The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME LXII, NO. 19 — THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945 — 5 CENTS A COPY

News Items From Antrim

Word has been received by the parents of M Sgt. Carroll D. White of Antrim North Branch of his battlefield commission to 2nd Lieutenant. Lt. White is now somewhere in Germany.

Mrs. Henry Newhall of Pepperell, Mass., visited with her mother, Mrs. Grace Paige, several days last week.

Because of the serious epidemic of colds the school board closed the schools Wednesday night for the remainder of the week.

Miss Jane Pratt entertained the Five O'clock club last Sunday afternoon and Harold Roberts was the leader of the meeting.

The Unity Guild of the Presbyterian church met on Monday evening in the home of Mrs. Walter Hills. The Ladies' Mission Circle also had its monthly meeting this week on Wednesday afternoon, following which there was a church supper.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard K. Winslow announce the birth of a son, Richard Kenelm, Jr., at Washington, D. C., March 8.

Mrs. Ruth Heath was at home from Concord, where she is employed at the Centennial Home, over Monday night.

Herbert Werden has received his discharge from the service, and with his family will move this week into the Caughey bungalow at Clinton corner.

Carl H. Robinson visited with his brother in Arlington, Mass., over the week-end.

Merle Lowell is at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital in Concord.

Mrs. Mary Temple is keeping house for Irving Blossom while his wife is hospitalized.

Kenneth Blood visited with relatives in Gardner, Mass., over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Butterfield have recently entertained their son, Captain Max Butterfield, for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Butterfield, their two daughters, and two grandchildren from Lunenburg, Mass., were also guests on Sunday.

Miss Leona George is on a two weeks' vacation from her training at the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital in Northampton, Mass., and is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace George.

Percy Blood of Boston was a Sunday guest of his brother, Harry Blood.

The birthday dinner served at Maplehurst Inn, Friday night, for the Legion Auxiliary and their guests, members of the Legion, was an informal happy occasion, and was attended by thirty-two members and guests. A large birthday cake, decorated in blue and gold, was made and served by Mrs. William Auger. Following the dinner, the evening was spent with cards.

John Lang is working in Hooksett.

Mrs. Irving Blossom is a patient at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital.

Miss Kate Twitchell who has been a guest for several weeks in the family of her nephew Camp Paige, went Tuesday morning to Boston where she will enter a hospital for an operation.

Mrs. Mary Derby entertained her daughter in law, Mrs. Will Derby, from Peterboro, Sunday.

The quota of $1,200 in the Red Cross drive, has been over-subscribed as usual, and Antrim is the first town in the Concord district to go over the top. The committee who had the drive in charge, appreciate the splendid co-operation of all the solicitors, and thank every contributor who helped make the final success possible.

Miss Isabel Butterfield was at home from Boston over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Warner and daughter, Barbara, from Melrose, Mass., were Sunday guests of Mrs. Warner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Coleman were called to Lyndeboro the first of the week by the death of Mrs. Coleman's mother, Mrs. William Merrill. Mrs. Merrill was formerly Carrie Holt and was born in Antrim. Alfred G. Holt

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Among the Churches

ANTRIM

Baptist Church

Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals, Pastor

Sunday, March 25

Church School, 9:45.

Morning worship, 11. The pastor will preach on "Joy Welcomes the King."

Union service, 7:00, in the Presbyterian church.

Thursday, March 29

Union Communion service, with meditation, 7:30 in this church.

Friday, March 30

Union Good Friday service in the Presbyterian church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Palmer of Manchester.

Presbyterian Church

Sunday, March 25, 1945

Palm Sunday service at 10:30 a. m. Sermon, "How shall we receive Him?"

Sunday School at 11:45.

Union service, 7, in this church. Stanley Spencer will sing "The Crucifixion and Resurrection" by Pearl G. Curran.

Thursday, March 29

Celebration of the Lord's Supper in union with the Baptist church at 7:30 p. m. in the Baptist church.

Good Friday, March 30th

7:30 p. m. Union service in the Presbyterian church. Speaker, Rev. Ernest Palmer of Manchester.

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.

All Monadnock Towns Vote Regional Finances

Every one of the 38 towns voted funds to the Monadnock Region at town meetings last week. It is the first time in the 12 years the regional association has been in existence that all towns have appropriated at the same time. The total of $5,858.00 is also a new high for the promotional funds which is sought from the towns on the basis of one hundredth of one per cent of the assessed valuation. Amounts vary from the $1,800.00 put up by the City of Keene down to $10.00 which is a like per cent of Sharon's total valuation.

Executive secretary Philip M. Darling again credits a large share of this unanimous support to the many civic minded citizens who are a working part of the organization. No other similar organization, he believes, receives such a large contribution of time, interest and effort as that given the Monadnock Region by men from all about the area who are running its business and supervising its activities. He is sure the people of the region are convinced that the funds are wisely administered by this group for the good of this section of New Hampshire and that the regional association is each year finding new opportunities for service to its 38 communities.

Union Service Good Friday

On Good Friday night, March 30th, at 7:30, a union service will be held in the First Presbyterian church. The Rev. Ernest Palmer, minister of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Manchester, will preach on "The Three Crosses." Mr. Palmer will also play a violin solo, "The Holy City," and his daughter, Ruth Esther, who, though only twelve years old, has unusual talent and has done considerable concert work, will play as an offertory, "Fantasia" by Mozart.

At the union service in the Presbyterian church on Palm Sunday night, the Rev. Mr. Reeve will preach on "Jesus and the World's Brutality." Stanley Spencer will sing a beauriful musical work entitled "The Crucifixion and Resurrection" by Pearl G. Curran.

Lisabel Gay's Column

Anent Town History

In looking through the new Town Report I noticed one small item pertaining to Town Histories, also another on the same subject but on the other side of the ledger and not so small. The first item was the sale during the past year of two sets of the Hillsboro Town History for $10; the other was the $3000 tied up in the hundreds of volumes in the Community House vault still unsold. The original price of the two volumes was $10, but a few years ago that price was cut in half, so now either volume is only $2 50 or both $5.

If all the substantial families in town would consider it a patriotic duty to buy a set for their homes or to give away maybe the whole lot would be sold. That $3000 would pay for the much needed new room to be added to the high school, for which an appropriation of $3000 was made at the school meeting on Friday evening.

Just recently I was asked a question by a former Hillsboro resident, which was fully answered in the first volume of the history, but I suppose the writer had never invested in a set and living out of town could not borrow one.

Hillsboro's early history was an interesting one and the first volume tells the story better than any other publication, except perhaps the "Annals of Hillsboro," written in 1841 and covering the first century of the town's existence. Not very many copies of this pamphlet are to be found, but much of it was copied in the first volume, to which was added the story of the town's second century to the time of its publication.

The second volume gives the genealogies of Hillsboro's families, the most famous of which was that of New Hampshire's only President, Franklin Pierce. If Hillsboro could produce another President there might be another history

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Antrim People Enjoying Florida

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson recently entertained in their pleasant home, South Palmway, Lake Worth, Florida, the following Antrim people: Mrs Estelle Wallace Speed, Mrs Frances Wallace Herrick, the Rev. Harrison Packard and his wife, Mrs Mary Wallace Packard, Mrs. William Tanner and Gertrude Jameson.

The northern friends were not forgotten in the merry minutes of reminiscing.

It is almost superfluous to speak of Mrs. Robinson's delicious cookies, which were enjoyed. The choice collection of buttons was admired nor can the hooked rug in its partial stage of completion be neglected.

A sacred moment of reverence stilled the party as the picture of the noble son, William Hurlin Robinson, whose young life was ended in the war in Belgium, was passed for contemplation. Much sympathy was expressed for the beseaved wife and the three year old child.

"Tho dead he yet speaketh" might be said of the late Rev. William Hurlin, as the sacrificial death of this his splendid grandson was meditated upon.

THE CLOTHES LINE

If our advice is worth anything . . . it is this—Buy a complete outfit of clothes and shoes for this Easter. You'll have it to wear, too, later on in the year when the pickings get tough . . . and believe us . . . they're going to be.

* * * *

For men, right now we have good pure worsted suits, topcoats, hats, Botany ties and shirts. Shoes, too. These have not been rationed, but all are placed out to the merchant on a quota basis. We can have so many of each and after these are sold nobody knows as yet when replacements of stock can be made.

* * * *

We hope that our customers for ladies' shoes will be pleased with the new showing of styles as featured in Mademoiselle. Every effort has been made to get for them what the most modern shoe stores are displaying today. Our contacts with the ranking distributors of the country have made this possible.

* * * *

Is your boy going to have a new suit for Easter? All sizes, 6 to 18, in a nice assortment of spring patterns.

* * * *

"Porky" arrived this week. That's the nickname of the new brown and white saddle shoe that is sweeping the country in popularity. Called "porky" because it's made of genuine pig skin upper. Non-marking rubber sole. Best of all, it is NOT rationed. Ladies' and misses' sizes 4 to 9.

* * * *

Also new arrivals on the short list worth mentioning: Men's jockey shorts, men's overall frocks, girls', ladies' and boys' real elastic top sox, ladies' white kid shoes for summer, men's dungarees, non ration "ropester" sport sandals, girls' "loafers," sizes 12 to 3, small children's play togs, men's balbriggan shirts and drawers, white dress shirts for men and ladies' white blouses. First come . . . first served.

TASKER'S

Bennington 4 H Club's To Aid Crippled Children

At the last 4H Club meeting each members, all of whom are taking the Lunch Box Project to learn how to pack victory lunches, brought a lunch to the meeting. A quiz was conducted on what to do and what not to do—and why—when packing lunches and then the lunches were exchanged and judged. After the judging the Leader served hot chocolate and the lunches were eaten for refreshments.

Miss Anne Lindsay is to be congratulated on the work she is doing as leader of this group. She is an extremely busy lady, as she works in the postoffice daily, is a member of the school board, and is active in her church as well as leader of this fine group of girls.

The Mt. Crotched 4H Club of Bennington has collected one hundred fifty pounds of waste fats for the government in the past two months and will continue to collect once a month. This club is sponsoring two more worthwhile drives this month.

They will call at every home in Bennington within a week or two selling white lilies made by the crippled children of N. H. This is called the Easter Lily Parade for Crippled Children and is carried out all over the state at this time. They will also be collecting books for the servicement at this time. The demand for books for our armed forces and merchant marine continues to mount and this collection will help you to clean out your attics and get rid of books which you may no longer care to keep, and at the same time bring enjoyment to our servicemen and service women. Parting with treasured volumes involves personal sacrifice, but let's give some of our books that it really hurts to part with—those are the ones most apt to please. Fiction is especially popular but books, up-to-date ones, on most any subject are acceptable. These will be sent to the Massachusetts Victory Book Committee for distribution. If for any reason your home is not visited by a 4H member, or if you have too many books for one to handle just contact the leader and she will take care of them for you.

News Items From Bennington

A boys' 4-H club will be organized Wednesday, March 28th, at 4 p. m., at the home of Mrs Stephen Chase. An invitation has been extended to all boys in Bennington eligible to attend this meeting. Mr Wentworth will be present at the meeting.

Mrs. George Griswold had fifteen for dinner on Sunday, present there were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Griswold and three daughters of Antrim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griswold and two sons and a daughter of Walpole, N. H., and Joyce and Billy Cleary, young children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cleary, besides her two daughters, Barbara and Shirley and herself.

Young Patricia Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cora Chamberlain is going about with her knee in a splint since Friday last. Her brother through an accident struck her with a blunt axe. A painful accident and it was lucky it was a very dull axe.

Mrs. Steve Yakavokis visited friends over the week-end.

Roy Brown of Worcester, Mass., who used to reside here was in town this past week-end.

Robert Shea and daughter of Connecticut were with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Shea on Sunday.

Mrs. N. Landry entertained her sister, over the week-end.

Mrs. Melvin Poor and son, Laurence, who is in the air force visited relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Newton and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bartlett, one day recently.

Mrs. Mary E. Sargent entertained the following ladies, Mrs. Prentiss Weston, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mrs. Wm. Wallace, Mrs. Harry Ross, Mrs. Fred Knight, Mrs. Maurice Newton, Miss Mae Cashion. First prize was won by Mrs. Harry Ross, and consolation prize by Mrs. Wm. Wallace.

The town meeting dinner netted a goodly sum. The ladies are to be congratulated on a fine dinner and a capacity crowd.

There was a very fine dance given at the town hall on Friday night by the choir girls.

The new priest, Father Murtagh, began his duties at St. Patrick church this past week.

Miss Muriel Braid who is in school in Boston, was at home for the week-end.

METHODIST CHURCH BAPTISMS PLANNED FOR PALM SUNDAY

The Rev. Milo Farmer, minister of the Hillsboro Methodist church, has announced that his church will conduct special services in connection with Holy Week. Beginning on Sunday morning at 10:45, the minister will speak on the first of a series of subjects dealing with the Life of Christ.

This series will be continued each evening, Sunday through Thursday. Times for these services will be found in the church notes. On Good Friday, a three-hour service will be held from 12 Noon until 3 P. M. Details of this service will be announced next wek.

Persons desiring to join the church or to have children baptized on Palm Sunday, are advised to contact the minister sometime this week. No members will be received and no baptisms will be made on Easter Sunday.

A spring dance, sponsored by the senior class, is being held Friday, March 23, at the high school gym with Hugh Flanders' orchestra playing.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Gain Beyond River Lines; Curb Exports to Relieve U. S.; Japs Fear Invasion of Homeland

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.)

Recoiling from charges, marines launch high explosive rockets from mobile trucks onto enemy emplacements on Iwo Jima.

EUROPE:
Ram Forward

Their north flank cleared by a powerhouse drive to the Baltic, the Russians launched their all-out assault on Berlin even as U. S. forces dug deeper into German territory east of the Rhine on the other end of the European battlefront.

Starting their long-awaited smash at Berlin only after clearing some 200,000 Germans from their right flank, the Russians moved over 100,000 men over the Oder river on a 16-mile front due east of the capital in the early stages of the drive. Simultaneously, other Red troops battered ahead in the Stettin region to the north in what threatened to develop into a wide outflanking movement on Berlin.

While the battle for Berlin raged, Russian troops to the southeast maintained heavy pressure on German forces defending the gateway to the Moravian Gap, front door to Czechoslovakia and Austria. Both at the gateway and in Hungary, the Germans fought hard to keep the Reds from the approaches to these rich industrial regions furnishing the enemy with vital war material.

Their bridgehead steadily built up across the Rhine east of Remagen, U. S. 1st army troops pressed ahead through the steep and forested Westerwald mountains in a drive threatening the outer edge of the Germans' vital Ruhr industrial valley just to the north and the rolling hill route to Berlin to the east.

With the Nazi high command compelled to keep a watchful eye on the U. S. 9th and British 2nd armies to the north, German attacks against the broadening bridgehead were confined to short, sharp counterblows designed to whittle down American strength and heavy artillery fire from the surrounding heights.

Increasing numbers of the carefully hoarded German planes, including jet-propelled craft, also were thrown into the battle not only to harass ground troops but also conduct continuing attacks against the Yank supply lines across the river. The sky above roared with swirling dog-fights as American airmen challenged the enemy aviators.

While these three Allied forces menaced the eastern Rhineland, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. 3rd army pressed against the Saar and Moselle rivers guarding the enemy's all-important Saar basin to the southwest. Along with the U. S. 7th army on the southern border of the Saar basin, the 3rd was applying a crunching vise to the vital coal and iron region.

Inside Germany

While Adolf Hitler called upon the German people to stand fast and bleed the Allies to death, Nazi authorities moved to round up all soldiers and civilians fleeing from the path of advancing U. S., British and Russian armies to make them available for the Reich's last desperate stand.

Declaring that God only helps those who help themselves, Hitler said: "Our task is . . . clear: to put up resistance and to wear down our enemies so long that until, in the end, they will get tired and yet be broken. . . . The year 1918 will not be repeated. . . ."

In seeking to steer detached soldiers back into military ranks, and channel refugee workers into war production, the Nazis ordered the registration of all males between 16 and 62, with violators and their abetters treated as deserters and punished.

CURB EXPORTS:
To Relieve U. S.

In what was interpreted as a move to provide first for essential U. S. civilian needs before meeting those of liberated Europe, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes organized a special committee to pass on all demands for exports from this country except those of a military nature.

Declaring that all relief, rehabilitation and other exports must be considered in the light of their eventual effect on our economy, Byrnes said that all commitments previously made which might upset the U. S. war effort must now be re-examined before fulfilled.

With the prospect of a 20 per cent reduction in meat supplies, 10 per cent in vegetable oils and fats and 10 per cent in sugar, the War Food administration was one U. S. agency which had appealed to Byrnes for assistance in allocating its stocks, capital circles reported.

PACIFIC:
Jap Jitters

With U. S. forces fastening their grip on the Philippines, securing air bases within a comparative stone's throw of the enemy mainland and crippling his industrial machine with continued bombings, Jap leaders drew the picture of an impending American invasion of the homeland.

Premier Koiso

The leaders' efforts to reassure their people, however, ran all the way from Premier Koiso's declaration that the Japs would enjoy an advantage because of shorter supply lines to War Minister Sugiyama's statement that any invasion attempt would meet with enemy suicide fliers' crash-divings and new weapons designed at thwarting an attack.

By also forecasting increased activity on the Chinese mainland, Koiso lent credence to reports that the Japs had ordered evacuation of Shanghai and other territory along the eastern coastal strip of China, where Allied troops might be expected to land to wipe out enemy resources in that country and establish additional air bases.

FARM SUPPORT:
O. K. CCC

Following charges that "leaks" in information of planned government food operations resulted in huge profits to speculators, congress voted for extension of the Commodity Credit corporation for two years and an extension of borrowing power to 5 billion dollars to help support farm prices.

In airing the speculation charges, Representative Taber (N. Y.) said that heavy buying in wheat took place 16 days before announcement of the government's intention to pay the full parity price for all unredeemed grain in loan on May 1, and that the purchases were then dumped on the market after the announcement at a big profit. Taber also charged that eggs which had been sold "short" at a good price prior to announcement of the government's plans to sell 200 carloads were later bought back at a large profit.

As congress considered demands for a thorough investigation of the charges, it was revealed that three CCC and two War Food administration employees had been discharged as a result of private probes.

V-E DAY:
Troop Shift

Defeat of Germany will pose a huge task for the U. S. army in withdrawing the bulk of 3,500,000 men from Europe, with the majority destined for reassignment for continuation of the war against Japan, it was revealed.

In observing the third anniversary of the army service forces which he heads, Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell declared that though some of the troops and equipment will be shipped directly from Europe to the Pacific, others will be returned to the U. S. for furloughs, reoutfitted and then sent overseas.

Although General Somervell indicated that some of the vets would be discharged after the European conflict, the war department itself declared it was impossible at this time to estimate the number that actually will be released.

CANADIAN OIL:
Junk Project

Originally undertaken in 1942 to furnish U. S. troops in the Alaskan area with a convenient source of oil and gas, the army's $134,000,000 Canadian well and refinery project in the northwest territories was abandoned under continuing congressional pressure.

Consisting of 61 wells at Norman linked to the refinery at Whitehorse by a pipe-line, the project produced only 21,297 barrels of 100 octane gas in nine months, with costs running around $1,000,000 a month. Canol's 500 employees could be better utilized in U. S. refineries, the senate war investigating committee reported, with the 281 skilled workers capable of boosting 100 octane gas output 2,000 barrels a day at American plants.

Should Canada fail to exercise its option of purchasing the property, it was said, the project will be put up for public bidding.

COAL SUPPLY:
Cut Deliveries

With the already reduced miner labor force expected to be further pared during the year, and with government officials predicting a 40,000,000 ton coal shortage for 1945, householders east of the Mississippi as well as in Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota will be limited to 80 per cent of their normal needs in the next heating season.

Working at top speed, 400,000 miners produced a record 620 million tons of coal in 1944, but with recent manpower losses and the projected induction of some 25,000 more men into the armed forces through this year, output was expected to drop. Retention of the 25,000 miners and release of an additional 15,000 from the armed forces would provide the manpower to meet all needs, operators said.

In limiting householders and other consumers to 80 per cent of their normal requirements, the government altered its current regulations under which only 87½ per cent of anthracite or 90 per cent of soft coal mined in West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky or northeastern Tennessee could be included in an order, with substitutes making up the remainder.

BRITISH DEBT:
War Deficit

Though income was out-running estimates, Britain's debt for the fiscal year closing in April was expected to approximate 11½ billion dollars, with receipts put at less than 12½ billions and expenditures at over 24 billions.

With only the surtax on high incomes falling short of expected yields, revenues from income taxes, excess profits levies and customs duties were looked upon to equal or surpass estimates, it was said.

Though treasury figures showed more money in circulation than ever before, the shortage of goods continued to adversely affect trade. Retail sales in January were the smallest since the same month in 1944, it was revealed, with Christmas buying having flushed stocks.

Lend-Lease Homes

With more than 2,500,000 British homes substantially damaged by bombing, with at least 250,000 of these destroyed, the U. S. plans to lend-lease 30,000 new pre-fabricated houses to the United Kingdom at a cost of $51,000,000, it was revealed. Thus did the U. S. move to help the British government on the all-touchy housing question in a country with an increasingly liberal outlook.

With the cost running about $1,700 each, the two-bedroom, flat-roofed homes will be shipped out complete, with the British expected to supply the glass on the site, however.

Latest in design, the houses will contain ranges, sinks and bathroom fixtures, including cast-iron enamel bathtubs, lavatory and galvanized iron piping.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Army general and convalescent hospitals in this country are caring for more than 30,000 more sick and wounded soldiers than was the case three months ago, the war department announced, stating that the number of patients had jumped from around 87,000 last October to 140,000 by the end of January.

Casualties from overseas are now arriving in this country at the rate of 1,200 a day, with about 35,000 evacuated to hospitals here last month.

BEAD MARKET SLUMPS IN PACIFIC

That time-worn phrase, "carrying coals to Newcastle," is being superseded out this way by a new expression—"carrying beads to the South Pacific," says Marine Correspondent Lt. Milburn McCarty Jr.

For years beads were one of the most popular items of barter among natives of the Pacific islands. Natives made beads out of shells, cat-eyes, coral, hammered silver coins, human teeth, etc.

Since the coming of American forces two years ago, the bead market here has been flooded. Well-meaning parents and wives back in the states have sent so many boxes of broken-down 5-and-10-cent store jewelry for the servicemen to trade that sometimes a bushel of beads will bring no more than a couple of small turtles.

Washington Digest

Personalities Still Affect Relationships of Nations

Strain Between FDR and De Gaulle Complicates Postwar Understanding Between Two Great Powers.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

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

Some years ago that highly scientific organization, the Smithsonian institution, discussed the possibility of a relationship between sun spots and wars. It was carefully explained that sun spots, which are really great explosions on the sun's surface, affected the weather on the earth and frequently bad weather in turn affected the dispositions of human beings and might conceivably render national leaders less amenable to reason and more likely to get their countries into trouble.

At first glance that seems rather far-fetched but the fact that a clash of personalities can affect the course of nations today, almost as much as it did when people fought at the whim of a king, has been brought out strikingly in Franco-American relations.

President Roosevelt

There isn't much question that the common interests of France and the United States would be better served if one Franklin Roosevelt could "get along" better with one Charles De Gaulle.

Gen. De Gaulle

Of course, it is only fair to say that there are others who don't "get along" with the tall, handsome and aristocratic French general. It is no secret that one Josef Stalin, although he arranged a highly advantageous treaty with France including some even more advantageous private understanding with De Gaulle, had no desire to invite him to Yalta.

But the Roosevelt-De Gaulle differences seem to be recurrent and just when everybody thought, after the latter's visit to Washington when he was understood to have given his colleagues in France the impression that the visit was highly satisfactory to him, came the answer "I regret" to Roosevelt's "rendezvous, s'il vous plais" and the meeting on the President's cruiser off Algiers did not take place.

Etiquette Poses Difficult Problem

In diplomatic circles it has been carefully explained that De Gaulle could not accept an invitation from a peregrinating president to call upon him in French territory, which it was explained was a sort of "come down and have a picnic with me in your backyard, I'm too busy to call on you in your parlor."

To which American diplomatic circles explained: it wasn't an invitation to De Gaulle to come to Algiers, which is French territory, but an invitation to call on the President aboard a U. S. warship, which is American territory.

Peut-etre, was the reply, but the chief of a great power, indeed an empire, cannot be expected to be treated any better than the rulers of such minor domains as Arabia, Egypt or Ethiopia, royal-blooded though they be. (Roosevelt entertained the gentlemen earlier.)

There the discussion bogged down in mutual chagrin with all but two of the leading French newspapers (one conservative and one communist) insisting that De Gaulle was right and the apologists for Roosevelt explaining that the President could not undertake what probably would have amounted to a visit of state and a triumphal tour of France, when he had a war to win. It was also recalled that one thing Mr. Roosevelt prides himself on avoiding is making the mistakes Wilson did. Wilson received a wild ovation in France and Italy BEFORE the peace conference, and suffered the results of a most painful reaction afterward.

How great a part Roosevelt's failure to pay a visit to De Gaulle in Paris played in motivating the general's refusal, or, if it were the chief cause, how much was personal pique on the part of De Gaulle and how much a feeling that his nation had been slighted, it is impossible to say. My own impression garnered from conversations with persons thoroughly familiar with the French attitude is that "difficulties" were expected to arise in Franco-American relations the moment it became clear that France was not invited to participate in the counsels of the Big Three. It was not expected that the role her armies are able to play would make her eligible to join the military councils at Yalta but the French were ardently desirous of having a place at the general negotiations which made up the second part of the parleys. General De Gaulle was in no mood, when he received the President's invitation, to brook what he considered a further slight.

It was clear, on the other hand, that the President felt he had sound, practical reasons for omitting any visit to Paris before the San Francisco meeting. He also felt there were sound, practical reasons for a conversation with De Gaulle. He said there were a number of points that had to be cleared up which required French action before the United Nations meeting could be held. Indeed, I imagine, he felt that he was showing especial regard to France when he offered to review the accomplishments at Yalta personally for De Gaulle.

FDR Comments On Prima Donnas

That is supposed to account for the extemporaneous remarks he inserted in his report to congress about "prima donnas."

Those remarks, which were universally interpreted as applying to De Gaulle, came as a distinct shock and immediately afterward Senator Brewster publicly labeled them "injudicious."

I was following the text of the official release in the house radio gallery as the President spoke and had noted the many departures which he tossed off as familiar asides and which helped to give his talk the intimate note he desired. But I was startled at what he said following the text as it dealt with an agreement with Yugoslavia. He read the sentence, "We hope that it is in the process of fulfillment" and then he looked up and with just a touch of what verged on sarcasm in his voice, remarked "But it is not only that, but in some other places we have to remember there are a great number of prima donnas in the world, all who wish to be heard. Before anything will be done, we may have a little delay, while we listen to more prima donnas."

That startled me as I said but I must say I did not at first think he could mean De Gaulle. That seemed impossible. However, as others mentioned it, I began to take it for granted, for I knew that until the procedure of voting as agreed upon at Yalta was approved by France the agreement could not be announced. There were other things upon which France had to be consulted in advance of the meeting, as well.

The French ambassador who was seated in the diplomatic gallery showed no sign whatever that he was affected by the words and later he is said to have told a friend that it was hardly likely that the prima donna reference could have been meant to apply to France since the President had completed his comment on what disposition of French interests had been made and had moved on to another topic, Yugoslavia.

That, of course, is a good alibi. And it is necessary that there be an alibi for I am convinced that had there been even unofficial admission that the President was hitting at De Gaulle a really difficult situation would arise. It is known that although many people consider the general what the French call "difficile," the French do not call De Gaulle that and his friends and admirers are warm in their loyalty and would instantly resent any unfavorable comment on his conduct.

No serious difficulties are expected to arise between the United States and France but some of their common troubles in the past show that there is much difference between foreign relations, bolster them with protocol as you will and personal relations after all.

BARBS . . . *by Baukhage*

A farmer in Indiana swapped a two-year-old horse for 15 cartons of cigarettes. Apparently he would rather burn up the carpet than the road.

• • •

The Germans have a new rocket that looks like a stove-pipe. Well, they have thrown up everything else but the kitchen sink and the sponge—the latter is overdue.

Ceiling prices on strawberries will be the same as last year. Which means, we hope, that short cake will be no shorter.

• • •

One of the causes of increase in illness among workers is described as due to mental strain of new workers who haven't been employed for a long time. Work has always been the curse of the leisure classes.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS
By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

EDUCATION SHOULD ORGANIZE STRONGLY

WASHINGTON. — Biggest industry, by far, in the United States is education.

In plant, this nation has invested $14,223,489,985 (1940 figure from the United States office of education) compared with a paltry $2,750,000,000 in plant of the No. 1 commercial industry, motor vehicles, bodies and parts.

We have put five times more money into the value of education production buildings, from kindergarten through college, than in our vast and fabulous motors production, yet front page readers rarely notice this leading industry, and people generally pay little attention to it, although they own the stock in it.

Annual operating cost of education is $3,203,547,586 (same source, covering 1941-42) which is more than half the total of wages paid in every other industrial area in 1939. Yet practically every day you notice strikes and arguments about industrial wages.

For those we have labor boards, Little Steel formulas and great political agitation and interest. In the nation's largest industry, into which the public actually annually pays $2,671,653,202, there is no comparable interest—and no comparable results.

Not Run by Business Men.

There are other significant distinctions. The nation's largest industry is not run by business men.

County and city officials operate the bulk of it (their taxpayers furnishing $1,826,937,572 for the public schools) while the states furnished $979,539,773; the federal government $83,338,030, and privately controlled schools spent $551,998,864 (all 1941-42 figures).

The federal government, furthermore, acts vigorously to control inflation and deflation in all industries, excepting only this one, the biggest. A great watch is kept on the security, salaries and management of all businesses, except this one.

The school text book concessions must constitute a tremendous business, but no commissions nationally watch it.

Postwar planning for industry is a primary occupation now, but this one is neglected excepting that more federal funds for building more schools are to be provided. The industry is practically unrepresented in Washington except for a few lobbying organizations seeking appropriations, and these are not managed by business men—indeed they could not furnish me with the figures above quoted.

I think it is clearly suggested by the outer evidence that this industry is the least well managed as well as the least attended to.

Wants Government Control.

It is time the stockholders in this business started paying more attention to their investment. It is time also that national leaders, citizens and even government started recognizing the vastness of the industry, its financial influence, its economic effects, as well as the efficiency of its production, rather than leaving all this authority and control spread around loosely and not only uncontrolled but unadvised in various uncoordinated hands.

It is time also that the workers in that industry, the teachers, realize that they are in the largest industry and more aggressively protect their economic rights and defend their leading political and economic position.

I certainly do not mean by this that they should join a union, and particularly not a union nationally or internationally controlled by workers in lesser industries or their leaders, and pay tribute with high initiation fees and dues for the privilege of such leadership, which might be far from the best with which they could provide themselves.

So I think the teachers should seek the wisest possible direction, politically and economically, a democratic leadership based on superiority of ability, rather than placing their cause upon the ground of sheer numbers as unions so often do. They are not masses, but individual personalities, capable of finding a joint expression in a way they will enjoy more and which should better serve their particular interests.

• • •

The straw polls are galluping (CQ) over the country, heralding or drumming up what is called, "an overwhelming majority support" for compulsory military education.

"Are you for military training? Should it be universal?"

Nearly everyone is for "military training," and not one in a hundred thousand people in this country realizes that "universal," in this case, is not being used in its dictionary sense, but to cover with diplomatic language, a bold drafting of 17 or 18 year old youths.

Noted Painter Didn't Sign Or Remember His Works

The famous Anglo-American painter, John Singer Sargent, who died in 1925, neglected to sign some of his works and even forgot, years later, ever having painted them. But he could easily identify these pictures in a unique way. If a painting was his, a microscope would reveal a fine red or green line painted around the white objects because, owing to an eye defect, he saw them bordered in one of these colors.

What Bait!

When a giant Australian earthworm 10 to 12 feet in length, bores its way through the ground, the gurgling and sucking sounds it makes are so loud that they are clearly audible to a person on the surface.

WNU—2 11—45

GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott — W.N.U. RELEASE

The story thus far: After graduating from West Point, Robert Scott wins his wings at Kelly Field, Texas, and takes up combat flying. He has been an instructor for four years when the war breaks out and is told he is now too old for combat flying. After appealing to several Generals, Scott is finally offered an opportunity to get into the fight. He flies a bomber to India, but on arrival is made a ferry pilot, but this does not suit him. He visits Gen. Chennault, gets a Kittyhawk and soon is flying the skies over Burma, where he becomes known as the "one man air force." Later, he is made C.O. of the 23rd Fighter Group, but he still keeps on knocking down Jap planes.

CHAPTER XXVII

Another theory was that the realization that you had strafed enemy ground troops, shot down Japanese pilots, strafed troops getting out of an enemy transport, or even killed Japanese satellites, would come back to you at night, and you'd wake up in horror at having "blood on your hands." To that I say "Nuts."

Later, when the newness of combat had worn off, I used to watch a Japanese pilot come towards me on a head-on run, picking me out, I guess, because I was leading the Group. I'd get my sights on him and yell, perhaps a bit hysterically: "You poor sucker, with my six Fifties that out-range your short-range little cannons that jam lots of times, I'm going to blow you apart before you get close enough to hit me!" Overconfidence, perhaps, for I didn't get every one who came at me, and I took lots of hits in my own ship—even had to dive away sometimes when two came on me at once. But I'm still here, and from thirteen to twenty-two Jap pilots who fought against me are dead.

You know that you have everything to live for, and that the Jap has everything to die for. That's his only hope of reaching the heaven that we already have.

Yes, they are suicide pilots; at times they will try to ram your plane, or will dive their ships into our carriers. I've seen a Japanese dive low over Hengyang and circle while they shot at him with everything on the field and we shot at him with every ship above the field. But he flew his ship in a slow circle, as if he were blinded and couldn't see, or were only partly conscious. Then, with a half roll at barely three hundred feet, he dove his plane into the only building on the field—our thatched-roof alert shack, which burned with the Jap in his ship. When the wreckage had cooled enough we finally pulled his charred body out—and by his side was his Samurai sword, and through his body the doctor found one lone bullet-hole, severing his spinal cord near the small of the back. He had been able to move his hands but not his feet. But with his last consciousness he had picked out one more object on our field to destroy for the gods of the Shinto Shrine.

But they have fear too. Don't think they're supermen, for I assure you they're not. They're little, warped-brain savage animals with the complex of suppression—but they have fear, like any one else. Their fear is worse, for there's that phobia of having nothing to live for—the inferiority-complex they try to overcome.

I once saw that fear on the face of a Japanese pilot when he knew he was going to die, and it did me lots of good. I told of it many times to youngsters in my Group and it always made them feel better to know that the Japs were afraid when they met them — probably more afraid than we were. Oh, the Jap is a wonderful pilot when he meets no or little opposition. They come in over undefended Chinese cities and loop and roll and zoom, shooting at the helpless pedestrians while arrogantly flying inverted on their backs. But when they meet good American fighters, with pilots who know how to fight them, they are the most anxious people I've ever met to leave our territory and go "hell for leather" towards Japan.

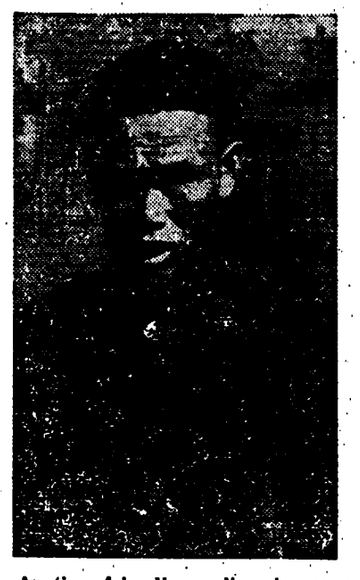
One day I flew up very close to a lone Jap pilot during a fight near Kweilin. I placed my sights right where his wing joined the fuselage of the 1-97-2 and steadily squeezed a burst from two hundred yards, holding the trigger down while I moved into closer range. Then I swerved out from behind the enemy ship, expecting it to stream fire and perhaps explode. I had seen pieces come off, and I had seen the canopy glass turn to a fine, shining powder that sparkled in the slipstream as the ship nosed almost straight up. But when it didn't burn, I skidded back across its tail, first with a look to my rear quarter.

I saw into the cockpit. The canopy had been shot away and I could see the Jap's face—and on it was a look of terror such as I had never seen before. The realization went through me with such force that as I nosed down to fire again I nearly cut the tail from the Jap fighter with my prop. Then I savagely held a long burst from less than fifty yards while I shot the ship to pieces. Even after the enemy plane had fallen and I had flown through the debris, I found that I was continuing to fire at the empty heavens, for I had learned to hate also.

No, the Jap is far from a superman. But we must never again belittle the fanaticism of the Japanese. They are as dangerous as mad dogs. They think they will win—and they can if we continue to underestimate them.

Strange things happen in the air, strange as the fiction of the ages. Six of us shot into a ship that detached itself from one of the circling Japanese "circuses" we encountered one day East of Hengyang. When you meet the Jap in his larger-numbered formation, he at once goes into the circling technique that Baron von Richthofen made famous in the last war. This "circus" gradually moves in on or away from their objective as a defensive maneuver, for in it the ship behind protects the tail of the one in front. Our tactics were to dive through the "squirrel cage" and get snap shots at as many ships as we could, but keep our speed to prevent their getting on our tails.

It was in one of these attacks that this lone Jap Zero left the protection of his other ships and began to do aerobatics—sloppy loops, wingovers, stalls, and then another loop. Thinking it was a trick, we were wary; but after two of our pilots had made passes on it, two more of us went down towards it. As I kept getting closer and closer to the enemy plane I could see that the pilot was evidently hurt, but when I



Another friendly coolie who gave aid to Col. Scott.

crossed the top of the strange-acting plane I saw that he was leaning forward over the stick control, obviously dead.

As the speed of the dive would build up pressures on the tail surfaces, the nose would rise, for a Jap ship is rigged that way. As the ship climbed more steeply, the pilot's upper body swung to the back of the seat in the normal position and the plane made a sloppy loop.

For several minutes we watched the pilotless Zero in fascination. From 16,000 feet a ship that is shot down can dive into the ground in a few seconds—it can even spin in from an explosion in a little longer than that; but we watched this plane for twice the time that it would normally have taken. It worked closer and closer to the ground over the same area, as it lost altitude gradually in the maneuvers. Then, after the longest wait that I can remember having gone through in the air, in one of its dives from a loop it struck the hills below and burned. We could have burned it with a long burst many times during the minutes of our watching, but I imagine we were all spellbound at the spectacle.

No one spoke for several minutes as we turned back to Hengyang. Then some call over the radio broke the spell, and we just marked the Jap off as another confirmed Zero—another "good" Jap.

Over in Yunnan we fought the Japs a few times in Burma and had the sadness of another military funeral. Those moments in the Buddhist burial grounds were the hardest in China. As the Chaplain read the prayer and the flag-draped casket was lowered into the red earth of Yunnan, a small formation, with slow-turning engines that gave forth a muffled sound, would fly over the grave. There would be one vacant niche in the evenly spaced fighters, in honor of the brother airman who would fly no more.

After eight months in combat I was sent with five other pilots to ferry six new P-40K's over from the air base at Karachi. During our wait for the planes to be ready for combat, we were permitted to go to Bombay for the detached service. There, in this splendor of the Hotel Taj Mahal, we had a glorious time. In fact, it became very hard to realize that a war was going on over in Burma and China, as we looked at the night clubs from Malabar Hill and from inside them too, at the horse-races for the Aga Khan's Purse—and at all the things that we had forgotten to remember.

The return across India was a happy one, for we were ferrying new and higher-powered ships back to the war, and all of us were eager to try them out in combat. From Assam we took the old familiar trail that I used to fly with the transports, and it felt especially good to look around and see those friendly looking P-40's along with me over the Burma Road where I had, in earlier months, been compelled to fly alone. The shark-mouths had not yet been painted on, but the silhouettes of the new fighters looked friendly nevertheless.

A fast trip over the five hundred miles from Assam is like this:

We're off from our base and heading 118 degrees across the twelve-thousand-foot Naga Hills to the first check-point, where the upper fork of the Chindwin forms the likeness of a shamrock. Up to our left now, from the altitude of eighteen thousand that we've attained so effortlessly with the new ships, can be seen the higher snow-capped peaks of Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. Down below us the valley of the Irrawaddy is low and green, but forbidding nonetheless. Ahead, as we cross the "Y" in the little known "triangle of the Irrawaddy," we see the real hills of the "hump" begin to rise. Snow-capped peaks everywhere. Our map reads that our highest peak is going to be 15,800 feet; yet we well know from experience that we've tried it many times and we need to be very sure that we are at 18,000 to clear the mountains from the Irrawaddy to Tali Lake.

Below us are the villages of the Miaows. We climb to 25,000 feet to test the "suped-up" ships, and a smile comes to our faces under the oxygen masks—for this is going to surprise the Jap. We're going over the Mekong now, and from the time that has elapsed we've certainly picked up a tail wind—must be making over three hundred. The gorge of the Mekong runs like a gash in the sinister country of Burma to the South, and we know it goes on and on towards Saigon and the sea.

It's barely twenty miles to the Salween, and we make it so quickly that we begin to doubt that the other river had been the Mekong. Our ground speed is well over three hundred as we see Lake Tali and start the down-hill run to Kunming. Now we catch the first glimpse of the Burma Road, North of Yunnanyi, and soon we see the small lake that is near our field at that town. The mountains to the North are very high, and we know they get higher and higher and stretch almost without break to the East and the Pacific. We see the hairpin turns of the Burma Road near Tsuyung, and know that we're nearly home from the Taj Mahal and India.

We dive over the field of our headquarters just one hour and twenty-five minutes from the time we took off from Assam, five hundred miles away. I can tell by the smiles on the faces of the other men in the flight that we're all thinking the same thing: We have bad medicine for the Jap packed into the increased horsepower of these new "Kays"—our Warhawks. They are the latest of the P-40 series, and coming to us this time of year we look upon them as Christmas presents from the States.

The P-40 was in production when the war began. Then the decks were definitely stacked against us, and everything was in favor of the enemy. During the past year of our war these ships produced as no other fighter plane did, for they were serving on every front. Any pilot who actually fought the Axis enemies in the P-40 Tomahawks, Kittyhawks, or Warhawks will tell you they are tough and dependable. They will dive with the best of projectiles—including a bomb. All of us hope that the best fighter plane has not been produced, but we know that America will develop it.

In the meantime, through those lean months when America had to fight on many fronts with so little, the glorious P-40 series paid off when the chips were down in a ratio of between twelve and fifteen to one—twelve to fifteen enemy ships for every one of ours lost.

Some day, when the war is over and our sturdy American engines driving great American ships have won victory with air power, I hope and pray—with all fighter pilots who have faced our enemies in aerial combat, from the hot sands of Libya to the cold tundra of the Aleutians, from the jungle heat of Guadalcanal to those torrential rains of the Burmese Monsoons—that some understanding group of citizens will go to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. There, beside the statue that commemorates the first flight of the Wright Brothers, I hope that they will build a monument to the Curtiss P-40 with its Allison Engine.

And now, with a few minor battles in the air, we saw Christmas in China draw near, and I couldn't help wishing for fast action somewhere. After all, there's only one place a person wants to be at Christmas.

I took off from Kunming one day just before Christmas to inspect the warning net in western Yunnan. It didn't take long to find out that it was very inefficient near the Burma border, where a steady influx of fifth-columnists and Japanese money was filtering across the Salween. Even then I knew that instead of getting the Chinese officers who were in charge of the net to investigate, it would be much better to have a few engagements with the Jap over the failing net-area. There was no tonic like burning Jap planes over the country to improve the functioning of the air-raid warning net.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TOKYO BROADCASTER EXPLAINS ALL

Attention! Excuse please! Honorable Japanese give Manila back to Americans. Whole thing done as big surprise. Will surprise them by letting them have Philippines soon. Honorable Japanese now lead world in surprises. Japanese people will please excuse Japanese army and navy if they are surprised also.

—•—

Philippines of no importance. Japanese took them only to hold convention of Japanese amateur photographers. Pictures not turn out too well, please excuse. Emperor decide best subjects for photographic are in homeland. So sorry.

—•—

American General MacArthur very much put out by Japanese behavior. Japanese put out by MacArthur behavior. Honorable Japanese claim a tie. Emperor say co-prosperity sphere going. Not say satisfactory to whom, excuse please.

—•—

Honorable Japanese nation must not ask too many questions, please, about Japanese fleet. Japanese fleet know where it is. We hope, Japanese military leaders now try new tactics. Combine strategic retreat with barrel juggling using silk kimonos in which they look more convincing.

—•—

Bombing of Tokyo imaginary. Excuse please. Completion Ledo-Burma road optical illusion, excuse please. Dictation of peace by Japanese in American White House postponed until further notice. We grounds, excuse please, so sorry.

—•—

British and American fleets now off homeland in large numbers, excuse please. Honorable Japanese Ally Hitler who promise Japan fine partnership in ladder juggling act fall off ladder. Excuse please. So sorry. Tokyo - Berlin. Co - prosperity Sphere opened by mistake.

—•—

Honorable Japanese leaders assure honorable Japanese people no cause for worry. Japanese save face. Germans lucky if save face cream. Honorable Emperor wish again to tell Japanese people, excuse please, that Manila of no importance. Emperor say Japanese army was just holding it until called for. Excuse please.

—•—

Forward with honorable ancestors through honorable Japanese deadend street! Excuse please!

* * *

MEAT FOR FISHERMEN

(Fishing fleet crews, deprived of red meat by coupon limitations, are appealing to OPA for relief.—News item.)

A fisherman needs his daily meat,
He slaves amid wintry scenes;
He can't live on hash where nor-easters crash,
And doesn't care much for beans.
He battles the cold and wintry gales,
And harks to the skipper's wish;
His appetite is never quite light,
And, boy, he gets sick of fish!

Oh, tough is the life on a fishing smack,
And hungry the crews do grow;
When hauling a net all icy and wet
For dainties he'll never go;
A fisherman works on a rugged job,
His appetite knows no whims;
He likes a steak thick, and gets very sick
Of any known food that swims.

Oh, hard is the life on the ocean cold,
A little green salad? Bunk!
No cheeses on rye will a fisherman's eye fill,
And eggplant a la king is punk;
So, up with more points for the fishing lads,
And off with the iron lid!
Some meat from a cow makes seafaring chow—
And you keep the codfish, kid!

* * *

Back Home Stuff.

It appears that tripe is coming back. We just read of its reappearance. A recipe called for its being put in a pot and simmered for two hours, then cut into cubes.

—•—

Phooey! Any such preparation would be a violating of the code of the old-fashioned tripe eater. Tripe was a common dish back home in our boyhood. Every butcher market carried it, good times or bad. And we had it in our house at least once a week. But no simmering and no cubes! The orthodox system was to cut it in slabs, bread it or roll it in flour and fry it to a golden brown. We have never been able to explain the decline and fall of honeycomb tripe. But we welcome it back.

* * *

China officially states that it is possible to stand an egg on end on the first day of spring (Chinese calendar time). We will take an egg, on end or not, any time. Our quest is for a slice of bacon on its side or a slab of ham flat on its back.

* * *

We will never think our civilization what it is cracked up to be until we see in front of the blood donor stations lines of Americans waiting as patiently and as long as they sit in front of stores advertising cigarette sales.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A dash of horseradish mixed with each glassful of tomato juice will add to the flavor.

—•—

In home sewing it's important to know threads. On cottons, use cotton thread. Rayons sew equally well with silk or cotton thread.

—•—

Placing fruit jars upside down in hot water for a few minutes will often help "persuade" the stubborn ones that refuse to be opened.

—•—

Dipping a dust cloth in hot water to which a little kerosene is added will make it hold dust much better.

—•—

To curl a feather that has been damaged by water, sprinkle it liberally with salt and shake it before a fire or over a hot radiator until dry.

—•—

A pair of shears kept in a convenient place in the kitchen will be found useful for such jobs as cutting parsley, dicing cooked meats, cutting marshmallows, celery, etc. Incidentally, it will also save "chopped" finger tips when making a quantity of salads, etc.

Business Guide

Our Home Town Directory

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.

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Legal Notices

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To Leona George of Nashua, in said County, under the guardianship of A. Wallace George, and all others interested therein:

Whereas said guardian has filed the final account of his said guardianship in the Probate Office for said County:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Manchester, in said County, on the 17th day of April next, to show cause if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

Given at Nashua, in said County, this 8th day of March A. D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR
11-13s Register.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of John N. Adams, late of Hillsborough, in said County, deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Joseph Garofoli, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County, the account of his administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Manchester, in said County, on the 17th day of April next, to show cause if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said administrator 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, this 8th day of March A. D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR
11-13s Register.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To the heirs-at-law of Nettie C. Tasker now late of Hillsborough in said County, formerly under the conservatorship of John B. Tasker, Jr., and all others interested therein:

Whereas said conservator has filed the final account of his said conservatorship in the Probate Office for said County:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Manchester in said County, on the 17th day of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said conservator 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 Nasha in said County, this 16th day of March A. D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR,
Register.
12-14s

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Nettie C. Tasker, late of Hillsborough, in said County deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas John B. Tasker, Jr., administrator of the estate 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 Manchester in said County, on the 17th day of April next, to show cause if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said administrator 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, this 10th day of March A. D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR,
Register.
12-14s

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Walter Hesselden, late of Weare, in said County, deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Alfred Osborne administrator of the estate 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 Manchester in said County, on the 17th day of April next, to show cause if any you have why the same should not be allowed.

Said administrator 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, this 10th day of March A. D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR,
Register.
AO 12-14

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Allen W. Sawyer, late of Weare, in said County, deceased, testate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Alfred Osborne 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 Manchester in said County, on the 17th day of April next, 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, this 10th day of March A. D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR
Register.
AO 12-14

MANCHESTER DIRECTORY

Antrim Branch

Mrs. Malcolm French is confined to the house with the prevailing cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Knapp have purchased a place in Milford and plan to move there as soon as arrangements can be made. We regret their leaving.

Mr. H. C. Bailey of So. Dartmouth, Mass. is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Knapp.

George Wilson and Claude MacIntire visited Mr. and Mrs Curtis Pesher, former Antrim residents, in Bedford the first of the week.

Miss Dorothy Knapp, who has been nursing in Boston, is stationd at Fort Devens.

Merle Lowell is a patient at Margaret Pillsbury hospital.

Robert Thibodeau, anti-aircraft gunner, is reported missing.

Kathleen Norris Says:

Wives Who Are Saboteurs

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.

"When I got my captaincy and sailing orders, she came a thousand miles, with my little girls, to wish me Godspeed."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

WHAT has happened to the honor and fidelity of American women in this war? What has become of the old-time fineness and faithfulness that made it second-nature for our war wives to cherish the memory of the men who were away on battlefronts, to preserve the sacredness of home and home ties in their absence?

Gone with the wind, evidently. Recently an eminent military authority was responsible for the statement that among married men in the fighting forces today, one out of every three receives news from home that his wife is no longer faithful.

That he is no longer loved. That the home of which he dreams, in the smoke and blood and horror of the firing line, is no longer ready to welcome him back. That the children for whom his arms and his heart hunger are no longer to be his, to live under their father's roof—if indeed he ever has a home again.

The cruelty and selfishness of the women who write such letters to lonely, homesick men is sufficiently dreadful. But even worse is the implication that our girls are being brought up without any respect for marriage, motherhood or themselves.

When a woman goes through years of weakness and illness, as many women do, there is no comfort in the world to her like the deep happiness of knowing that her husband is faithful, is concerned, is eager with tender help and care.

Soldiers Give Up Much.

And when men leave their homes, leave safety and friends, beloved small children and wives, behind them; when they are regimented out of all individuality; when they may no longer have a will of their own or be free for a single hour without some other man's permission—then what sort of a wife is it who begins at once to entertain herself with friendships of other men, who presently writes her homesick soldier that she has met another love, that she wants to be free, that he must make some other living arrangements when he gets home?

The army official above quoted says one soldier out of every three gets this sort of letter. Our enemies could hardly devise anything more destructive to the morale of our troops. To wait for mail from home and to eagerly receive it, only to be stunned by fresh misery and loneliness, a sense of inferiority and failure, is an experience that may well weaken the courage and determination of any man.

—•—

"We have one baby girl, Mary," writes Corporal W. J. J. from northern France. "I think the world of her, and God knows I dearly love my wife, too. But now Ethel writes that she wants a divorce, she is going to marry a fellow I know, and take Mary with her. I wish I knew what to do, ought I try to hold her, feeling like she does? I get almost sick, being so far away, and not able to get home and see her. In my mind I think I'll go cooooo imagining mys'if talking with her and saying 'Forget it, Baby. Let things go on like they were before, until I get home. I didn't ask to get into this war, I'm doing my best to finish it up in a hurry, and it seems like you could pull your weight, too!'"

—•—

This is a genuine letter, one of many that come to me. Here is another, this one from a professor of English who has been overseas for more than a year.

Wants Wealthy Man.

"Ann and I have been married 10 years," he writes. "She wanted me to volunteer, and when I got my captaincy and sailing orders she came a thousand miles, with my little girls, to wish me Godspeed. That was 14 months ago. We have been very happy, have a lovely home, books, friends, work in common. Now she writes me that she wishes to go to Reno; she has promised to marry a much older man, quite wealthy, and prominent in our town. He is 52, Ann 34. She asks me not to make any 'fuss' and hopes that I will someday find a woman more worthy of me. She says the girls will share their time between us.

"Is that the way wives write to their husbands in war time?" the letter concludes bitterly. "Is that the best they can do to brace their men through the cruelest ordeal that human flesh and blood ever faced? We're tired, discouraged, homesick, over here. We know how this war is going to end, and that we'll come home—some of us—victorious, but believe me, it's a slow, hard pull, and to have nothing to which to look forward, nothing for which to work, nothing loving and comforting to which to come home, is pretty disheartening. If anyone had told me this of Ann I'd have knocked him down. Written by her own hand, I have to believe it, and it has shaken the foundations of my whole life."

—•—

Thousands of wives are piling up eternal regret and shame for themselves. For thousands of others perhaps it isn't too late to stop short, to take the course of courage and honor, fidelity and plain old-fashioned goodness, as wives.

AIDING THE ENEMY

As if the cruel hardships of war weren't enough, many men in uniform have to endure the loss of their wife's love. Just the fact that their husbands are absent seems to be an excuse for many women to find pleasure in some other man's company. Often this illicit romancing leads to a desire for a divorce. Thousands of wives have written to their husbands in service, asking for a separation.

Miss Norris calls these disloyal wives "saboteurs." They are wrecking the morale of fighting men—and far more effectively than any enemy propaganda could do. They are not only wrecking their own and their husband's lives—they are endangering their country.

"He is quite wealthy and prominent..."

SANITARY DISHWASHING

Washing dishes does not insure sanitary cleanliness if the dish cloth has lain wet, concealing all kinds of bacteria. Scalding dishes after washing removes the film which holds bacteria to the sides of the dishes.

Dish cloth and dish towels for drying dishes must be boiled and sunned often. Yellow laundry soap and scalding hot water is a disinfectant, and a half teaspoonful of concentrated lye added to water in which towels are boiled will whiten them and kill germs.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers

Stew and Dumplings Are a Point-Saver
(See Recipes Below)

Meat Magic

In 1944 the average civilian ate 143 pounds of meat. This year the outlook per civilian is estimated at about 134 pounds per person.

It doesn't take much mental arithmetic to make us see that we'll be doing with less meat this year than before—but then, you've probably already noticed that trend at your butcher's.

As a nation we're greater pork eaters than beef eaters, says a recent survey made by the government, but that will have to change at least for this year. Pork loins, hams, shoulders, spareribs and bacon will continue to be scarce. The higher grades of beef are going to the armed forces, while lower grades of beef, though not abundant, will be more abundant. Veal supplies are quite scarce as are the top grades of lamb.

All of this means one thing for Mrs. America. She will get less meat, and if she wants to get meaty flavor it will have to be stretched. If she doesn't do that, she will have a few meals with meat and others without.

There are good ways to stretch meat — old-fashioned ways like dumplings, bread dressings and stuffings, rice, macaroni, noodles and spaghetti. For those of you who choose having meat "as is" in your menus, there are delightful fish dishes to fill in the days when meat is unobtainable.

When you want those precious red points to do the most work for you, buy the low-point cuts and dress them up with herbs, flavorful gravies and colorful vegetables. Here's a lineup of recipes you'll well appreciate these days:

***Lamb Stew With Dumplings.**
(Serves 6)

2 pounds lamb
2 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons lard
6 small potatoes
6 carrots
6 small onions
1 cup water

Cut lamb breast, flank or neck meat into 1½ inch cubes. Dredge in flour, then brown well on all sides in hot lard. Season, add water and simmer 1½ hours. Add vegetables. Cover and continue cooking until vegetables are tender. Drop dumplings on top of meat and vegetables. Cover and cook without removing lid for 15 minutes.

Dumplings.

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lard
1 egg
About ¾ cup milk

Sift together dry ingredients. Cut in lard. Break egg into a one-cup measuring cup. Beat slightly with fork and add enough milk to make 1 cup liquid. Add liquid to dry ingredients. Stir lightly. Drop by spoonfuls into boiling broth or stew. Cover tightly and cook for 15 minutes without peeking. Do not remove cover. Serve at once. This recipe makes six large dumplings.

Liver is known as a variety meat because it has variety of texture and flavor. Here is a grand way to fix it:

Liver Supreme.
(Serves 6)

1½ pounds liver, sliced
¼ cup french dressing
6 carrots, sliced
6 onions
1 green pepper, sliced
½ cup water

Marinate (soak) liver in french dressing for 30 minutes in refrigerator. Brown liver in hot drippings. Top with vegetables and add the water. Cover tightly and cook slowly until both liver and vegetables are tender. Beef and pork liver require 45 minutes cooking time while lamb and veal liver need 30 minutes.

Whenever it's possible, use a combination of veal, pork and beef in your meat loaves. In the following recipe, the tastiness is increased by using sour cream, prepared mustard, paprika and Worcestershire sauce. Lemon juice adds piquancy to the meat when used, while brown sugar gives a bit of sweetening that you will enjoy. Use a large sized loaf pan for baking or shape into loaf when baking in a utility pan.

Spicy Meat Loaf.
(Serves 6 to 8)

1 pound ground beef
1 pound ground pork or veal
1½ cups bread crumbs
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper
½ cup sour cream
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 teaspoon paprika
¼ cup lemon juice or tomato catsup
2 teaspoons brown sugar
Dash of Worcestershire sauce
¼ cup hot water

Combine ground meat or have it ground together. Mix next four ingredients into meat mixture. Pack into a loaf pan. Mix remaining ingredients in order given and pour over loaf. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 1½ hours.

You'll like trout whether you're a fish lover or not. Enhance its subtle taste with these seasonings:

Baked Trout With Tomato Sauce.
(Serves 6)

2 pounds trout
2 cups tomatoes
1 cup water
1 slice onion
3 cloves
½ teaspoon sugar
3 tablespoons bacon drippings
3 tablespoons flour
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Cook tomatoes, water, onion, cloves and sugar 20 minutes. Melt drippings, add flour and stir into hot mixture. Add salt and pepper. Cook 10 minutes and strain. Clean fish and place in baking dish. Pour half the sauce over it and bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven, basting occasionally. Remove to hot platter and pour remaining sauce (hot) over fish. Garnish with parsley.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu.

*Lamb Stew with Dumplings
Fresh Pears-Lime Gelatin Salad
Bran-Raisin Muffins
Orange Marmalade
Chiffon Pie Beverage
*Recipe given.

Lynn Says:

Meat Needs Stretching: Bread and cracker crumbs are natural for extending ground meats like lamb, beef, pork or veal. Use for meat loaves and patties.

Vegetables should start coming into their own for stretching stews, short ribs, roasts, etc. Carrots, onions, potatoes, green beans, tomatoes and cabbage are all mighty fine.

Don't neglect such dishes as meat pies with biscuit or mashed potato crusts. The meat mixture may be extended with gravy and vegetables.

Make surprise meat balls with rice tucked inside. Or, stretch the roast or braised meat with noodles and rich gravy.

Spaghetti and macaroni make a meal complete even if only a little meat is used. Use cream sauces with diced egg, seasoned tomato sauce or tasty gravy.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Becoming Frock for Daytime Protect Dress With This Apron

Daytime Frock

A SOFT afternoon frock for the more mature figure. A curved yoke with button trim and scalloped closing are distinctive details. Designed to take you everywhere with charm and confidence.

• • •

Pattern No. 1301 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, short sleeves, requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

Apron That Covers.

IF YOU like a covered-up feeling while you work, this pretty apron will be a welcome addition to your apron wardrobe. Use gay polkadots or bright checked cottons, and for the cherry applique, left-over scraps of material.

Pattern No. 1298 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 2⅞ yards of 32 or 35-inch material; 7 yards ric rac to trim.

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 .....

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. What was Michelangelo's comment about trifles?
2. In aviation ceiling zero means what?
3. Who was the only bachelor President of the United States?
4. What word is used to describe the use of many words when the use of a few would suffice?
5. What was the planned height of the Tower of Babel?
6. Were Lincoln and Lee names of generals in the American Revolutionary war?
7. Where did the modern circus originate?
8. What character in the Bible died twice?

The Answers

1. "Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle."
2. The fog is down to the ground.
3. James Buchanan.
4. Circumlocution.
5. High enough to reach heaven.
6. Yes, Benjamin Lincoln and Henry Lee.
7. In England in the 17th century.
8. Lazarus.

Agricultural Tools Rationing Called Off, But War Demand Will Limit the Supply

Big Increase in Parts, However, Will Be Available

The farmers of America are continuing, as usual, to do a magnificent job of producing foodstuffs. In 1944, for the eighth successive year, they produced a record food total despite a steadily dwindling manpower supply that reached its lowest point in 35 years.

Agricultural tools are no longer rationed, but that doesn't mean that the farmer, though he has the money, is going to be able to get that new tractor or combine he wishes so he can improve on the production miracle he has already accomplished.

It's the same old trouble we've had since Pearl Harbor. There's a war on! Manufacture of farm machinery, although recognized as an essential civilian "must" program, has to be balanced in relation to direct war production.

Here is the way the government sums up the situation: During the 1945 crop year it is expected that American farmers will obtain approximately the same amount of new farm machinery and attachments as they did in 1944. There will be, however, nearly $20,000,000 more in repair parts.

A Potato Digger That Handles Two Rows at a Time.

ITEM	1943-44 Actual Production 1940: 7-1-43—7-31-44*	1944-45 Schedule B (Planned) 7-1-44—6-30-45
Tractors	222,009	188,890	155,128
Corn pickers	11,436	20,936①	27,511
Mowers	110,413	116,865	99,695
Rakes (side delivery)	28,053	37,309	38,952
Hay loaders	22,977	21,338	22,936
Pick-up balers	2,047	14,315	10,792
Grain drills (plain and fertilizer)	33,248	37,826	42,951
Manure spreaders	49,425	49,731	50,940
Disc harrows	113,830	107,637	107,146
Irrigation pumps, turbine	4,900	5,333	4,710
Moldboard plows, tractor:			
One to three bottom	112,472	71,852	95,221
Four and five bottom	2,509	2,066	3,859
Tractor mounted:			
Two bottom	23,259	35,909	16,535
One-way disc plows	14,214	9,668	12,232
Deep and shallow well systems	253,105	240,323	238,410
Combines	43,816	42,413	45,763
Milking machines	31,326	65,983	57,525
Cream separators	82,835	50,682	70,446
Tractor-mounted cultivators	146,361	178,022	209,338
One row, horse-drawn cultivators	36,232	29,432	32,885
Planters, horse and tractor-drawn	81,320	67,050	73,038
Planters, tractor mounted	14,166	9,152	11,111
Planters, potato	4,142	3,729	4,580

* Includes production carried over from WPB Limitation Order L-170, plus all production from appeals and supplemental authorizations.
① Production through September 30, 1944.

American farmers will be able to obtain no more new tractors, side delivery rakes, combines, or other haying and harvesting machinery during the 1945 crop year than during the 1944 crop year.

Considering the types of machines in use on American farms, the replacements required and the crop shifts necessitated by war, WFA's current farm machinery program continues to emphasize the manufacture of such labor-saving machinery as corn pickers, side delivery rakes and pickup hay balers. WFA, however, has requested the manufacture for the 1945 crop year of more planting, fertilizing and tillage equipment than for 1944. Included are such items of farm equipment as corn and cotton planters, listers, potato planters, beet and bean drills, endgate seeders, fertilizer distributors, tractor plows and cultivators, disc harrows, walking cultivators and rotary hoes.

During the war, manufacture of farm machinery, although recognized as an essential civilian "must" program, has had to be balanced in relation to direct war production.

When the United States entered the war, production of farm machinery was sharply curtailed because munitions production had become an exacting demand on this country's supply of steel. The steel, as well as cast iron, rubber, zinc, copper, that had gone into farm machines in pre-war days, had to be diverted to make tanks, military trucks, landing craft, guns and other war goods.

In 1939 American farmers were able to buy 161,000 new tractors. But that was a year when this country made only 2,141 planes. In the calendar year of 1943, when American farmers were able to buy a mere 85,000 new tractors, the United States manufactured more than 85,000 planes—mainly for war.

The critical shortage of raw materials that put a ceiling on manufacture of new farm machines in 1942 has been superseded by a shortage of manpower and components. During the first quarter of the 1945 farm machinery production year, manufacture of new machinery—exclusive of wheel tractors, repair parts and attachments—was approximately 25 per cent behind schedule.

This lag in production was caused by manpower shortages and the difficulty in obtaining components, chiefly malleable and gray iron castings. In the Middle West, where most of American farm machinery is made, the labor supply is inadequate, a condition that will not change while war goods are still urgently needed. One concern, that before the war made approximately 35 per cent of American farm machines, reported in October, 1944, that by March, 1945, it would probably be short 6,000 workers needed to keep production up to schedule.

In effect, during the war this country has asked its farmers to raise more crops with less men to do the work, to keep their farm equipment in working order somehow without counting too heavily on replacements, and to share their machines with other farmers whenever and wherever possible.

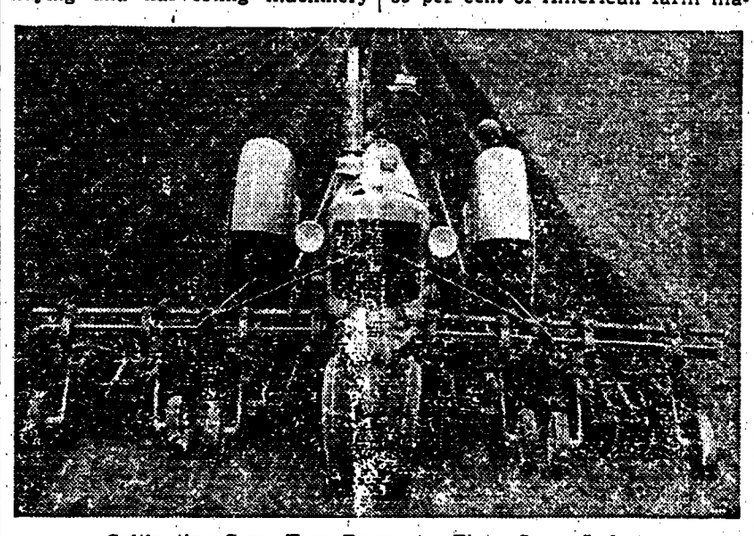
To help farmers keep their machines going, manufacture of repair parts and attachments has been increased considerably. In 1944 the scheduled production of repair parts and attachments amounted to approximately 28.3 per cent of the total farm machinery output, as compared with 14 per cent in 1940.

Twenty-one per cent more farm commodities were produced in 1944 than in 1940 with 5 per cent fewer workers.

The annual employment on American farms decreased from 10,585,000 in 1940 to 10,037,000 in 1944. Approximately 4,000,000 workers have left agriculture for war industries or the armed forces.

Approximately 1,700,000 farm men had entered the military service up to January 1, 1945.

American farmers have been getting more use out of individual farm machines during the war. The exchange and cooperative use of some machines, such as tractors and combines, has increased markedly. One corn picker, for example, might be used to harvest as much as 1,200 acres of corn in a year. Combines have been hauled a thousand miles to harvest crops on farms in county after county.



Cultivating Corn, Four Rows at a Time, Saves Labor.

Hay Baler Saves Labor.

TRACTOR PRODUCTION
For the Period—July 1, 1943, to July 31, 1944

	WFA	Canada	FEA	Army	Navy	Non-Farm	Total
Special purpose under 30 h. p.	2,873	4,977	4,194	1,749	261	515	14,569
Special purpose 30 and over	6,645	5,239	7,935	2,066	215	651	22,751
All purpose under 30 h. p.	157,877	8,028	11,061	139	45	1,846	178,996
All purpose 30 and over	21,495	1,209	2,023	14	20	205	24,966
Garden tractors	10,131	235	1,470	89	8	263	12,196
	199,021	19,688	26,683	4,057	549	3,480	253,478

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

Dashing Hat and Bag Ensemble Make New Slip Covers for Spring

Colorful Hat and Bag Set.

MADE in striped glazed cotton in lipstick red, pale green, yellow and sky blue on a white ground, this clever hat and bag set will add a sparkling note to your spring wardrobe. The drawstring bag is 16 by 13 inches—the hat 9 inches.

* * *

To obtain complete cutting instructions, finishing directions for the Striped Cotton Hat and Bag Set (Pattern No. 5758) send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

New Slip Covers

SLIP covers are pure magic in brightening up your living room. You can make them yourself for your davenport with time and a little patience. You'll need 22 yards of 35-inch material or 16 yards of 50-inch material for a sofa with three cushions. Directions for six different styles of sofa with three cushions.

* * *

To obtain complete cutting, sewing and finishing instructions for Davenport Slip-covers (Pattern No. 5835) send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 16 cents for Pattern
No.
Name
Address

Really Slow Train

The world's slowest train, running between Corrientes and Barucuya, Argentina, operates on a schedule of 13 hours and 10 minutes for this 110-mile trip—or at an average speed of eight miles an hour. Furthermore, it is never on time, usually arriving several hours late.

Peterborough DirectorY

ANTRIM

(continued from page 1)

is a brother.

Mrs. Clarence Murdough is employed in Wallace's drug store in Hillsboro.

Harold Roberts, Donald Madden, and George Edwards are at home from Mt. Hermon, for their spring vacation.

Antrim Woman's Club will meet Tuesday, March 27, with a program about our neighbors in Canada.

Mrs. George Warren is in the Margaret Pillsbury hospital for treatment and an operation.

David Hurlin S. was at home Sunday on a short leave and came again Tuesday for a ten-day furlough.

Mrs. Freeman Clark has been quite ill for a week but is now much better.

Miss Noreen Warren from Melrose, Mass., was at home over the week end.

Mrs. Charles Cutter has gone to Peterboro where she has employment.

The Selectmen were in Concord Friday to attend a meeting of the Tax Commission.

LISABEL GAY'S COLUMN

(Continued from page 1)

written, but in the meantime better buy a set of those on hand from Marshall Derby at the town clerk's office, selectmen's office or Fuller Public Library.

Some people have been robin-minded ever since the mild weather began. Several have seen them and even I saw two on Saturday. We watch with great interest for the first robin arrivals and take for granted all the rest. How do they know when it's safe to come? A still greater mystery is how do the swallows know when it's March 19th and return to Capistrano, Calif., on that date as they have been doing for more than a century and what tells them to leave always on the same day in October year after year and why hasn't anybody ever discovered where they spend the winter?

Miss Ethel Colburn, her mother and Mrs Harrison Hare of Worcester were in town on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crosby of Laconia and Robert Crosby of Candia also called on their relatives on Suuday.

Mrs. Francis Beard of Lowell spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Berrd.

Mrs John Rysnik has gone to Worcester, Mass., to stay for a while at the home of her cousin, Dr. Kurayvo.

Mrs. Ernest Marcy went to Boston on Monday and left the following day to visit her daughter Gloria, Mrs. Robert Halpin, in McKinney, Texas.

Marilyn Colby and Leola Marshall came from Boston Saturday night with George B. Colby to spend Sunday at their homes.

Mrs. Warren P. Grimes and her cousin with whom she has been staying this winter are spending a week in Atlantic City.

Hillsboro

Ai the annual Hillsboro Bridge Village Fire Precinct meeting, Monday, March 19th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, Bert L. Craine; clerk, George E. VanDommele; fire commissioner for 3 years, John B. Tasker, Jr.; for water commissioner for 5 years, George W. Boynton; auditors, Hamilton Rumrill, Walter Sterling, Ronald Buttrick.

At a meeting held in Precinct Hall on Monday evening, the Hillsboro Community Association was duly organized with the following officers elected:

Walter Sterling, president; Dr. Thor Olson, vice president; Phillip Woodbury, treasurer; Harrison Baldwin, secretary. An executive council was elected and a program committee chosen.

Membership in the association is open to adults 21 years or older, and applications can be made with the secretary, it was announced.

The purpose of the organization is that of community improvements, with resulting benefits to all, directly or indirectly. The organization is planning an open meeting in April with speakers and entertainment, probably at the High School. Further details of the association's porpose will be given at that time.

Recreational activities at Grimes' Field for the summer is one of the present projects.

Erskine Broadley has purchased the house occupied by Lorenzo Eaton and will occupy it about April 1

Town appropriations to carry on the work of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Association were larger this year than in any year since 1940. The total amount appropriated was $2468.37. The towns participating were:- Andover, Canaan, Claremont, Danbury, Dorchester, Enfield, Goshen, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hillsboro, Lebanon, Newbury, Newport, New London, Orford, Plainfield, Sunapee, Sutton, Warner, Wentworth and Wilmot.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Phelps are moving from the Proctor house on Cross street to a home on West Main street.

Archie Dow, veteran of World War I, has been sick for ten days with blood poisoning.

Seaman 1/c Matthias St. Laurent was home on leave Sunday, March 11. Seaman St Laurent joined his wife and infant son, Robert Joseph, in Concord and together they returned to Hillsboro. Robert Joseph was born March 1st at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital.

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.

Extra Copies, 5c each, supplied only when cash accompanies the order.

Entered at post-office at Hillsboro, N. H., as second-class matter.

TERMS:

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945

West Deering

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ellis and friends of Manchester, were at their home in town Thursday.

Mrs. E. W. Colburn and Mrs. Harrison Hare of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Mary E. Colburn of Revere, Mass. were recent visitors in town.

Ruth Campbell is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Greene and is attending the local school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Normandin and son of Bennington were recent guests of relatives in this section.

Easter Seals have been mailed to 140 families, and contributions received total $35.00 to date.