damage.

Landed by submarine off the coast of Maine with \$80,000 in U. S. currency, forged birth and draft certificates and secret inks, the two saboteurs were making the rounds of New York night spots in an effort to pick up information to radio to Germany at the time they were nabbed.

According to the FBI, one of the saboteurs was a former U. S. navy seaman named William Curtis Colepaugh, alias William C. Caldwell, who was discharged from service early in 1943 because of suspicions he held pro-German sympathies.

Arrest of the two saboteurs brought to ten the number captured by FBI agents after landings from submarines, eight having been caught previously after alighting in Florida, with six of them subsequently executed.

MANPOWER BARREL:

To Scrape Bottom

Uncle Sam will have to scrape the bottom of the barrel for manpower to meet production and military requirements in 1945, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes told a New Year's press conference, declaring that Selective Service "work-or-fight" orders, employment ceilings and restrictions on civilian output may not be sufficient to meet all labor needs.

With the army increasing its call for replacements and thus further draining the manpower pool, Byrnes said the drafting of the nation's 4,000,000 4-F's for industry or non-combat military duty would help maintain war production and release more active servicemen for fighting. Because the largest remaining source of young men is in agriculture, he said, the basis for farm deferments may have to be reviewed.

Terminating government seizure inadequate, Byrnes asked for a strengthening of the War Labor board's authority to enforce its decisions on both capital and labor, so as to prevent the loss of production through work disturbances.

MEDICAL MARVEL

Weighting but 1 1/2 pounds at birth, tiny Elizabeth Ann Reyman, born in San Diego, Calif., has grown to 3 pounds, 6 ounces within 65 days in one of the strangest cases in medical annals.

Confined to an incubator where physicians intend to keep her until she weighs 5 pounds, little Elizabeth has been relatively strong and able to kick about freely from birth, though only one out of a 100 babies a little over her weight have a chance of living at delivery.

Washington Digest

Maldistribution Factor In Europe's Food Crisis



Shattered Communication Lines Hamper Market Movements; Civil Strife Further Restricts Deliveries.

By BAUKHAGE
 News Analyst and Commentator

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Recently I saw a list of 12 European countries with an estimate of the number of calories consumed in each now, as compared with their inhabitants' prewar diet.

It was just at the time when the Greek revolt was well under way and only a tight lid was keeping the Belgian pot from boiling over.

The calorie consumption in those two countries was the lowest on the list, 67 and 63 per cent, respectively, of their prewar diet.

About that time Myron Taylor, the President's representative at the Vatican, was warning the Allies that if communism came to Italy, it would come over empty stomachs. Adding up this data the natural assumption is that hunger is the chief cause of unrest in Europe. But it isn't as simple as that. I made some investigations and came upon a number of interesting facts which prove the dangers of over-simplification.

Number one is: Low calories may be a symptom and not a disease. In other words, disorganization and revolt affect the food supply as well as being affected by it.

Number two: Destruction and disorganization are the chief causes of famine and the type of destruction which affects the food supply is not the destruction of food. It is the smashing of railways and rolling stock and blowing up of bridges and doing other things that interrupt transportation. This has done more to create areas of starvation than any planned destruction of the crops themselves by the enemy.

Number three: Conditions are frequently worse after countries are liberated.

One common misconception which needs to be corrected is the total amount and distribution of the food shortage. Since Europe's food problems are of vital concern to America it might be well to clear up some of these erroneous ideas.

Problem Varies in Different Countries

In the first place, in the early years of the war the situation was painted too black. There were various reasons for this. Among them the fact that many countries exaggerated their plight, asking for more than they expected for fear of getting less than they really needed. Later the picture was painted far too rosily. Through all this time the experts were not fooled but the public was.

"It is wrong to say that Europe is starving. It is wrong to say that nobody is starving or will starve." I was informed by a person who is in a position to know if anyone is.

The point is that the situation in various places varies greatly and here we come back to the question of transportation. We might use Greece as an example of a place where revolt has increased the seriousness of the food situation. One of the chief concerns of persons who had no political interest whatever in whether Greece became a purple monarchy or a bright red spot of communism, but who were interested in seeing that the Athenians didn't starve, was the fact that because of the fighting, shiploads of food lay untouched in the harbor of Piraeus.

Athens, Rome, Marseille are all in spots far distant from areas where surplus food exists. Normandy, for instance, could share some of her products with the south of France if there were any way to get the stuff across the country. The grain in the holds of ships in the harbor is no good to the people of Greece unless there is unrestricted passage to and from the docks and men who can unload and transport it to safety.

This question of proximity to supply explains why all over Europe the average consumption level of the farm population is 40 per cent higher than that of the people in urban or manufacturing communities.

One of the paradoxes of Europe's eating troubles is that in most countries the situation often grows worse instead of better after liberation takes place. Italy is an example of what mixed blessings liberation can bring.

Here we begin to see how the twin demons of destruction work out.

As indicated, the direct destruction of food supplies either by bombing, or battle, or German sabotage so far has not been a major factor. Of course, the more rapidly the Allies remove the Germans, the less chance they have to steal the food or the crops and transport them. They had considerable time in Italy. On the other hand, on their hurried trip from Normandy to the Rhine the Nazis were far too busy moving to beg, borrow, steal or destroy. Where they have had a chance to squat as in the Netherlands, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the situation is worse. But until they knew they were going to have to get out of a country they did not wish to destroy productivity and the natives were fed. They had to keep the people alive to support their own military and economic activity and they expected they would have plenty of time to exploit later when they set up their own new order in Europe.

The factors in food production which suffered most were those involved in food processing. It is easier and quicker to wreck a flour mill or a milk plant than a farm. Some fertilizer-factories suffered, and of course in Holland there was wholesale obliteration of arable land when the dykes were blown. This is almost permanent damage since the salt from the sea water will sour the soil for years to come.

Complex Economies Cause Trouble

But there were other forces which began to work earlier.

Europe, before the war, produced most of what its own people ate. The things imported were tea and coffee, spices, and fats and oils.

They also had to import much of their cattle food and fertilizer. Germany, striving to be self-sufficient, built many plants for the production of seed oils and raised many oil-seed crops. This was true elsewhere in Europe and because more food value can be produced from the same resources directly than indirectly through raising food for livestock, the livestock was reduced.

Under these conditions, in order to get the greatest value out of food products, strictest regimentation was necessary. When the Germans left a country and controls vanished, conditions immediately became worse unless, under liberation, a stable government could step in immediately and reorganize. This reorganization was impeded by the destruction of transportation, the disrupted economy and, in the case of countries like Italy, by the effect of fascist rule which has made the people lethargic, dependent and impotent and, departing, left them leaderless.

And so we see the vicious circle in operation—disorganization hampering the food supply, hunger and unrest preventing reorganization. For their own sake, the "haves" must feed the "have-nots." Time is of the essence, and casting bread upon these unhappy waters will be as profitable an investment as it is a gesture of mercy.

When General MacArthur rides up the streets of Manila some day, we hope not far off, he may have a mounted cavalry escort and if he does, three of the high-stepping members may be veterans of the battle of Bataan.

The First cavalry fought for months overseas as foot soldiers. A part of their job happened to be the capture of the racetrack at Tacloban on Leyte. Naturally every man cast envious eyes on some of the horses left there.

Later the horses were rounded up, and lo and behold, among them were three which were identified as having belonged to the 26th cavalry which had fought at Bataan. They were repatriated with acclaim and formed the nucleus of a mounted unit which has been doing excellent reconnaissance on the island.

So history repeats. In the Spanish-American war of 1898 dismounted U. S. cavalry were sent to the Philippines. Later a few horses were obtained and they proved so valuable that the whole regiment was mounted.



SENATORIAL CIGARETTE INVESTIGATION

Senator Wibble—As I stand here doing my part in the great battle for the preservation of that thing which is so dear to America, the cigarette, I sometimes wonder if my colleagues fully appreciate the part played by it in the life of our glorious country. What, I ask, would civilization be without it? What would democracy be with no smoke-rings curling above it? What would a free world be with no ashes on the rugs?

Senator Bunkem—Does the Senator contend that the world could not survive on the old-fashioned clay pipe of our forefathers?

Senator Wibble—We have passed beyond the era of pipes. They are a relic of the days before mankind, and womankind, reached that stage of development where the very home was built around the cigarette. With the last drop of my blood I will hold the fort against those reactionaries who would plunge our wives, mothers, and sisters and kiddies back into those dark ages when nicotine-stained fingers were the privilege of princes and prelates, when the great blessing of blowing smoke through the nose was unknown to the masses, and when that great blessing to all mankind, the ashtray, was almost unknown.

Senator Toopsey—In my grandfather's time they had to use old saucers for trays.

Senator Bunkem—I remember my grandfather going around the old home looking in vain for something to empty his pipe into, and finally using grandma's ginger jar.

Senator Wibble (resuming)—My friends, this is one of the gravest hours in history. This country must face that great question, can our people get all the cigarettes they need, and upon which their lasting happiness depends. Deprive us of our cigarettes and you strike a blow at the very foundation of liberty. Would Thomas Jefferson stand idly by today and watch long lines of mothers and daughters waiting patiently before the store offering but one pack to a customer? Would Jackson submit to cigarette rationing? Would Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley and the great Teddy Roosevelt have stood unmoved by the suffering involved when thousands of our school children were obliged to reduce their cigarette quota by as many as two smokes per day?

Senator Toopsey (getting into the spirit)—The important place of the cigarette in our civilization is plain to all. With it we conquer, without it we fail. I have a few statistics here marking the extent of the crisis now confronting us. In 11 of the northern states 60 per cent of the women and children haven't been able to inhale in weeks. In 8 western states over 80 per cent of the wives and mothers do not know where their next smoke is coming from. In 4 border states the nicotine stains are fading fast.

A strong Democratic senator—Let us here and now place the blame for the cigarette shortage where it belongs, at the door of Herbert Hoover.

A Left Winger—Right! But let us not forget that the forces of reaction as represented by Wall street, the capitalistic system and the United States chamber of commerce are also to blame.

A Republican—There was no cigarette shortage under Hoover!

Senator Earake—There probably was, but it was concealed by the Tory press.

Senator Bunkem—Are we sure there is a shortage? I listen to the radio and all the big cigarette companies are filling the air with sales talks for their product. Why do they do this if they are out of cigarettes?

Senator Earake—They are building up good will.

Senator Duffer—Would it be possible at this time for the senate to take up the arms shortage on the western front? It seems to me to be more important.

(Cries of "Throw him out" and "No! No!")

Senator Duffer—Is it not advisable that we look into the matter of getting more shells to General Patton, stopping the drift of workers from war factories and focusing the attention of the American public on the more vital aspects of the world situation?

Chorus of Voices—What! And make cigarettes a secondary issue! (The session ends in disorder.)

The Gotham Taxists Don't See: To this writer's mind one of the sights of New York worth seeing, yet seldom mentioned by the guides, is Washington Market. A combination county fair, food show, Elks picnic, carnival and home town "general store," it is one of the town's big shows. During the noon hour, when thousands crowd into it to lunch at its unique clam, sandwich, fish and quick-lunch bars, it is at its best.

Pete's Chili Bar... Hotloaf's Seafood Bar... Charlie's Oyster Bar... The Hotloaf Bakery Bar... and many others... with, in most cases, the five-cent cup of coffee still reigning like something out of bygone days!

BARBS... by Baukhage

The production of safety razor blades is sufficient for the current quarter, the WPB assures us. No excuse for the five o'clock shadow.

Stuart Chase says that once big business, big unions and big farmers moved in on the scene, it took big government to cope with them. Now if only John Q. Public grows big enough, he may get a show, too.

A Tokyo broadcast tells of the decline in Jap revenue from excises—not the only government that has a yen for taxes.

Another farm land-boom is on, according to the secretary of agriculture, like the one in the last war. Well, there is nothing that brightens up a room in the poorhouse like padding it with mortgages.



GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

Col. Robert L. Scott

WNU RELEASE



The story thus far: After graduating from West Point as a second lieutenant, Robert Scott wins his wings at Kelly Field, Texas, and takes up pursuit flying. When the war breaks out he is an instructor in California and told he is too old for combat flying. He appeals to several Generals for a chance to fly a combat plane and finally gets a break. He flies a bomber to India, where he becomes a ferry pilot but this does not appeal to him. After visiting Gen. Chennault he gets a Kittyhawk and soon becomes a "one man air force" over Burma. He is made commanding officer of the 23rd fighter group, taking over the AVG, and leaves for the Kweilin area to take charge of fighter operations.

CHAPTER XVII

The surprise was that another plane had now been found several miles from the bomber. It was supposed to be a fighter, being smaller, and it had burned upon crashing. I therefore received credit for two enemy planes destroyed on July 31. It had been my first aerial combat, I felt very proud indeed.

We found the reported prisoner, but he was dead. While being questioned he had tried to escape, had killed several Chinese, had wounded others, and in turn had been mortally wounded. Lieutenant Cluck got to him before he died, but was unable to get any valuable information.

My first aerial engagement started a story in Delhi—I found out about it four months later. The story told there was to the effect that I had engaged an enemy bomber over China, and regardless of its escort of two Zeros, had shot it down. It had crashed into the ground, and when they located it, they also found the two Zeros, which had dived into the rice paddies at the tail of the bomber, one on each side. Thus had the embarrassed pilots committed hara-kiri, for they had lost face by having the ship that they were escorting destroyed.

Well, it was a laugh. But I'm fairly certain the one Zero didn't commit suicide—I'm prone to believe that some good, honest lead-poisoning from six fifty-calibre American machine guns had a lot to do with it.

Major Tex Hill was the Squadron commander of the outfit that I had come to live with at Hengyang. He was a blue-eyed Texan, lean and lanky, six-foot-two of fighting blood. I imagine if he had lived in the frontier days of the American West, he would have been a gunman over there around the Pecos River—but a gunman on the side of the Law. I used to shut my eyes out there, sitting on the alert in Hunan, and think about him. I could picture that drawing Texan walking slowly through a border town with two pearl-handled 45's swinging low at his hips. Walking with his arms stiff at his sides, and watching with his cold, blue eyes some "villain" that was approaching the other way I could almost hear the hot lead spitting from those guns as the two shot it out, and I could always see the villain fall, with Tex standing there looking at his smoking guns. Tex would always have won, for he was the greatest fighter that I ever saw, the most loyal officer, and the best friend.

I'd seen Tex shoot down Japs in the sky, and I had followed on his wing to learn the tactics of the AVG. I know that if there is any man I owe my life to during the months I fought in China, it is Maj. Tex Hill. Seeing what he did in combat, and how he handled his ship; seeing his coolness on the alert, and his keen desire for action. I can hear Tex now, after he had studied the plotting board that the interpreters were covering with little red flags showing the positions of the approaching Jap fighter ships. I can hear him saying: "Well, gentlemen, I think we'll take 'em." And he would smile as he pulled on his helmet and goggles.

Tex was the son of the Chaplain of the Texas Rangers. Before the AVG days he had been a Navy pilot flying off carrier decks, and in the Flying Tigers he had been second only to Bob Neal as the leading ace. Tex was the most truthful man I ever met—even his subconscious thoughts were truthful. He used to tell me that one day after Madame Chiang Kai-shek had pinned a medal on him for shooting down some Japanese planes over Toungoo, she had asked him the next time he shot down one of those Japanese planes to please think of her and dedicate it to the people of China. Tex of course said, "Yes, Ma'am."

I imagine that most any man among us would have said "Yes" to the Madame, and the next time we shot down a Jap we would have told the great lady all about it. We would have remembered after the fight what we had promised her, and we would have gone in with a romantic story of how we had met the barbaric Japanese and had seen the Madame's face in the skies as we shot the enemy down. . . . and had thought of her and the people of China. But not Tex Hill—he was too honest for that. He told me, "Colonel, I promised her that, and I really meant it. And I've shot down about twelve Japs since that promise four months ago. But you know I never can remember to think about her when I'm in a battle—I'm too busy."

Well now, you hold that picture of Tex Hill for a minute while I show him to you in another light.

One day over Hengyang, after we had broken the Japanese wave with our assault and support and there were some fifteen Zeros burning around among the pagodas of this Hunan capital, I saw an odd sight down below. There was one lone Jap, doubtless of the suicide Samurai school, for though his buddies had either been shot down in their attempted strafing attack or had turned for home, this arrogant follower of the Shinto Shrine was straining the field—alone. Two of us rolled to go get him, but from the end of the field towards the river I saw a P-40 pull out of a dive and head for the Jap. It was Tex Hill.

As the two fighters drew together in this breath-taking, head-on attack, I saw their tracers meeting and for a second I didn't know whether the ships ran together or both exploded in the air. As the smoke thickened I saw the P-40 flash on through and into the clear, but the Jap crashed and burned on the field of Hengyang. Hill and the Jap had shot it out nose to nose, and once again I thought of the days of Western gunplay.

Things kept right on happening at Hengyang, for after all there were Japanese bases fanning out in many directions—East, North, Northeast, South, and Southeast. Some of them were within an hour's flight of our field. Hankow was the one to the North on the Yangtse. The Japs



Maj. "Tex" Hill, AVG and Squadron C.O. and Col. Meriam C. Cooper.

sent their bombers to worry us from up there, and before we caught on how to do it, they made life miserable for us. They had gotten tired of sending their day bombers down, for they lost too many; so now they had resorted to a period of constant night attack.

Just when the full moon in the clear sky would begin to light the ground like daylight, the telephone would start ringing, the Chinese interpreters would begin to stick the little flags into the Map, and we'd know that the Jap was on the way. We'd be just about to sit down to supper after a hard day's work on the alert. We'd leave the rice and fish and squash, amid the houseboys' calls of "Jin-bao—" (air raid), and we'd rush for our planes that had been assigned to night duty. Sometimes the attack was a harassing one only, and we'd return without seeing them and go wearily back in the moonlight to the hostel, get some tea and a cookie, and crawl in the bed.

Just about the time the head hit the pillow and the body felt a little comfortable the alert would go again. I'd hear the tinkle of a small dinner bell and the plaintive voice of one of the houseboys—"Jin-bao, Jin-bao—please get up, master—Jin-bao." Off we'd go again and into the sky. Sometimes the Jap would come two or three times to make us use valuable gasoline. Sometimes he'd circle Hengyang by fifty miles and then go back to Hankow. We'd spend the night between the hostel and the alert shack; but after all, as we used to say, you weren't supposed to be comfortable in a war, and we were no exception.

Sometimes, though, the Jap didn't feint. General Chennault got us to pick the best and most experienced pilots for the night interception missions. We'd use two to four ships and place them at different altitudes over the field, and wait for the Jap in the light of the moon, with our lights out. On this particular night Johnny Allison was at 13,000 feet, and a thousand feet lower we had Ajax Baumler. I'll tell you about Johnny now, but we'll take up more on Ajax later—for this was mostly Johnny's fight.

Allison was a superior airman, fighter pilot, and officer, and was the ideal combat leader. A Florida boy, he knew the Allison engine well enough to have designed it. He knew the P-40's better than anyone I have ever seen, for he had instructed the British in their use in the United Kingdom and then had gone over to show the Russians how to fly and repair them near Moscow. Tonight he was about to carve his name with his six fifty-calibre guns in such a manner that few of us would ever forget it, and certainly

no Chinese in the city of Hengyang would ever forget the night.

We got our four ships into the air at staggered altitudes. We heard the radio reports from Richardson giving the latest positions of the Japs. Reported over Changsha. Then North of the field. Then all was silent while we waited. In our positions over the field we placed ourselves down-moon—that is, where the bombers would have to fly between us and the moon and thus silhouette themselves against the full orange light.

Then I saw the five bombers against the moon. They were at 13,000 feet. I know I swore because they were below me, and I could imagine the cursing of every one of the others who were at the wrong altitude, for we could not change altitude until the first attack. But they were at Johnny's height, and I listened for him to say that he saw them. Down the field they told us later that you could hear the moan of one Allison engine as a P-40 moved in for the attack, could hear it above the sound of the ten radial engines on the enemy bombers.

The seconds dragged, and then we heard Johnny say, "Okay, I see 'em." And now we saw their exhausts, looking like ten bushel-baskets of blue fire. For a full second, as the enemy bombers moved towards the target that was our field, all was quiet, and I wondered if Johnny had lost them in the darkness. Then I saw him, so close to the enemy ships that he seemed to be in formation with them—and clearly over my radio I heard Johnny Allison say, "Watch the fireworks."

Six lines of tracers went into one of the bombers and glowed brighter than the two bushel-baskets of exhaust fire. The first Jap bomber trailed fire, slowly turned on its back, and spun crazily towards Hengyang, right over the town. Below, I could see a few flashes from the exploding enemy bombs, but most of them seemed short of the target area and very scattered. Johnny's tracers were still going into the enemy ships and I could see their return fire now, but it seemed to go in no certain direction. I had moved in closer, trying to get to the altitude of the fight.

On the ground the mechanics and the Chinese interpreters had a grandstand seat for one of the best moving pictures that has ever been—except that this was real. They too had heard Johnny say, "Watch the fireworks," and had seen and heard the heavy guns of the P-40. They could see pieces of the bomber coming off and going back into the slipstream, reflecting the glow of the fire that came with the explosion. Then the whole sky lighted as the first one plunged to the earth, with the fire making a queer sound as the wreckage fell.

The lone fighter now was sliding over behind the other bombers, and the second one was exploding and turning over. The third one tried to turn, seemed to hang for seconds against the full moon, then dove in flames in a pitch that got steeper and steeper. Several thousand feet below our level it exploded and burning gasoline fell with it. The light of the three burning bombers combined with the brilliant moonlight to make the night like day.

The number four enemy ship had turned back now, with an engine shot out, but Ajax Baumler got it ten miles North of the field. The last enemy dove out and turned for home when he saw his three leaders burn, but Baumler followed him thirty miles North and shot him down in flames.

From the ground, the watchers told us later, they could hear the fifty-calibre guns above the noise of the smaller calibre Jap guns. Within seconds after the attack, there were three ships burning around the city walls, and none of the formation got home.

But something was the matter with Allison. We could see his ship and it was not flying normally. Every now and then it would stream fire that was more than just a backfire. On the ground they could hear his engine missing badly.

Allison called in that he was hit, but would try to land his ship on the field.

To land a crippled fighter in daylight is quite a feat but to attempt to land one at night, one that has been shot to pieces and may burst into flames any second, is more than that. We knew why Johnny was taking the chance: we needed that ship if he could get it on the field, even if it was shot to bits we needed the parts that could be salvaged. It would have been perfectly all right if the pilot had gone over the side as soon as that engine began to fade out that night. Whether or not he had shot down three bombers, he could have "hit the silk" and floated to safety in his chute. But Johnny must have said, "The hell with that, we need this ship—we always need ships." To keep old P-40's that we flew in flying condition we had to rob parts from every airplane that we could salvage after a crackup. This is called "cannibalizing" in the lingo of field depots in the Air Corps, and covers a multitude of sins.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Kathleen Norris Says:

Before You Write to Him—Think

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



She also married an English girl, whose feet, after five years of war privations, were probably solidly on the ground.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

"MY FOLKS write me so much about trouble that I'll be dargoneded from a post somewhere in northern England. 'It's got so bad,' the letter goes on, 'that I kind of hate to open the letters! My mother, my father, my sisters, all write me as if they'd be glad to change places with me. I wish they could, for a few weeks. I was in the hospital four weeks, I didn't write them anything about that until I was almost well. I've been over German towns in a bomber seventeen times. I've been wet and cold and scared and hungry more than once, and homesick all the time. But my letters aren't half as depressing as theirs are.'"

"It's all rising prices and shortages and manpower scarcity and how dull the town is in wartime, with no men to dance with and no gas to go anywhere. They tell me that the fellows who aren't in the service are getting a long head start on me in business, and that Roger and Bat have just bought darling homes out in the new development and that both their wives are having babies. Ma writes me about her arthritis, and Dad about his business troubles; the girls don't write often, but when they do it's one long yelp about not having anything to do, nor any fun, and wishing the rotten old war was over! My sisters are 17 and 15; I am 19."

"You don't know how it makes us feel, out here, to know that there's so much trouble at home. Every fellow I know wants to get home, dreams of baked beans and Main street, the local newspaper and the familiar faces. To have the lucky ones, who can stay there, knocking it all the time, is about the limit! Sometimes I think I'll make a fresh start on my own, when I get home, and live in some other place. I know all news can't be good, but I should think they could pick out enough that was decent to sort of buck us up over here."

Tom, I think so too. And I know many mothers and wives who do manage to keep their letters cheerful and inspiring. How eagerly and with what passionate delight those letters are received by our lonely, far-away boys, only those boys know. Your mother and father and sisters not only should select for you whatever pleasant news there is, but they should do something to build it up.

I mean they should definitely plan something for your homecoming that will mean a real welcome for you. One mother who wrote me had taken the room over the family garage and turned it into a study for her son, where he can come some day ask his friends to drop in for talking and smoking; his own special part of the house, not to be used by anyone else. Before he went away he shared a room with a younger brother.

Another mother and father and sister have bought three small farms,



Try to cheer him up. . .

LETTERS FROM HOME

Fighting men have enough to endure without having to read about the "hardships" back home. They depend a great deal on letters from home to keep up their morale. When these letters are merely a constant recital of complaints about shortages and rationing, difficulties of travel, and the scarcity of interesting young men, they may be worse than no letters at all.

To the man at the front, tired and homesick, and living in constant peril, these sort of letters are just one more burden. He would be better off without them.

one each for their absent boys. Still another devoted family is going to present their boy when he comes home with a substantial bank account, enough to give him a three-years-start on the career he has always dreamed of as an architect. When one of our boys came home suffering from a nervous complaint a few months ago, his parents sent him, his brother, a hound dog and two horses up into the Sierras for a long summer. He went thin and trembling and nervous, he came home last week as hard as iron, and brown as an Indian. He already has a good job.

"All that costs money," protest the whining voices. Of course it costs money! But surely saving for the boy's return, and if possible a definite plan for that return, is the least we can do. A thousand dollars, five hundred—even one hundred dollars ought to be awaiting him, to save his pride, to give him time to look about him for his work in the new world.

Three Times a Day! An engaged girl, Dean Davis, writes me the other side of the picture. She is so deeply in love that she writes her Georgie two and three times a day. Georgie is out somewhere in the Philippines.

Three times a day, I think, is too much. Especially as Georgie probably gets these letters in bunches of 30 or 40. Glad as he is to know that he is so constantly in your thoughts, there is a certain amount of boredom involved in opening 30 or 40 letters that all say the same thing. Three times a week is better than three times a day, and a good healthy inclusion of clippings from the newspaper and from magazines will give him more pleasure than too much love making. One girl of whom I heard wrote such incessant and poetical letters to her young man that he answered by asking her not to expect him to match quotations from Coventry Patmore or to tell her which of Millay's poems he liked best. He also married an English girl, whose feet, after five years of war privations, were probably solidly on the ground.

What we all have to do is to try to put ourselves in the places of these lonely, homesick, hard-pressed boys, and contribute what we can to their comfort, with their needs, rather than our own, in view.

Bathub Made of China

The plumbing industry announces that a china bathtub will be on the market soon. The main problem was to find a combination of non-critical ceramic material which could resist sudden changes from hot to cold water. The result is a bathtub that looks like fine china, is easy to clean, and is resistant to acids and scratches. It is flat on the bottom, and not nearly so deep as the familiar tub. Extensive research preceded the design that was finally adopted.

Lovely Polka Dots Make Colorful Apron

5802



Gift Apron

MADE in red and white polka-dotted cotton and trimmed with a band of green edged in red—here you have a delightful, colorful apron that makes a most acceptable gift at any time. You'll want one or more for yourself too!

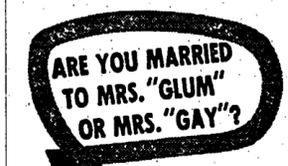
To obtain complete pattern, finishing instructions for the Gift Apron (Pattern No. 5802) send 16 cents in coins, your name, address and the pattern number. Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 16 cents for Pattern
No. _____
Name _____
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Splendid Cough Relief Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving. To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen. Once tried, you'll never be without it. First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine. And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you sleep. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

Invest in Liberty Buy War Bonds



Low-Spirited Moods And Fatigue Are Often Symptoms Of Constipation! For constipation take Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle. Get a 25¢ Convalescent Box. Caution: Take only as directed.

NR TO-NIGHT, TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE



ONE WORD SUGGESTION FOR ACID INDIGESTION—



To relieve distress of MONTHLY Female Weakness

(Also Fine Stomachic Tonic) Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is famous to relieve periodic pain and accompanying nervous, weak, tired-out feelings—when due to functional monthly disturbances. Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such annoying symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is made especially for women—it helps nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Deering

The Deering Guild met with Mrs. Jay Kincaid on Thursday. Mrs. Sipe brought a most interesting and informative series of talks on records

prepared by the Congregational Christian Service Men's Committee. The first talk was a report of an army chaplain about his talks with men in the services, giving quotations of what they want to find in their churches and homes. The second was by Dr. Douglas Horton, minister of

the National Council of Congregational Christian churches, on the churches' responsibility. The third, by the president of the National Psychiatric Association on the mental adjustment, not only of the returning soldier, but individuals in the community and home. And last, a report from the wife of a returned mutilated soldier, and their struggle for adjustment and how they solved their difficulties.

By request, the talks will be repeated at our next church supper the last Friday this month.

Mrs. Ellsworth led the devotional period.

Mrs. Kincaid served delicious cake and tea during the pleasant social hour.

District 26 High Staffs Meet Here

A joint meeting of the faculties of Simonds Free High school of Warner, Hopkinton High school and Henniker High school was held Wednesday evening in Henniker. Those from out of town to attend were Supt. John A. Sinclair, Headmaster Norman Hartful, Mr. Frasier and Mr. Ellsworth, all of Warner. This was the first of a series of meetings to be attended by the high school teachers of Supervisory district No. 26 for the purpose of discussing current problems in secondary education. Wednesday night's meeting was devoted to a discussion of the seven cardinal principles of education, namely: health, development of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, preparation for a vocation, civic education, worthy use of leisure time and ethical character development.

The meeting was opened by Supt. John A. Sinclair and each teacher showed how her subject matter taught, not merely math or English, but also tended to develop the cardinal values of education.

Mr. Sinclair felt that the quality and ability of teachers had increased greatly in the past 75 years and pointed out that in 1850 a 14-year old elementary school girl was appointed as teacher of an 8 grade, 30 pupil elementary school in Sutton and that in those days little was done for pupils besides drilling them in the three Rs.

At the close of the meeting, refreshments were served in the lunch room by Mary Maxwell, Mary Patch, Jerry Buxton and Shirley Holmes under the direction of Mrs. Stevens.

HENNIKER LOCAL SECTION

The COURIER is on sale each week at the Henniker Pharmacy D. A. Maxwell, representative. Tel. 35-2

The annual meeting of the Public Health Nursing Association was held Friday evening at Academy hall. The following officers were elected: President, Silas Rowe; vice president, Rev. Woodbury Stowell; secretary, Miss Alice Eastman; treasurer, Charles Burnham; directors, Dr. A. M. Fernald, Mrs. Joseph Cox, Mrs. Robert Goss, Mrs. E. W. Gillander, Mrs. G. M. Chase, Mrs. Frank Leaf, Leon Cooper. The reports of the treasurer, and the nurse, Mrs. Joseph Maillette were read. Supper was served by Mrs. Ernest Greenwood, Miss Nellie Norton, Mrs. Hiram Twiss, Mrs. Walter Schoolcraft, Mrs. Ernest Grinnell, Mrs. Clayton Straw, Mrs. Otto Schacht and Mrs. Harry Garland.

Mrs. Joseph Cox, past president, presided at the Tuesday meeting of the Woman's club in the absence of Mrs. John Chase, president. At the business meeting, reports showed the club to be in good financial standing and all usual obligations paid.

The program consisted of singing by the club with Mrs. Alfred Colby as pianist. Miss Anna Childs gave a travel talk about a trip to the Labrador Country and to several of the Grenfell missions.

Honored tribute was paid to Mrs. H. H. A. Beach recently deceased. Mrs. Beach, considered America's foremost celebrated woman composer, was born in Henniker and for many years was an honorary member of the club. The hostesses for the day were Mrs. Virgil Sanders, Mrs. Erwin Gillander and Mrs. Ernest Coombs.

Mrs. Effie Brill is employed at the Central Lunch this winter.

Church Notes

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

HILLSBORO

Methodist Church Notes

"The Friendly Church"

Rev. Milo Farmer, Pastor
Sunday, January 14, 1945

Church School—9:30 a. m. Adult Bible Class.

10:45 a. m. Morning worship
Youth Fellowship at 6:00 p. m.
Evening worship, 7 p. m.

Smith Memorial Church Notes

Rev. Frank A. M. Coad, Pastor
Sunday, January 14, 1945

10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
Sermon by the pastor. Music by the vestal choir; Elaine Coad, organist.

11 a. m. Church School. Miss Ruth Rylev, Superintendent.

St. Mary's Church

Rev. Charles J. Leddy, Pastor
Rev. Fredrick C. Sweeney, Asst.

Sunday
Mass, 7:30 and 9 a. m.
Vespers, 6 p. m.

Holidays
Mass, 5:30 and 7 p. m.

Deering Community Church

Rev. William C. Sipe, Minister
Services at Judson Hall

Sunday, January 14, 1945
10:30 a. m. Church School.

11 a. m. Morning worship. Sermon by the pastor.

First Deering Methodist Church

Milo Farmer, Minister

2:30 p. m. Worship service.

"The Bible Speaks"

Listen to Voice of Prophecy, Sunday morning at 9:30, on the following stations: WLNH, 1340K; WKNE, 1290K; WHEB, 750K; and Sunday evening, 6:30, WHN, 1050K.

HENNIKER

Congregational Church Notes

Rev. Woodbury Stowell, Pastor
Sunday, January 14

10:30 a. m. Service of worship and sermon.

10:30 a. m. Church School.

Methodist Church Notes

Rev. Earl Fellows, Pastor

10:45 a. m. Service of worship and sermon.

12 m. Sunday School.

ANTRIM REPORTER

J. Van Hazinga, Editor
PUBLISHED THURSDAYS
FROM
OFFICE IN CHILDS' BLDG.
HILLSBORO, N. H.

Business Notices, 10c per line.
Resolutions \$2.00. Card of Thanks, \$1.00.

Reading Notices of entertainments, or societies where a revenue is derived from the same must be paid at 10c per line. Count 6 words to the line and send cash in advance. If all the job printing is done at this office, one free notice will be given.

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TERMS:

ONE YEAR, paid in advance, \$2.00; 6 MONTHS, paid in advance, \$1.00; 3 MONTHS, paid in advance, \$1.00.

Wadleigh, Jr., of Lynn, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Miss Mary Eunice Patch has announced the opening of dance classes for children, January 16. The fifteen week course will include instruction in ballet, tap and limbering and special attention will be given to the development of good posture. Classes will be held at the Cogswell Memorial school.

Miss Patch is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hervey Patch, Western avenue, Henniker. She has had two years' preliminary dance training with Mrs. Lawrence Norton of Henniker and two years' advanced training with Miss Winifred Allen of Concord, under whom she is now studying teacher training. On graduation from Henniker high school next June, Miss Patch plans to prepare for a career in the teacher and concert fields.

Charles S. Hoyt announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Agnes C. Hoyt of Gerrish to Charles J. Penney of Gerrish. The wedding will take place in April.

BRONCHIAL COUGHS!

or Bronchial Irritations Due to Colds
Buckley's Famous "CANADIOL"
Mixture Acts Like a Flash
Spend a few cents today at any good drug store for a bottle of Buckley's CANADIOL Mixture (triple acting). Take a couple of sips at bedtime. Feel its instant powerful effective action spread thru throat, head and bronchial tubes. It starts at once to loosen up thick, choking phlegm, soothe the raw membranes and make breathing easier. Sufferers from those persistent, nasty irritating coughs or bronchial irritations due to colds and Buckley's brings quick and effective relief. Don't wait—get Buckley's Canadiol today. You get relief instantly.

Wallace's Drug Store

Low Cost ELECTRIC SERVICE IS OUR BUSINESS

Today, in the face of rising costs, experienced business management through careful planning, modern machinery and efficient workers have successfully kept electric costs down.



Hidden peril—Japanese were very near as these Yanks forded jungle streams in New Georgia

THEY NEED YOUR HELP NOW

Your help is needed now—to meet urgent service demands for more Tent Duck and Herringbone Twill. Looms that could speed our output of these vital supplies stand idle, for want of yarn that you could help to make. Come in and take a job on the second or third shifts today. You'll earn while you learn.



1089

Of these, 858 have left our mills at Nashua to fight for you. Will you help fill their places?

At your service:

In Nashua—Monday through Friday from 7 A. M. until 5:30 P. M., Saturday 7 to 1:30. Employment Department, corner Chestnut & Factory Streets. Or Jackson Office, 137 Canal St., Mon. through Sat. 8 A. M. to 12 Noon.

(Applicants now employed in an essential industry must bring statement of availability).

Special busses, carrying the sign "Nashua Mfg. Co." operate for all shifts along routes from—
Manchester • Lowell • Brookline-Hollis • Wilton-Milford



Men and women of all Divisions wear with pride this "E" pin awarded for Excellence in War Production.

Nashua Mfg. Co.
Incorporated 1823

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

All advertisements appearing under this head 2 cents a word; minimum charge 35 cents. Extra insertions of same adv. 1 cent a word; minimum charge 20 cents. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE—From manufacturer. Samples and knitting directions free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine. 1-4

FOR SALE—200 sheets used steel roofing. Buster Davis, Hillsboro, N. H. 47f

FOR SALE—One of the nicest homes in Hillsboro. See A. A. Yeaton, Hillsboro. 18tf

—Rubber Stamps for every need, made to order, 48c and up. Messenger Office. 2tf

—Greeting cards for all occasions. Come in and look them over. For sale by Lisabel Gay, The Cardteria, 47 School St., Hillsboro. 53tf

MATTHEWS' BARBER SHOP
Next to Crosby's Restaurant
Open Closed
Mon., Tues., Thurs. 8 a.m. 5:30 p.m.
Wednesday 8 a.m. Noon
Friday 8 a.m. 8 p.m.
Saturday 8 a.m. 10 p.m.

FOR SALE—Hand picked apples, most all varieties. Jabre Apple Headquarters. 48tf

—Baldwin, Red and Golden Delicious Apples, \$1.25 to \$2.50 a bushel. Bring container. Hugh Smiley, Henniker. m

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Greenings (cooking apples) and McIntosh apples, \$1.00 a bushel. Bring your own container. Jabre Apple Headquarters, Depot street. 1tf

WANTED

WANTED—4, 5 or 6 room apartment to rent. J. Van Hazings, Messenger Office.

FOR RENT—2-room furnished apartment with bathroom and electricity. Ruth Nally, Tel. 41-12, Deering Center. 1-2*

WANTED—Pre war Boy Scout knife for boy in Service. Mrs. Katherine Chapman, Tel. 191 *

"You Fight When You Write"

ON THE STREET

(continued from page 1)

are "stinking" and have been for a long long time, but the time for a change is not now

Listening to the radio one night recently we hear a man tell us how to conserve fuel and still keep from having cold feet and a red nose during the long winter months. The speaking apostle advised against shaking the furnace grates. We always found that to keep warm it was necessary to use plenty of fuel and to shake out the ashes often, but after listening to this fellow, who probably never shoveled coal or sifted ashes in his life we have thought of the following method of conserving fuel. Along about January 15, when the thermometer goes to 28. below zero and the furnace fire is out, light the old proverbial lantern and place it carefully on the grates. Then paste a piece of red tissue paper inside the furnace door and see how cheerful it looks. Then go to bed and stay there until the

MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—Full or part time for Rawleigh Route in Hillsboro. No experience or capital necessary. Sales easy to make and profits large. Start immediately. Write Rawleigh's, Dept. NHA-92-190, Albany, N. Y. 2 4

25th of May, 1945. Another good idea is to wear Contocook "A" underwear and you can still be comfortable on zero mornings. We should judge by observation that most of the women do not mind the cold anyway as they wear nothing from the ankles to the knees except low shoes on the feet and what is above that is none of my business. Ever notice how some of the dainty young things wear a big fur coat and nothing on their legs, which are as red as Aunt Hannah's nose and twice as prominent. They have no sox appeal.

While on the subject of winter driving last week, I did not mention the town of Deering for I was thinking of only the main road through from Henniker to Hillsboro, but my hat comes off to Howard and Chet and the rest for doing such a remarkable job of sanding last week when the roads were as glare as a window pane. In spite of the shortage of help, Deering is tops in maintaining constant sanding and repair work and when you think of the big territory covered, it's hard to believe that so few men could do so much so quickly and thoroughly. Take it from one who traveled behind the sanding crews and has first hand information. Whitney has helped me out of more than one tough spot over a period of two years and it's appre-

ciated. Thanks again a million, Whit.

Best picture for ages, "Mrs. Parkington". Something to remember and if Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon are not great, show us better. Nothing like a real good picture to add a bit of spice to ordinary every day existence. We admit that most westerns by the South Boston cowboys get our goat. Too much shooting and nobody gets hit along with the same old plots that smell to high heaven.

Instead of thinking of building a new schoolhouse in the immedi-

CLUBS & LODGES

Hope Rebekah lodge will hold a birthday party in honor of Thomas Willey, the founder of Odd Fellowship, on Thursday, January 18.

Portia chapter, O. E. S., will hold its regular meeting and installation of officers Monday night, January 15th, at 7:30 p. m. in Masonic hall. A covered dish supper will be served at 6:30 p. m. in the dining hall.

ate future, how about a couple of modern fire trucks. The 1927 models were fine in their day but even the Model T went out a few years ago.

For Professional service of any kind consult the Business Directory. Business firms or professional people who wish to participate in this program are urged to phone the Messenger office.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

H. C. BALDWIN
DENTIST

HILLSBORO, N. H.
Mon. to Friday Tel. 78-2

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CHIROPRACTOR

House and Office visits at
71 Main Street Hillsboro, N. H.
Phone 171

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Watchmaker & Jeweler
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Custom Work — Millwork
Carpenter shop at
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Range and Power Burners

Cleaned and Repaired —

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WILLIAM J. DUMAIS

Tel. 7-2 Hillsboro, N. H.

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BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Lumber, Roll Roofing,

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Hardware, Etc.

Glazing — Shopwork

Prices Reasonable

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Phone 48-4 P. O. Box 204

BENNINGTON, N. H.

Business Directory

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General Contractors — Roofing
ROGER M. BAILEY
Real Estate
Buy — Sell — Rent
27 N. Main St. Tel. 1716-W
CONCORD, N. H.

D. COHEN
Peterborough, N. H.
Junk Dealer
Send me a Card

MORTICIANS

MATTHEWS
Funeral Home

Hillsboro Lower Village
Under the personal direction of

FRED H. MATTHEWS
Sympathetic and efficient service within the means of all

AMBULANCE
Phone Upper Village 4-31

THE GOLDEN RULE IS OUR MOTTO

WOODBURY
FUNERAL HOME

Up-to-Date Equipment
Our service extends to any New England State

Where quality and costs meet your own figure

Telephone Hillsboro 71
Day or Night

Insurance

When in Need of

FIRE INSURANCE

Liability or

Auto Insurance

Call on
W. C. Hills Agency
Antrim, N. H.

INSURANCE

FIRE

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY

SURETY BONDS

Hugh M. Graham
Phone 59-21, Antrim, N. H.

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Established 1895
LEMAY BROS.

Jewelers and Optometrists
Three State Registered Optometrists
Expert Repair Work
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1217 Elm St. Manchester, N. H.

DEXTER OPTICAL COMPANY

REGISTERED OPTOMETRISTS
This office will close at 12 o'clock Wednesdays and remain open Saturday afternoons

49 North Main St. Tel. 421 CONCORD, N. H.

DR. LAURA PINARD LEVESQUE

CHIROPRACTOR
616 Bridge Street Phone 1291 Manchester, N. H.

Some words fool you:



PUMP means...



PUMP means...

but **BALLANTINE ALE**

always means...

Purity, Body, Flavor!

Sometimes a pump fills a bucket with water. Sometimes a pump is uncomfortably full of foot. Pump's one of those slippery words with more than one meaning.

But Ballantine! There's a word that never leaves you in doubt. Ballantine always means PURITY, BODY, FLAVOR. These are the qualities symbolized by Peter Ballantine's famous 3-Ring trade mark. Meet and enjoy them today.



America's Finest since 1840



CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

WANTED—Men for general work in milk pasteurizing and bottling plant located in fine old New England town. Experience not required. We want men who are looking for steady work and a chance to advance as fast as ability permits.

Write: J. F. HILL, Deerfoot Farms Co., Southboro, Mass.

HOSTON WOVEN ROSE & RUBBER CO., 278 Portland Street, Cambridge, Mass.

MACHINISTS, PAINTERS, OILERS, BELL AND HOSE MAKERS

Good Pay, Steady Work

AGENTS WANTED

LADY WANTED in every community, both rural and city, to sell line of household necessities to her neighbors. Our line includes such service items as cheese and ham, soups, Liberal commission. General Products Company (U.S.), Albany, Georgia.

Merchandise Broker

SELLING YOUR BUSINESS? Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, dry goods, shoes, hardware, or any other household and fixtures.

J. FREDBERG, 58 Lincoln St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plot: Counterplots; Intrigue; Treachery; Prehistory; destruction Nazi-Fascism by Russia. Interesting and gripping. Plot: Story of a spy—Tomorrow—Daniel, Revelation, etc. (See) Preacher Bob, Camas, Wash.

PIGEONS

FANCY breeds of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. L. H. HUNTER, 20 Second Street, E. Cambridge, Mass.

POULTRY

Contests and traps help build "mammoth" new Hampshire; hens up to 9 lbs. Lay larger brown eggs. Checks cash to raise. Eggs from 50¢ to \$1.00. P. S. H. approved. Write for circular. SPRINGBROOK FARM, Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

REMNANTS

Make Lovely Quilts; 500 pretty print, per yard. Quilt runs \$1.00 per yard. \$1.00. Sample 100. — 25c. Patterns included. Customers say: Finest they ever received. Woods Remnants, Dept. W, Bedford, Tenn.

RIDING EQUIPMENT

SADDLES, harnesses, bridles, reins, bits and full stock of riding supplies and equipment. JOHNIE WALKER, 69 Hanover Street, Lat. 5188.

TRAPPERS

H. C. Metcalf, Alstead, N. H.

Buy War Savings Bonds

NEW CASTLE FILMS

FISHING THRILLS, a superb sports story. CAMERA THRILLS OF THE WAR, unbelievable shots of stirring war scenes; THE CHIMPS VACATION, a funny story that makes ANYONE LAUGH; BELLES OF THE SOUTH SEAS, a travelogue they say is one of the best; WING, CLAW, and FANG, exceptionally good reel. If you liked THE LITTLE BRUNTS (we have that, too) then you'll like this one: 8 MM, 16 MM, and SOUND versions. Complete by mail or come in. Free catalogues.

FRANK LANE AND CO., 5 Little Building - Boston, Mass., Hubbard 3322

(Yes, we exchange films and rent, too).

RIP-PANS

For Constipation • Sour Stomach • Dyspepsia • Headache • Heartburn • Biliousness or Distressing Gas, use time-tested RIP-PANS Tablets. Contains 6 doctor-prescribed medicines. Soothing. Does not grip. Quickly relieves. Aids elimination. At your druggist 10c, 35c and 75c.

SURVEY SHOWS

Many Doctors Recommend SCOTT'S!

★ HELPS BUILD STAMINA

★ HELPS BUILD ACTUAL RESISTANCE TO COLDS

Try good-tasting Scott's Emulsion! Contains natural A & D Vitamins that help bring back energy and stamina if there is dietary deficiency of these elements. Take it daily. All druggists!

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Great Year-Round Tonic

WNU-2

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 overtaxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feet constantly tired, nervous, all signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

Try Doan's Pills. Doan's help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Crisply-Coated Fish Takes It Easy on the Budget

(See Recipes Below)

Serve Fish Often

As civilian meat supplies grow leaner, fish will again come to the rescue as a good protein food. Fish is easier to prepare than meat, and it bakes, broils, fries and cooks quickly.

Fish is at its best when it's perfectly cooked.

By that, I mean, the bones separate from the delicate flesh, and the coating is crisp and golden brown if the fish is pan-fried or broiled.

This delectable food is available in large quantity now, and it's wise to plan to serve it not once a week, but several times, to lessen the drain on red points. When served with a garnish of lemon and parsley or one of the excellent sauces, fish can become a regular family favorite.

Condiments should be used wisely so that fish can take on an agreeable flavor. Their flavors should be subtle rather than pronounced so that the delicate flavor of the fish is not completely lost.

Baked Whitefish.

3 pounds whitefish
2 1/2 cups bread crumbs (dry)
2 tablespoons bacon, minced
1 teaspoon green pepper, minced
Onion, large, minced
5 slices bacon
1/2 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Mix bread crumbs, minced bacon, green pepper, onion and seasonings and lay on fish. Place a slice of bacon on this and fold over fish. Place on rack in open pan and lay remaining bacon over top. Bake 35 minutes in a very hot oven (450 degrees), basting often with fat in pan. Serve with green pepper and lemon slices. For sauce, mix together the following: 3 teaspoons minced green pepper, 3 tablespoons catsup, and 5 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Broiled Halibut.

Anchovy butter or lemon Halibut
Salt and pepper

Wipe fish with damp cloth. Brush with melted butter and season with salt and pepper.

Arrange on broiler pan and broil until fish is well browned. Spread with anchovy butter when ready to serve or garnish with lemon.

Baked Fish With Mustard Sauce.

1 1/2 pounds fillet of haddock
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1/2 cup dried bread crumbs
Salt and pepper

Place fish in shallow pan and broil under moderate heat for 15 minutes, basting with the 2 tablespoons of butter. Turn; broil 10 minutes. Season with salt and pepper. Cook mushrooms and onions in bacon drippings until tender. Add rice, seasonings and eggs; mix well and mound the stuffing in center of serving platter. Place fish, skin side up over stuffing. Fish may also be baked with stuffing, in a moderate oven for 45 minutes, basting with butter. Garnish with lemon slices. Cheese sauce is an excellent accompaniment for fish as in this case:

***Baked Fish With Cheese Sauce.** (Serves 4)

1 chopped onion
1/4 pound sliced cheese
1 1/2-pound pike, halibut or perch
1 1/2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 cup milk

Place onion and half of cheese in fish cavity. Place remaining cheese on top of fish. Add remaining ingredients and pour over fish. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees) for 25 minutes.

Get the most from your meat! Get your meat roasting chart from Miss Lynn Chambers by writing to her in care of Western Newspaper Union, 210 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Ill. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

MUST BE A MILITARY, NOT A MILITARISTIC NATION

WASHINGTON.—A strong, generally thoughtful editorial writer who is against the Roosevelt, particularly Mrs. Roosevelt, regime spoke out in several metropolitan papers recently (Note, I think the radicals called him fascist-minded during the last campaign although the charge was of a political nature and therefore not intended to be believed literally):

"There is only one way to assure ourselves of military strength, whenever needed. That way consists of a system of compulsory military training."

That is simply not true. There are many ways of assuring ourselves of military strength, whenever needed. Logical, straightforward way consists of putting military training in the high schools and colleges to develop, and keep trained, the necessary officer personnel, and enlarging and modernizing the national guard, giving it weapons, including airplanes and tanks, artillery, ammunition and commissary to develop a private personnel.

That would be the more efficient way, because it would be constant, always up-to-date, always ready to handle the latest implements of warfare scientifically and efficiently, although there are of course many other things which must be done, including the maintenance of a greater permanent military inventors' council with laboratories, continuance of West Point and Annapolis at war size or larger, and an alert, ever watchful and efficient war department to see that we do not fall asleep to dangers from without.

These are democratic ways. The taking of a boy from his home, work and career for a year of service in the army is a Prussian method instituted by the Prussian militarists after the war of 1870. It must be an inefficient way of developing an army because the Prussians have never won with it, nor has it produced results in France and some other nations which took it up.

A RADICAL VIEWPOINT

On the opposite side of the same fence a radical editorial writer in a metropolitan daily (I think he is the very one who called my above friend "fascist-minded" and certainly he thinks the Roosevelt regime, and particularly the Mrs. Roosevelt regime, is just about right on everything) wrote recently:

"The only way this country can get away from maintaining a very large army and developing a militaristic caste system after this war is by compulsory military training."

Is this not the strangest collection of bedfellows upon any world mattress? Radicals, conservatives, people who think each other fascists or communists, Mr. Roosevelt and the chamber of commerce, PM and the N. Y. Herald Tribune, Mrs. Roosevelt and "the fascist minded," all enjoying this same delusion—inconsistently.

For there is no more truth in saying this is the only way to "avoid a large army" than that it is the only way to maintain an army. It would be a large army of more than a million youths 17 to 21 years old, a new large army each year.

But it would hardly be what we would call a skilled army. We would have to maintain another one for older men for defense. We would have to have an air force constantly alert, a corps bent on nullifying the effect of rocket bombs, and what other new weapons, daily, a whole war department of just as much strength as if we did not have compulsion in training.

These trainees would only be reserves—reserves that might otherwise be obtained more efficiently by a real national guard. As a friend of mine puts it:

"We must be a military, but not a militaristic nation" and we need a national guard which literally must be "a guard of the nation."

But a great many other people are saying daily in the papers a year of national service would cure juvenile delinquency, promote youth-health, make better citizens. These are all nonmilitary excuses for a military step, which lacks sound military grounds.

This is a new element which has entered into the private discussions here. It will become important only as developments from Europe direct, and will simmer and die if those developments become more satisfactory.

For the present, I would say congress is dividing into two camps: Those who say the Atlantic Charter was a war ideal which hardly could have proved acceptable to Russia. And those who suspect the people will be shocked to find now war hopes have been taken so lightly.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Princess Frocks Youthful, Smart Pretty, Be-Ruffled Dress for Tots



Princess Frock 1250-2-6 yrs.

A PRETTIER party dress would be hard to find! Your pride and joy will love this gay be-ruffled pantie frock with its sweet round yoke, scalloped front and swing-garden too in bright colorful cottons.

Pattern No. 1250 comes in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 years, dress and pantie, requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; 1 1/2 yard machine-made ruffling to trim.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:
SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

Cheese will not mold or dry out if the cut surface is rubbed with salad oil and waxed paper pressed against it. It should be stored in a cold place, closely covered, and away from moist air.

To prevent marks from galoshes on suede shoes, cut the feet from an old pair of stockings and slip them over your shoes before putting on your galoshes.

A time-saver on cleaning day is a small market basket in which cleaning aids are assembled to be carried from room to room. It's a step-saver as well!

Cut the material with which you wish to cover your ironing board on the bias. This will prevent wrinkles.

If cutting roofing composition with tin shears, dip the shears in old crankcase oil for each cut. This will keep the shears from being gummed.

GROVE'S

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

Has merited the confidence of mothers for more than 45 years. Good for children who suffer occasional constipation—and for all the family when a pleasantly-acting laxative is needed. Package of 16 easy-to-take powders, 35c. Be sure to ask for Mother Gray's Sweet Powders. At all drug stores. Caution: use only as directed.

BROWN ACTS OLD TODAY



DUE TO MUSCULAR PAINS!

SORETONE

soothes fast with COLD HEAT* ACTION

in cases of MUSCULAR LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE

due to fatigue or exposure

MUSCULAR PAINS due to cold

SORE MUSCLES due to overwork

MINOR SPRAINS

Naturally a man looks old beyond his years when he's sore from lumbago or other muscle pains. The famous McKesson Laboratories developed Soretone Liniment for those cruel pains—due to exposure, strain, fatigue or over-exercise. Get the blessed relief of Soretone's cold heat action:—

1. Quickly Soretone acts to enhance local circulation.
2. Check muscular cramps.
3. Help reduce local swelling.
4. Dilate surface capillary blood vessels.

Soretone contains methyl salicylate, a most effective pain-relieving agent. There's only one Soretone—insist on it for Soretone results. 50¢. A big bottle, only \$1.

MONEY BACK—IF SORETONE DOESN'T SATISFY

"and McKesson makes it"

YOU'VE MADE HIM TOPS.
IN THE MOVIES
... NOW ENJOY HIM
ON THE AIR!



"THE ROY ROGERS SHOW"
TUESDAYS 8:30 P. M.
Sponsored by
GOODYEAR
TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
★
YANKEE NETWORK
IN NEW ENGLAND

Acid Indigestion
Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fast-acting medicine known as Creomulsion. No laxative. Safe and brings comfort in a fifty or double your money back on return of bottle to us. See at all druggists.

Beware Coughs
from common colds
That Hang On
Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.
CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

SNAPPY FACTS
ABOUT
RUBBER



In spite of wartime restrictions, American motorists traveled 280 billion passenger miles in 1943, a drop of about 44 per cent from the all-time high set in 1941. Steam railroad passenger miles traveled in 1943 were 2000 per cent above 1941.

Another proof of the importance of rubber in tires: 34 large cities in the U. S. receive all their milk by motor trucks.

A single skid can take as much as 100 miles off a tire. Wartime speed and careful driving will prevent this mileage waste.

Jerry Shaw

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

DR. PORTER'S
ANTISEPTIC OIL



INFECTION WORKS FAST!
Don't take chances! Any cut or abrasion should be treated promptly by cleansing, followed by applications of Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Oil. This wonderful aid to nature's healing process has been a stand-by for years, in treatment of minor cuts, bruises, burns, chafing, sunburn, non-poisonous insect bites, etc. Keep it on hand in your medicine chest always for emergencies and use only as directed. In 3 different sizes at your druggist!

The GROVE LABORATORIES, INC.
ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI
MAKERS OF GROVE'S COLD TABLETS

**Students of 'Foxhole University'
Do Homework Between Battles**

**A Million Servicemen
Continue Education
By Correspondence**

A few months ago an American doughboy lay concealed in an advance scout post among Italy's hills, walkie-talkie strapped to his chest and straining every faculty to catch any sound from the Germans just over the crest of the rise.



Perched on the hood of his jeep, Sergeant Hoffman employs a few spare minutes to study during a lull in firing on the camp rifle range, somewhere in the Middle East.

Suddenly he heard a guttural voice, speaking authoritatively in German. The Yank frowned in concentration, trying to catch a few words. Fortunately, he had been studying German in "Foxhole University" in his spare time, and the knowledge of it he had already gained proved sufficient.

Snapping open the circuit of his walkie-talkie he raised his own command post in the rear, and warned: "They're going to move behind the hill to the right, and send a few men to the left as a feint. Watch out for tricks."

He had understood the German voice correctly. American gunners ignored the feinting movement, fired when the flanking maneuver had been almost completed, and practically annihilated the enemy company.

This time the soldier's German studies paid a timely dividend, but this is not unusual as Foxhole University's courses frequently improve the student's military efficiency at the same time that they improve his chances of success upon his return to civilian life.

Founded early in 1942, "Foxhole University," formally known as the United States Armed Forces Institute, is now the world's largest educational institution. In November, 1944, approximately 1,000,000 men and women in uniform were studying individually in correspondence of self-teaching courses or in groups in locally organized classes.

Far-Flung Student Body.
Wherever Americans are stationed throughout the world, men and women of the army, navy, coast guard and marine corps are studying subjects ranging from economics to engineering or from Spanish to sociology. And the students themselves are just about as varied as the curriculum.

For instance, there's Pvt. Arnold Brewer, an Eskimo member of the Sixth Supply Squadron, who is based inside the Arctic circle. In his off-duty hours he is studying USAFI's Elementary English course.

A corporal in a medical battalion, William H. Lindley had completed three years pre-medical study at Indiana University when he entered the Army. After completing his Army basic training, he enrolled through USAFI in an extension course given by Indiana University. He is accumulating credits toward his M. D. degree.

Salvatore J. Ezzo, Philadelphia, left high school before he had completed his senior year. A sergeant in a fuel control office at an air base, Ezzo became the first soldier in the North African, Italian or Middle East theaters of war to obtain a high school diploma for in-service training.

Scarcely a month after Americans had established a beachhead on Bougainville in the South Pacific, while the island was still under con-

tinuous bombing, strafing and shelling, T/Sergt. Donald N. Roberts, Coshocton, Ohio, a machine gunner, completed and sent in to USAFI another in his series of automobile mechanics lessons.

Spanish Class on Bougainville.
Bougainville is considered one of the wettest islands in the world, with 11 feet of rainfall a year. Despite weather conditions, another soldier, T/Sergt. John Alcorn of San Francisco, conducted nightly Spanish lessons for his mates under the USAFI group study plan. He also studied Japanese by himself.

Because he had missed elementary physics 10 years before while in high school, Pvt. Richard E. Gunnerson, Kansas City, Mo., stationed in North Africa with an operations office attached to an engineer unit, studied USAFI's elementary physics course.

While in a North African battle area, S/Sergt. Donald L. Clement continued his bookkeeping lessons. Returning his papers for correction to USAFI he wrote: "Red ink has not been used on these bookkeeping lessons, as I do not have any available and the local foxhole does not carry it in stock."

From Anzio beachhead, when American forces were pinned down for months, an infantryman wrote of his USAFI course: "It's funny but I can concentrate best when I'm driven into my hole by artillery fire and have to stay there for hours. I keep my books and a typewriter in the hole and just start studying when the shelling begins."

Nearly Three Years Old.
Established in April, 1942, as the Army Institute, to give Army enlisted personnel a chance to continue study that the war had interrupted, to aid them with their military duties, and by adding to their education, improve their citizenship, USAFI's services were extended to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel in September, 1942. The following February the name was changed to United States Armed Forces Institute.

An official Army and Navy school, its headquarters a former mail-order company store overlooking the Wisconsin capitol at Madison, USAFI is operated by the War Department (Information - Education Division, Army Service Forces) with the cooperation of the Navy Department (Educational Services Section, Bureau of Navy Personnel).

At first USAFI offered only correspondence courses. Now, however, self-teaching courses and off-duty classes have been added. Self-teaching study and off-duty group studies have been particularly fea-

ible for soldiers stationed in all sorts of places, sometimes near and inside battle areas.

USAFI now offers a complete academic program in high school, technical and college subjects. More than 250 subjects may be studied through the institute's own correspondence classes. Hundreds of similar subjects may be studied in extension courses offered by the 85 colleges and universities, located in more than 40 states, as well as Hawaii and Canada, which cooperate with the institute.

In November, 1944, nearly 400,000 men and women were enrolled in correspondence courses, some working for high school diplomas, others taking technical subjects to perfect skills or increase their knowledge, others picking up university credits that would lead to degrees. Approximately 600,000 were enrolled for self-teaching or off-duty classes.

Enrolled with USAFI in September, 1944, among the thousands of others, were: 311 members of the armed forces who had left school be-



Corporal Schwarz gazes proudly on her certificate, proclaiming that she has completed the course in Arabic with distinction.

fore completing the sixth grade; 38 with PhD degrees; 26,573 high school graduates; 2,211 with bachelor's degrees; 191 with master's degrees.

Follows Its Students.
USAFI has kept pace geographically with its students and there are now nine overseas branches in operation. The first branch was established in Hawaii in the fall of 1942. Others were opened in rapid succession in England, New Caledonia, Alaska, Egypt, Australia, India, North Africa (now located in Italy), and Panama.

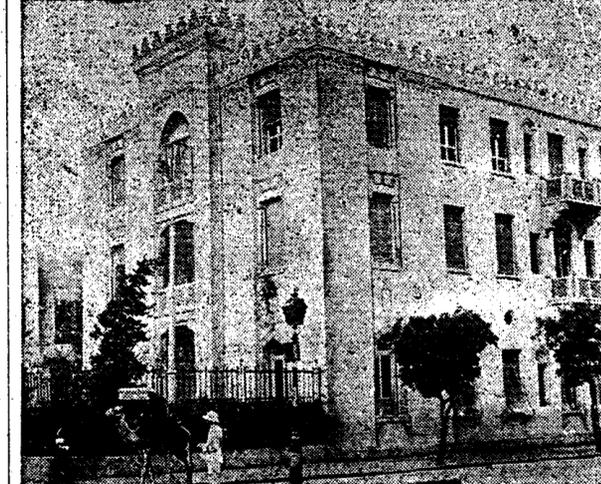
One fee, \$2, enrolls any member of the armed services (except Army officers who pay the entire cost of any USAFI course or examination they require) for any course or service offered by the Institute. "As long as the student continues to 'pass,'" he may continue to enroll for additional self-teaching and correspondence courses given by the Institute.

Except for commissioned and warrant officers, and flight officers of the Army, the Government will pay half the text and tuition fees up to \$20 for each university correspondence course. Army officers must pay for their own courses.

Former musicians, salesmen, lawyers, farmers, mechanics, bike racers, clerks, engineers, chemists, professional basketball, football, and hockey players are taking USAFI courses. More than half of the students are stationed overseas. Every week USAFI ships 60,000 textbooks abroad, a freight-car load of learning.

"Now that all the Japs here are dead ones, and we are getting lights, I have started reviewing my lessons and will send No. 3 to you as soon as possible," wrote S/Sergt. Arthur Davis, with a weather squadron, stationed on a Pacific Island.

Corp. Edward A. Wittenhauer, granted an extension in the time allotted for his course, wrote: "I find it very difficult to keep my lessons up to date. I am at a bomber station in England. This should explain why I am so busy."



This handsome building with its Oriental decorations houses the Middle East branch of the USAFI in Cairo. Notice the camel in the foreground, and the British policeman in white uniform and pith helmet.

Returning Veterans Can Buy or Build New Homes With Federal Aid

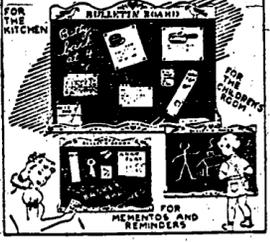
In one section of the "G.I. Bill of Rights" congress recognized that one of the most fundamental hopes of the returning veteran will be for a good home. It provides that the Federal Government, through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, will guarantee up to 50 per cent or a maximum of \$2,000 loans made to veterans for the purchase, construction, repair or improvement of homes or for paying off over-due debts, taxes or special assessments

on homes owned by veterans. Where a veteran on his own behalf secures a first mortgage on his home from a Federal agency or under Federal insurance, he also can borrow a down-payment through a second loan up to \$2,000, fully guaranteed by the Federal Government. The law limits the interest rates which may be charged and requires repayment within 20 years. A veteran can buy a home without having the ready money for a

down payment, if he has a job or income which will enable him to repay his loan on easy terms over a long period of time. The bill also requires that the purchase price and repayment terms for homes financed under the act be reasonable, and that the properties be suitable for dwelling purposes. It is estimated that about 1,400,000 married men in the armed services will need homes immediately after their return to civilian life.

All-Purpose Bulletin Board With Wide Trough Useful to Juniors or Seniors

By Ruth Wyeth Spears



fect results. Color guide is included. Ask for "Pattern 207" and "enclose" 15 cents with name and address. Send to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for pattern No. 207.
Name.....
Address.....

HERE is an all-purpose bulletin and blackboard that will be welcomed by juniors and seniors. Its gayly stenciled or painted top and bottom trim makes it quite handsome enough for front hall, kitchen, sewing and rumpus room or nursery. It also has a number of special features that one does not find in ordinary bulletin boards.

The main part may be made of plywood or composition board and is finished with a special black paint mixture so that it may be used as a blackboard as well as for pin-ups of all sorts. The useful trough at the bottom holds that elusive chalk, eraser, memo pad, pencil and thumbtack.

NOTE: Pattern, which is available to readers, gives actual size cutting guide for scallops; paint formula; illustrated directions for decorations with stencils which require no special skill for per-

It's the Cat's Whiskers

According to Chinese epicures—as epicures know more than anyone else on this subject—the side whiskers of tigers make ideal tooth-picks.

The tiger's side-whiskers, it is said, are not too hard to hurt the gums, nor too soft to fail in the purpose, nor too crisp to snap. A genuine tiger's side-whisker cost several taels of silver in the old days.



DOROTHY LAMOUR
star of "Riding High," a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-groomed, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder.
McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
TOOTH POWDER

AT FIRST SIGN OF A
COLD
USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

HINT FOR HOME BAKERS
New Quick Roll Recipe—Easy and Good!
Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with those EXTRA vitamins

QUICK ROLLS

1/2 cup milk	1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
2 tablespoons sugar	1/2 cup lukewarm water
1 1/2 teaspoons salt	3 cups sifted flour
	2 tablespoons melted shortening

Scald milk, add sugar and salt; cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water—and be sure it's Fleischmann's yellow label, the only fresh yeast with all those extra vitamins. Add to lukewarm milk. Add 1 1/2 cups flour and beat until perfectly smooth. Add melted shortening and remaining flour, or enough to make an easily handled dough. Knead well. Shape into rolls and place in well-greased pan. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk (about 1 hour). Bake in moderate oven at 400° F. about 20 minutes. Makes 12.

FREE! New Revised Wartime Edition of Fleischmann's Famous Recipe Book!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 177, New York 17, N. Y.

Name.....
Address.....
Zone No.....

WHEN PETER PAIN HITS WITH NEURALGIA PAINS...



..RUB IN Ben-Gay quick

Get soothing, blessed relief from tormenting neuralgia pains—with fast-acting Ben-Gay! Your doctor knows the famous pain-relieving agents—methyl salicylate and menthol. Well, Ben-Gay contains up to 2 1/2 times more of both these wonderfully soothing ingredients than five other widely offered rub-ins. Get genuine, quick-action Ben-Gay!

BEN-GAY—THE ORIGINAL ANALGESIQUE BAUME
Also For PAIN | RHEUMATISM | THER'S ALSO
MUSCLE PAIN | MILD BEN-GAY
DUKE TO | AND COLDS | FOR CHILDREN

Card of Thanks

We wish to express appreciation of every kindness shown our mother during her illness and to us upon her death.

Martha Fuller
Gladys Roy
Hazel Gregg
Harold Chase

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank the many volunteer helpers who aided the members of our companies at the James Leach fire. Also the ladies who donated and served the coffee.

Eagle Hose Co.
Hook and Ladder Co.

Card of Thanks

To the firemen, kind friends and neighbors who worked so hard at the fire Saturday, we extend our heartfelt thanks.

Also for words of sympathy and the many kind thoughts and deeds extended to us, we are deeply grateful and wish to thank each and every one.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Leach

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The First National Bank of Hillsborough

AT HILLSBORO, in the State of New Hampshire at the close of business on December 30, 1944.

(Published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211 U. S. Revised Statutes)

ASSETS		Dollars	Cts
Loans and discounts (including \$75.51 overdrafts)		\$92,257	86
U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed		\$36,800	00
Other bonds, notes, and debentures		74,210	00
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,800	00
Cash balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection		241,639	15
Bank premises owned 9,500; Furniture and fixtures, 2,200		11,700	00
Total Assets		\$1,050,407	01

LIABILITIES		Dollars	Cts
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations		72,488	46
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)		52,719	00
Deposits of states and political subdivisions		30,020	71
Deposits of banks		30,684	88
Total Deposits		185,912	05
Total Liabilities		\$978,823	08

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		Dollars	Cts
Capital stock		50,000	00
Surplus		10,000	00
Undivided profits		19,083	96
Reserves (and retirement for preferred stock)		1,500	00
Total Capital Account		80,583	96

MEMORANDA

United States Government obligations direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities

State of New Hampshire, County of Hillsborough, ss:
I, Charles N. Goodnow, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES N. GOODNOW, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of January 1945.
CATHERINE M. HARRINGTON
Notary Public.
My Commission expires April 16, 1946.
Correct—Attest.
JOHN S. CHILDS
RALPH G. SMITH
IRA C. ROACH
Directors

Legal Notices

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE Hillsborough, ss. COURT OF PROBATE

To the heirs at law of the estate of Eva M. Temple, late of Hillsborough, in said County, deceased, testate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Maurice D. French, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County the final account of his administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Hillsborough in said County, on the 26th day of January, 1945, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said executor is ordered to serve this citation by causing the same to be published once each week for three successive weeks in the Hillsborough Messenger, a newspaper printed at Hillsborough, in said County, the last publication to be at least seven days before said Court.

Given at Nashua, in said County, the 19th day of December A. D. 1944.

By order of the Court, WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR Register.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Guy H. Veino, late of Hillsboro, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment. Dated December 23rd, 1944.

EVERY G. VEINO Goffstown, N. H.

LISABEL GAY'S COLUMN

John Sterling was in Francis Foxcroft's S. S. class when a small boy. Now he is in the Aleutians and has seen more than once Lt. Comdr. Foxcroft when his ship comes in where John is stationed. Under the same circumstances, Buddy Boutelle and John sometimes meet and feast on fruit cake, etc., sent by their parents and friends. John gets his Messengers part of the time and exchanges them with the other two. The boys read the whole paper, ads and all.

I would like to know the name of the soldier in Tonopah, Nevada, who sent me a Christmas card and my column clipped from the Messenger with names underlined of those he remembered.

Miss Jean Beard of the Margaret Pillsbury hospital, Concord, was at home the last of the week.

These items may be of interest to some Hillsboro people. John Gammell, youngest child of Elwin Gammell, has been wounded four times and awarded the purple heart with three oak leaf clusters. Milward Brown's son has been decorated for exceptional bravery and has been four times wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Niedner left Rosewald farm about 10 a. m. on Sunday. In or near Stoneham, the car skidded resulting in a terrible accident. Mrs. Niedner has both legs broken above the knee, a broken nose and minor cuts and bruises. Mr. Niedner had a cut on his leg requiring several

NEWS of MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

CAPITOL HONORS ROGER STAFFORD

The war bonds you buy this week will honor H.A. 1/c Roger W. Stafford.

Next week Cpl. Roger N. Parenteau will be honored.

Cpl. Parenteau was inducted in the

SCHOOLS HAVE \$2.10 PER CAPITA BOND-STAMPS SALES

In the Schools of supervisory Union No. 24 which includes the towns of Hillsboro, Deering, Bennington, Washington, Antrim, Stoddard and Windsor, during the month of December, only school pupils purchased \$1390 worth of war bonds and stamps. As there are only 661 pupils in the Union this amounts to an average purchase of over \$2.10 per pupil during the month.

—Van, The Florist. Orders solicited for cut flowers, potted plants and floral work. Telephone 141 Church St., Hillsboro 24tf

stitches, a cut on his face, many bruises, but no broken bones are reported. They were taken to the New England Sanatorium, not too far from their home at 235 Summer street, Malden, Mass.

CAPITOL HONORS ROGER STAFFORD

Army July 14th, 1941. He had basic training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and received two years' training while stationed in the States. He is with the wire communications of the field artillery. Cpl. Parenteau served through three major maneuvers and was shipped to Northern Ireland December, 1943. He went into combat in France in July, 1944, and has since been in Luxembourg and Belgium. Back these boys—buy bonds.

2nd Lieut. Raymond W. Lyman was recently awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal at a formal ceremony at the base of his unit for piloting a glider of the U. S. Troop Carrier Forces with exceptional airmanship and resolution in executing of missions vital to capturing enemy positions in Holland. The lieutenant piloted his glider through bad weather, and braved the hail of flak and small arms fire in the vast glider armada which successfully landed thousands of airborne troops and combat equipment behind enemy lines, in the sky-troop attack on Holland by Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton's First Allied Airborne Army. Lieutenant Lyman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred H. Lyman of Route 3, Hillsboro.

Lower Village

Miss Georgia McKay of Bennington was an overnight guest of Miss Thelma Durgin.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moulton and family of Wells River were recent guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Moulton.

Master William Cate hurt his arm while skiing at the local school.

The local people were very sorry to learn of the terrible fire at the home of Mrs. Bell Leach. Is there anything we could do?

Mr. Ruth J. Seaver is our new Lower Village correspondent.

Lt. (j. g.) Herman Donegan and wife are visiting his mother, Mrs. Rose Donegan, of Central street. He is on leave from 15 months duties with the navy in the South Pacific.

Merle McAdams, coxswain, was home on a 48 hour pass to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul McAdams. After much action in the European area, he is temporarily stationed in Boston.

Harold Clough, Ernest Taylor and Erwin Holdener, who have been on leave from combat in the Pacific, are now resting up at Lake Placid.

Cpl. Marie G. Proctor has returned to her base in Carlsbad, New Mexico, after spending a furlough with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Proctor.

96TH BOSTON POULTRY SHOW JANUARY 17-21

Entries of poultry raisers from Hillsboro County will compete for more than \$15,000 in premiums at the 96th annual Boston Poultry Show in Boston, Mass., Garden-Joinery 17 to 21. The show, oldest and largest in the world, has in excess of 5,000 entries from more than 30 states and Canada.

One of the features this year is the \$1,000 National Cockerel Classic with entries consisting of six birds from an exhibitor. Because of the exacting judging standards the class has been limited to 42 entries. Other features in the record-breaking exhibition include an egg show, contests for 4-H members, large pigeon show, turkey exhibit, national waterfowl contest, and regular classes of standard-bred poultry and bantams.

Entries from Hillsboro County include those of Nedlar Farm, Peterboro and Pine Top Poultry Farms, Inc. of Tamworth.

- Groceries
- Hardware
- Paints and Oils

HILLSBORO GENERAL STORE
E. C. Beard & Son

An Army That's Never Been Beaten



THIS vast American agricultural army doesn't know the meaning of defeat. These millions of American farm and ranch people are advancing along the road to final victory, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women in the armed services. No "ifs" flaps fly from the ridge-poles of their barns... no medals are pinned on their shirt fronts. Their reward is the inner satisfaction of a job well done.

Look at their record of victories! In 1944, food production again reached an all-time high—158,950,000 meat animals were slaughtered; 3,101,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,115,000,000 bushels of wheat; dairy products, poultry, eggs, etc., in record or near-record quantities! And because they produced all this food, the meat packing industry was also able to process and distribute a record volume of meats—25 billion pounds.

Each year since the war started, what seemed to be "impossible" goals were set for food production. Each year these objectives have been reached and surpassed in spite of shortages of help and machinery. Farmers and ranchers have produced the staggering tonnages of foods required to feed millions in the armed services and the rest of the nation at home.

America is proud of the victories won by this "Army That's Never Been Beaten."

\$5.00 FOR YOUR GOOD IDEAS!

Practical ideas which you have found helpful around your farm or ranch are worth money. We invite you to send in brief descriptions of any original idea or handy gadget that has helped you in your farm or ranch work of producing livestock, dairy and poultry products, soybeans, cotton or other crops. Selected ideas will be published on this page, and we will send you \$5 for any item of yours which we print. Items cannot be returned to the senders. Mail your ideas to Swift & Company, Agricultural "Good Ideas" Editor, Chicago 9, Illinois.

BUY WAR BONDS for Tanks Today and Tractors Tomorrow

CEILING PRICES ON LIVE HOGS

Under the present regulations, the ceiling price for all live barrows and gilts is \$14.75 per hundredweight and for all sows, stags and boars the ceiling is \$14.00 per hundredweight. These ceiling prices are for Chicago only, and vary from market to market. The difference between the ceilings for sows, stags and boars, and for barrows and gilts is 75¢ at all markets, however.

Present support prices are as follows: "Good" to "Choice" barrows and gilts that weigh between 200 and 270 pounds have a floor price of \$12.50, Chicago basis. At terminal and interior markets other than Chicago, the support price is \$2.25 below the ceiling price (as of Nov. 15, 1944) at that market for hogs within the 200 to 270 pound weight range.

These support prices will remain in effect until June 1945.

What's Ahead for 1945?



FARM AND RANCH MOVIES

Three professionally made talking pictures: (1) Cows and Chickens, U. S. A., (2) Nation's Meat, (3) Livestock and Meat, of intense interest to farmers and ranchers. Ideal for farm and livestock organizations, lodge, club or school performance. All you pay is transportation one way. Can use these films only on a 16 millimeter sound projector. Please order a month in advance.

SODA BILL ALLOWS:

—If you use all the steam to blow the whistle, what'll you do for power to turn the wheels?
—A man is successful when his earnings catch up with his yearnings.

"What do you know" Answers
(1) Argentina
(2) 25,000



More than 55,000,000,000 produced in U. S. in 1944—420 eggs for every man, woman and child

Another new year starts, full of promise, and questions for American agriculture. Will the war end in 1945? How much food will Europe need from us? Will rationing and price controls be relaxed? What about the feed situation? These are but a few of the "ifs" we are up against when we make plans for the coming year. To help livestock producers, we here condense opinions recently expressed by War Food Administration economists.

CATTLE: They foresee for '45 an increase in the number of cattle and calves slaughtered, partially as a result of the tendency to reduce the size of herds. They also expect an increase in the number of cattle fed for slaughter. From 1946 to 1949, they expect a gradual decline in slaughtering, with yearly slaughter around 28 to 29 million head.

HOGS: Their estimate of total 1945 hog slaughter is about 79 million, against approximately 100 million in '44. They expect hog production in 1946 to be close to 1945 levels, depending on the feed situation.

SHEEP, LAMBS: Slaughter in '45 will likely be the smallest since 1929, due to recent selling of breeding stock. By 1946, they see a demand far exceeding the supply, leading to possible expansion of flocks over the following five years. This trend may be upset by wool-factor uncertainties.

We have a pamphlet on "Beef Cattle Prospects for 1945," by C. W. Crickman, Economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. Want a copy free? Mail your request, attention F. M. Simpson, to Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

Swift & Company CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

In nearly 20 years with Swift & Company, I have talked with thousands of farmers and ranchers in all sections of the United States, and have tried to bring about a better mutual understanding in the American livestock and meat industry. I have benefited greatly from these talks. But even in 20 years, a man can get the viewpoint of only a relatively few people. That is why this page has been born, so that we can talk things over with more of you than it is possible to do personally. We want your constructive ideas, views, and thoughts for the betterment of the livestock and meat industry. We will welcome your suggestions and fair criticisms. Any questions you raise will be answered in these columns, or by letter.

Should you feel like writing me a letter about any agricultural matter, please do so. Or if you are in Chicago, drop in at my office at Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards. If you haven't time to visit, perhaps you can phone me at this number—Yards 4200, local 710.

May the new year bring to all of you good weather, good crops, good returns for your work, good health, and an end of war.

F. M. Simpson,
Agricultural Research Department

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

- 1) In what country do the people eat more meat per person—United States, Australia, Argentina?
 - 2) How many slaughterers compete in buying U. S. livestock—10, 1500, 25,000, 800?
- Answers elsewhere on page.