

The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME LXII, NO. 21

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1945

5 CENTS A COPY

News Items From Antrim

The Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army is being conducted in Antrim and District, with Archie M. Swett, as Chairman, Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals, as Treasurer and the following local committee: Mrs. George H. Caughey, Earl X. Cutter, Mrs. F. A. Dunlap, Mrs. D. H. Goodell, Charles W. Prentiss, Mrs. Mabelle C. Smith and Thomas M. Smith. A quota of \$600.00 has been set as the objective of the Campaign and the Chairman, Treasurer and sponsoring committee are confident of success.

Mrs. Henry Miner and Mrs. Hedley Allison were in Boston Monday and Tuesday. Arthur Allison went with them to the Massachusetts General hospital for a check-up on the injuries he received in a boating accident in the winter.

Mrs. Helen Hurley and son Kenneth from Athol, Mass., were recent guests of her father, Harvey Rogers.

The Scoutmasters and committee men of the Sonhegan district of Boy Scouts held their monthly round-table and discussion in the scout hall Wednesday evening.

Merle Lowell has returned home after a serious illness at the hospital in Concord.

Molly Aiken chapter, D. A. R. will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. Walter Hills.

William Myers post, A. L. will hold a dance at the town hall Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leonard entertained about forty of their friends at an afternoon tea Sunday from four to six.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Mattheison and their son George were at their home over the weekend.

Miss Marcia Edwards was at home from Boston over the weekend.

Among the Churches

ANTRIM

Baptist Church
Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals, Pastor

Sunday, April 8
Church School, 9:45.

Morning worship, 11. The pastor will preach on "Witnesses."

Union service, 7, in the Presbyterian church.

Sunday, April 15. Pledges will be brought in for the year beginning May 1.

Presbyterian Church
Sunday, April 8, 1945
10:30 a.m. Morning worship.
Sermon by the Rev. W. S. Reeve.

Sunday School at 11:45.
Union service, 7, in the vestry of this church. Theme, "The Hope of the World." (Illustrated.)

Tuesday, April 10th
7 p.m. Annual Congregational Meeting.

Although it is not wise for us to anticipate too eagerly ahead of time the speedy cessation of hostilities, yet it is desirable that all the people of Antrim should have an understanding that in the event of definite reports that the conflict in Europe, or in Asia (or in both) has ceased and that terms for an armistice have been agreed upon, a union service of all the churches of Antrim will be held that evening at 7:30 in the Presbyterian church.

Antrim Center
Congregational Church
Service of Worship Sunday morning at 9:45

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

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

Mrs. Lawrence Black and Bobby have returned to their home at Clinton after spending the winter with her daughter-in-law in the village.

Mrs. Don Madden has completed her work at the Red and White store and has gone to work for the ration board in Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ashford have returned home after spending the winter with their daughter in Concord.

Milton Hall has purchased the Maria Fowler house and has started repairs preparatory to occupancy.

At the meeting of the Antrim Woman's club to be held Tuesday, April 10, Rev. Louis Swanson of New Boston will speak on "Post War Problems."

The Forsythias commenced blooming on March 30, exactly 30 days earlier than the same bushes last year. Peak blooming will be reached April 8 and continue at tops for three weeks and taper off to end about May 8.

Added growth in 1944 insures a finer display than that of last year at Antrim Center with about 90 bushes large enough to contribute. Mr. Hatchett is increasing his collection to 110 bushes adding the Giraldians, the earliest of all the Forsythias, and the Spring Glory, the heaviest bloomer.

(Continued on Page 4)

ANNOUNCE ENGAGEMENT

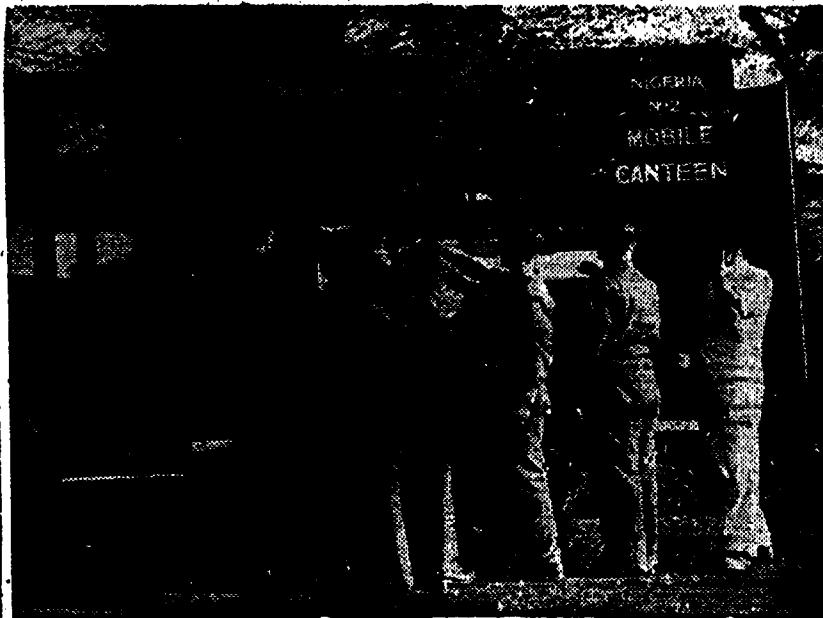
Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton Edwards announce the engagement of their daughter, Norine Elizabeth, to William C. Sipe, Jr., Phm. 2/c U. S. Navy, son of Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Sipe of Concord, N. H.

NOTICE

The Selectmen of Antrim will meet Saturday afternoon, April 14, from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. in the Town Office, where they will receive inventories and hear all parties regarding their liability to be taxed.

Ellerton H. Edwards
Guy O. Hollis
Byron G. Butterfield
Selectmen of Antrim

A moment of relaxation beside a Salvation Army motor canteen somewhere in Europe.



The Annual Maintenance Appeal of The Salvation Army is being conducted in Bennington and District, with Hon. Henry W. Wilson, as Chairman, Miss Annie S. Lindsay, as Treasurer and the following local committee: James H. Balch, Walter D. Cleary, Fredrika L. Edwards and Mrs. Florence Newton. A quota of \$100.00 has been set as the objective of the Campaign and the Chairman, Treasurer and sponsoring committee are confident of success.

Many Worship in Antrim Churches Easter Sunday

William Davis Ward

William D. Ward passed away March 31, 1945 at Antrim, N. H. He was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., July 31, 1853, the son of David Thompson and Mary Frances (Simmons) Ward. Mr. Ward was a jeweler in Hyde Park, Boston, Mass., thirty-six years, 1899-1925; after having had twenty-one years' experience, eight of which was in the Waltham Watch Factory.

Upon retiring, in 1925, he came to Antrim, N. H., where he and Mrs. Ward enjoyed their newly built home and faithful attendance at both village churches.

On January 1, 1879 he was married to Miss Mary Smith Hardy, of Waltham, Mass., who passed away May 22, 1938. He leaves a son, Talbot Ward of Boston, and five grandsons. His entire outside interests of life were wholly confined to Church and Church Schools serving in nearly all of the official capacities.

Funeral services were held from the Antrim Baptist Church at Antrim, N. H., on Tuesday, April 3rd at 9:30 A. M. Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals, pastor and Rev. Warren Reeves of the Presbyterian Church officiated, assisted by Mrs. Albert Thornton, organist and Mrs. Elizabeth Tenney and Mrs. Byron Butterfield soloist. Services were held at the First Boston, Mass., at 2 P. M. with Rev. Congregational Church at Hyde Park, George W. Owen, pastor, officiating. Interment was in the Grove Hill Cemetery at Waltham, Mass., under the direction of Philip J. Woodbury, mortician.

Mr. Ward's face was alight with joy at the close of the service, as he commented on the significance of the message and the occasion.

On Sunday evening, April 8th, the union service of the two churches will be held in the vestry of the Presbyterian Church at 7 P. M. Mr. Reeves, assisted by Mrs. Reeves, will show travel scenes of Palestine and other pictures that pertain to the theme of the evening, which is "The Hope of the World."

NEW COLD ALL
MACHINELESS PERMANENTS
\$7.00

SALLY'S BEAUTY SHOP
29 Main Street Tel. 841
Peterborough

THE CLOTHES LINE

Things for summer are shaping up. A lot of new stuff has come in as follows:

Little fellers' wash suits. Also shorts, polo shirts, overalls, sizes 1 to 6. Also sizes in bigger boys washable play clothes. Play sweaters.

Tailored rayon blouses for ladies and misses sizes 32 to 38. Solid blue or white. \$3.49. Ladies slack suits.

Ladies' washable slacks. Navy blue or tan. Only \$1.98. A super special.

All kinds of ladies and girls shorts with pleats. \$1.98.

The girl about moccasin sport shoe for which we have been waiting so long is here. Come early for your size as we have only 1 case, probably no more for the entire season.

Men's washable dark gray work pants. Good quantity cover \$2.59.

Men's and Boys' baseball caps. 35c. Another extra special value.

Men's genuine Bass work shoes. \$4.95.

All kinds of men's, ladies' and boys' loafer coats and sport jackets.

TASKER'S

Editorial

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

One of the strongest and most courageous indictments of the Yalta Conference and its Declaration of Crimea by the Big 3 comes, curiously enough, from Clarence K. Streit, founder and leader of the Union Now movement.

Streit, who watched world politics first-hand as New York Times correspondent at the League of Nations in Geneva, summed up the Big 3's failure at Yalta with this comment:

"In essence, the Crimea policy is to seek peace by dividing world power in the hands of three men, while keeping each of them in position to draw a gun on the others, and everyone else."

"One inevitable result of this policy—if continued—is to concentrate more and more domestic power in each of these three executives, even in peacetime. That is poison both to democracy and peace."

Streit bitterly condemns the Yalta Polish "settlement"—not because he holds any special brief for Poland or for any specific boundary decision, but rather because he sees that we are scorning the use of impartial machinery to settle international disputes, even as we talk so glibly about the wondrous possibilities of such international organization.

Streit is one internationalist who doesn't switch yardsticks of justice and morality every time it suits his convenience. Anglo-American acceptance of Stalin's Polish demands, he contends, "merely proves that we are doing what we condemned the British and French for doing at Munich, and suggests we are likely to suffer the same results."

The parallel that 1945 is drawing with 1939, Streit makes clear, "is much too sharp to fail to serve aggressors again and again. In 1939 Hitler sought to take Polish territory in the West and gave Russia Polish territory in the East in compensation, to buy its neutrality. We Americans held up our hands in horror then, and the British thought the Nazi act so heinous that they went to war against Germany. In 1945 Stalin seeks the same territory in the East, and offers to compensate Poland with German territory. And the President of the United States and Prime Minister of Britain approve this, and gain considerable support for it at home."

Streit makes a powerful point when he draws on his New York Times experience at Geneva after World War I to point out that during the Manchurian, Ethiopian, and Rhineland developments, the Japanese, Fascists, and Nazis pointed to the record of others, particularly the British and Americans, to justify themselves abroad and unite their people behind them. "They had no such flagrant precedent then to encourage them as Yalta offers now to every future aggressor."

Like the virus of syphilis, Streit reminds us, "this virus can make generation after generation suffer, and it is even harder to remove from the blood of man."

—From "The Progressive."

News Items From Bennington

Mr. and Mrs. Horton Glenn of Connecticut were with their children for the week end.

Mrs. Jennie Church who has spent the winter with her son in Hartford is at her home on Main Street.

Mrs. Gus Dodge of Lowell visited Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chase recently.

Mrs. Bertha Hudson was with her mother, Mrs. Minnie Cody, for the Easter holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Davidson were in Claremont Saturday and part of Sunday.

The Easter service was very beautiful at the Congregational Church. The Cantata, "The Living Lord" was sung by the girls' choir and Miss E. L. Lawrence is to be congratulated on her fine choir.

Herman Skinner who is stationed at Camp Edwards was with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Skinner, Sr., for a few days.

Mrs. Fred Knight and Mrs. Harry Ross visited Mrs. Frank Seaver in

(Continued on Page 8)

BLOCK FOR SALE School St. — Hillsboro

Inquire
ARTHUR E. HOWE
Claremont, N. H.

Make your reservations early
for your CHICKEN Dinner

Sunday, April 8
Maplehurst Inn

Tel. 101 Antrim, N. H.

EYEGLASSES ON CREDIT

NO INTEREST OR CARRYING CHARGES

TAKE A YEAR TO PAY

SCOTT JEWELRY CO.

978 Elm Street

Manchester, N. H.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Smash at Heart of Reich As Enemy's Defenses Crumble; Congress-Renews Tariff Fight

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.)



As General Patton's drive into the Reich developed, droves of German prisoners like these surrendered when entrapped.

EUROPE: Berlin Bound

In what the Germans themselves called the week of greatest decision, U. S. and British armies poured across the Reich from the west while the enemy high command strove desperately to reestablish organized resistance.

Touched off by the crossing of the Rhine along its entire length, the mighty push, involving upwards of 1,200,000 U. S. and British troops, threw the enemy's defenses into turmoil, with Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st and Lt. Gen. George Patton's U. S. 3rd armies leading the advance deep into the heart of southern Germany.

As the great U. S. and British thrust unfolded, the Germans put up their stanchest resistance about the Ruhr valley in the north, where Field Marshal Kesselring strove to hold his lines at all costs to prevent a break-through to the east.

Patton Upsets Foe

To the south, however, it was a different story, with Generals Hodges' and Patton's armored bursts through the thinly held and forested western wald posing a difficult problem for the Nazi command.

Apparently caught off balance by Patton's quick passage of the Rhine after the collapse of resistance in the Saar, the enemy could not react sharply to the breakthrough and lost valuable time in organizing reserves far to the rear.

Considering the U. S.'s southern push of the greatest significance, the Germans said it could not only lead to a juncture with Russian forces driving eastward from Silesia, but could also achieve the historic objective of cutting the Reich in two along the Main river.

While Supreme Commander Eisenhower's U. S. and British forces streamed eastward across a crumbling Germany, Russian forces maintained the heaviest pressure on enemy lines all the way from the Baltic to Hungary.

All along the Berlin front, the Reds poured in additional troops for the tough drive through the capital's heavily defended forefield, while farther to the south two Russian armies hammered at the historic Sudeten mountain gateway to Czechoslovakia and two more forces smashed at the Hungarian passage to Austria.

Break-throughs in the south would imperil Nazi plans for a last ditch stand in the surrounding mountain mass and their remaining large industrial area.

Hard Fight Ahead

But though Allied armies were on the quick move both in the west and east, General Eisenhower cautioned against the conclusion that the road to Berlin would stand wide open.

Because of the eventual necessity of U. S. and British forces to brake their romp to enable supplies to catch up to them, the Germans may be allowed enough time to reorganize a line to the rear, he said.

"I believe that, so far as he is able, the German will stand and fight wherever we find him," Eisenhower said. "The elimination of German troops west of the Rhine was one of the greatest victories of this or any other war."

LOSE RESOURCES

When deprived of the Philippine islands, Japan will lose large tonnages of iron ore, chrome ore and manganese which her steel industry needs for vital war production. The islands also are rich in other natural resources.

In 1940, Japan obtained 1,310,805 net tons of iron ore from the Philippines, the entire production of iron ore in the islands. In seven months of 1941 iron ore shipments to Japan totaled 954,300 tons, it was disclosed.

PACIFIC: Warns Japs

Even while American forces closed on the approaches to the Japanese homeland, Fleet Comdr. Adm. Ernest King declared that we were first gaining a position from which we could assault the heart of the empire.

Latest of the American assaults was on the Ryukyu islands, lying midway between the big enemy air base of Formosa and the Japanese homeland. Possession of the Ryukyus will furnish the rapidly growing U. S. air force in the Pacific with yet another advance base for peppering vital military and industrial installations in enemy homeland, already smoking from concentrated B-29 and carrier plane raids.

In declaring that American forces were gaining a springboard for the all-out smash on Japan itself, Admiral King made no bones about U. S. objectives. Said he: "That is our goal and the enemy is welcome to know that we shall continue to press him with every means at our command. We must never forget that there is a long, tough, laborious road ahead."

TARIFF: New Fight

America's historic tariff question came to the fore again with President Roosevelt asking Congress to slash levies 50 per cent under January 1 levels in extending the reciprocal trade agreements for three years, and Republican members of Congress opposing the move.

Should the program go through, it would mean that tariffs on some items would be cut 75 per cent under the rates established by the Smoot-Hawley bill of 1930. The original reciprocal trade agreements act in 1934 provided for a 50 per cent cut in those rates, and since that reduction already has been made on some items, another decrease of 50 per cent would amount to 75 per cent in all.

In advocating a further cut in tariffs along with extension of the reciprocal trade agreements, the President said that not only would increased exports to the U. S. enable foreign countries to buy more goods from us, but additional employment would be created in the U. S. in the processing and distributing industries. Approval of the program would be vital to the foundation of postwar international cooperation, Mr. Roosevelt added.

In bucking the President's proposal, GOP members of Congress repeated the traditional argument that lower tariffs would spell an increase in the importation of cheaper goods with which higher paid American producers would be unable to compete. Such a situation, they said, would tend to defeat the administration's goal of 60,000,000 postwar jobs.

Meanwhile, a review of tariff reductions under the reciprocal trade agreements since 1934 showed that of 1,226 rates pared in the 15 standard schedules more than 500 were cut in half.

Of 245 reductions made in agricultural products, 156 were cut in half, it was revealed. Other reductions included 237 in metals and metal manufactures, with a third cut in half; 126 in chemicals, oils and paints, with nearly 63 cut in half; 107 in earthens, earthenware and glassware, with 46 cut in half, and 78 in wool and wool manufactures with 25 cut over 40 per cent.

BIG BUSINESS REPORTS

In doing over a 2,000,000,000 dollar business in 1944, the U. S. Steel corporation turned out 30,800,000 tons of ingots and castings, with profit of \$60,791,281.

Reporting a drop in taxes for the year to \$106,000,000, the corporation said that wage increases included as expense cut down the figure from which taxes could be figured. As a result, taxes decreased \$25,700,000 while loss of income only totaled \$4,300,000.

WAR PRODUCTION: At Peak

Because further diversion of resources and cuts in supplies for war-supporting and essential civilian activities would probably impair the nation's economy to the point of adversely affecting war production, munitions output has just about reached its peak, it was revealed.

At the same time, the War Production board revealed that military authorities had joined in studies to determine what readjustments could be made in munitions output so as to divert more material and manpower toward the manufacture of needed civilian goods.

Though bad winter weather and nuisance strikes have complicated the task of meeting higher production goals, output has been satisfactory, WPB said. While production of guns and fire control, ammunition and combat and motor vehicles showed increases in February over the preceding month, output of extra-heavy trucks, aircraft, ships, communication and electronic equipment and other supplies was down.

BANK CREDIT: For Little Business

Opportunities of little businessmen seeking money for enterprises in the postwar world have been greatly enhanced by bankers' pooling of funds for general use in meeting applicants' requests.

With such credit pools already organized in 27 districts throughout the country, with funds of over one-half billion dollars, individual bankers who cannot furnish money to a prospective borrower will be able to obtain it for him from others.

Putting the policy into action, banks have established small business loan departments; set up easier borrowing conditions and revitalized communication between institutions looking for use of surplus funds.

MOURN STATESMAN

To Britain's mourned David Lloyd George, who died in his sleep at 82 years of age, went his countrymen's distinction of being the "man who won the last war." For it was the bushy-haired Welsh firebrand who reorganized Britain's faltering war effort in 1916 by converting her industry to munitions production: raised an army of 5,500,000 soldiers and 5,000,000 workers; provided for the construction of 4,000,000 tons of shipping; made truck gardens of the old landed estates and established conscription in a free and spirited country.

If Lloyd George played a vital part in the winning of the war, he played an equally vital part in the making of the peace, being one of the Big Four at the Versailles conference. In 1921, he negotiated the treaty creating the Irish Free State.

Though critical of Chamberlain's appeasement policies, Lloyd George counseled consideration of German offers for a negotiated peace early in the war.

WORLD FARMING:
New Organization

Declaring that the U. S. must work to eliminate the unstable economic conditions which cause unrest and lead to war, President Roosevelt called upon Congress to authorize American participation in the Allied food and agriculture organization.

With the work of the organization primarily technical and advisory, it will provide for the pooling of knowledge and information looking to the improvement in standards of nutrition, increase in levels of farm income and avoidance of surpluses, the president said.

In advocating participation in the organization, the president said that, in lacking power of direction or control over any country in adoption of policies, it would not impair the U. S.'s sovereignty over its own domestic agriculture.

POLITICS: 'First Battle'

Thwarted in his efforts to have Henry A. Wallace appointed secretary of commerce with power over the vast financial resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, President Roosevelt met another rebuff in the Senate's refusal to confirm the nomination of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification administrator.

In opposing nomination of Liberal Williams, the Senate's opposition followed the lines of its rejection of Wallace's appointment, until the RFC was divorced from the commerce department. Williams, like Wallace, was charged with favoring a government spending program, which might impair the nation's fiscal soundness, and also leaning to the left in his political beliefs.

Commenting on Williams' rejection, James Patton, National Farmers' Union chieftain, declared: "This is just the first battle in the war of issues as to what's going to happen to this country."

NEW FIBERS

Research into the chemistry of clothing is developing new fibers, including some made from milk, soybeans and peanuts—and better methods of making fabrics waterproof and fungusproof, scientists report.

New fibers recently have been spun from a great variety of proteins such as casein (the principal protein of milk), soybean, peanut, zein (a soft, yellow protein from Indian corn), collagen (a main constituent of bone and flesh), chicken feather keratin and egg albumen.

Washington Digest

New Committee Controls Clamor for Food Stocks



Directs Allocation of Limited Supplies; Heavy Demands Made on Army to Feed Civilians
In the Fighting Zones.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The fight for food is on and a lot of people who "don't know there's a war going on" are going to learn about it at the breakfast table.

The first shot was fired in the battle of the bureaus in Washington by Food Administrator Marvin Jones early this month.

Since then the President was moved to express himself on the subject at a White House press and radio conference.

When he casually tossed off some comment like that it means a lot of memoranda have been written on the subject.

We will have to take at least one hitch in our belts.

lack of ships. Ships have to be used to carry war supplies.

Until January such supplies as UNRRA could send had to be sandwiched in "broken lots" between guns and shells and what have you.

In January two full shipments went over.

And they got a hurry call to distribute food to some of the "left behind" areas which the army had been taking care of.

These are the things which swelled the flood of demands on Marvin Jones' boys.

These and many others like them.

Europe's Distribution System Collapses

There are two potential factors which will bring even heavier demands from the hungry world. One is the gradual restoration of transportation media within the devastated areas and the other is the eventual release of more shipping. The latter cannot be expected soon for even when the organized resistance in Europe ends—as it might before these lines reach you—many ships must be diverted for use in transporting men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific. Of course such empty bottoms as move from America to Europe can carry food but many will be in service between Europe and Asiatic waters.

At present the transportation system in France and the occupied areas of France is one of the greatest deterrents to shipping food to Europe which exist. There is no use of having food pile up in ports waiting to be transshipped to the interior.

One American who flew from London to Paris said that he did not see one single bridge on the way. Of course there are some left on the army could not be supplied, but thanks to one side or the other no bridges remain in the pathway of a retiring army if it can be helped.

We have seen what happened at Remagen when the Germans failed to smash the Ludendorff span before the Yanks could grab it and use it.

A vivid example of how this destruction of transportation has affected France is revealed in the story of the potato lamps. Normandy is a rich farming country and there is enough grain and potatoes to help feed the impoverished French cities of the interior if they could get it. But there is no fuel or light in Normandy. The Norman peasants can afford to hollow out potatoes, fill them with melted butter and attach a wick to them. That is their only means of light. Yet if the transportation lines were going they could get some oil from other places and they could ship their butter and potatoes to people who sorely need them.

At present food demands are heavy and until now the allocation of supplies has not been coordinated. Government agencies which didn't have to produce the food, ordered it. And their orders frequently overlapped. Now all demands will be screened through Crowley's committee and the food administration will not be asked the impossible.

Purposely the same man is never given the job of making up quotas of desired war supplies and also of actually producing them. It has been found this is dangerous. There would be too much temptation to cut the quota to fit the available supplies. Now a certain amount of rivalry exists which forces each party to try to get a little more than he thinks he can. But there has to be someone to act as final arbiter to bring reach and grasp together with as little spillage as possible.

The number of civilians employed in the United States declined to 50,120,000 in January, or to the lowest figure since the record high peak of 54,750,000 was reached in July, 1943, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Nevertheless, practically the largest possible percentage of the total labor force was employed in January.

The decline in employment was thus not due to a lack of jobs but to a reduction in the available supply of labor. The reduction in the labor supply was caused partly by persons withdrawing themselves from the labor force and partly by persons entering the armed forces. No alleviation of the labor shortage is in prospect until after the war.

BARBS . . . by Baukage

"In many places," a Berlin broadcast said, "the Volksturm has voluntarily given up fighting." The doctrine of free-will turns up in the strangest places.

The Federal Communications commission reports a Jap broadcast which talks of important construction projects in Manchuria. Can it be the emperor is thinking of moving?

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

WELL MANAGED PEACE ECONOMY MUST BE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some gross misreading and misinterpretations have developed over a series of four column reports I wrote from south Atlantic war centers concerning the outlook and thinking of the people in all walks and works of life, their fears and discouragements.

Their attitude cannot possibly be misunderstood. It is reasonable, non-partisan, not a "viewpoint" but a general condition—simply this:

A—There is more cash in private hands than ever before in the history of any nation; more money in savings accounts; more cashable bonds. At the same time there is a greater demand for goods needed in every phase of living. If this piled-up cash could be used for the orderly purchase of needed goods, there should be no chance of depression or bad times for three to five years ahead.

B—Yet the people generally do not think about such things. Naturally they are inclined to look only at their own individual future problem, the soldier to his returning job, the war worker to a new job somewhere at how much money, the war community to how it will fare in reconversion, also the business man; the poor about inflated postwar prices, the rich about taxes, the teacher and white collar worker about his fixed income in a world of inflated prices, etc., etc.

No class can see security ahead, and as a result there has grown up a large number of people whose thinking about their own problems has led them to discouragement and disheartenment on the threshold of victory.

C—This discouragement should be dispelled by government action holding out prospects of security. These fears need not be realized because we have the ingredients for success—the cash and the demand for goods. All we need is wise, sound handling of these ingredients.

D—To solve the problem, Mr. Roosevelt could well call in the brains of the country as he did for the war production job. He could organize national reconversion for labor, business man, farmer, etc., on a firm basis to inspire general confidence.

He could organize economically to avoid inflation in prices and deflation in wages, for stability in both, altering his tax program, spending, lending and every other government policy toward the job at hand. This would restore a sense of security all down the line—and do the job.

The reaction to this simple analysis of observable facts and a constructive, rather obvious, remedy betrayed the confusion existing in the country.

One editor said this was a political attack upon the New Deal, trying to spread fear. The truth is the New Dealers are more discouraged than any other group, as witness their (Wallace) proposal to spend huge government sums for 60,000,000 jobs to handle unemployment.

Another editor considered it an attack upon the south, although the report said I had observed the same condition in public thought on a trip

GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott

WNU 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 and is told he's now too old for combat flying. After appealing to several Generals, he is offered an opportunity to get into the fight. On arriving in India he is made a ferry pilot, but this does not suit Scott, who talks Gen. Chennault into giving him a Kittyhawk for combat flying. Soon he is flying over the skies of Burma and becomes known as the "one-man air force." Later he is made C.O. of the 23rd Fighter Group, but he still keeps knocking Jap planes out of the skies.

CHAPTER XXIX

But from the patrol that had been at the Mekong and from the "probables," we knew that we had not let one Jap escape from the December 26th attempted bombing of Yeching. I felt so good I wanted to radio the General, but I waited until we checked up on those who were missing, so that I could go and tell him in person.

Our victory had not been without loss. Lieutenant Couch, who had led the rear attack on the bombers, had failed to return. His wing man had seen him pulling up over the tail of the bomber formation after shooting down one of the Japs; but they had concentrated their fire on him, and had shot him down in flames. No one knew whether or not the Caroline pilot had gotten out. In the speed with which that attack had moved you didn't have time to see parachutes opening.

Another pilot, Lieutenant Mooney, had been seen to shoot one bomber down, and then, in another head-on attack, had either collided with another of the enemy or had exploded so close to his own ship that the observing pilot had not been able to see Mooney's P-40 again.

Sending out the usual search parties, I took off into a setting sun for Kunming. My heart was heavy with the loss of two fine pilots, but there was still hope that they had gotten out. And at the same time my spirits were singing with victory.

I landed at headquarters in the dark and went to the General's house. Over the rough road that led there, my mind was on the speedy happenings since I had driven out to the ship that morning. Then I drove past the guard at the gate, who smiled and yelled, "AVG—ding-hao." I called a cheerful greeting to him, for everything was good now. There was a full moon rising in the sky—"bombing moon," the Chinese call it—and the cedar trees around the house that the Gissimo had built for the General were casting long shadows in its light.

I tossed my flying gear on the bed in my room and hurried to the General. I saw "Gunboat" the houseboy coming out of the General's corner room. He said softly, "General, still feel pretty bad."

"General" Chennault was in bed, propped up by pillows. He glanced up from a map and looked at me. "Well, Scotty," he said, "I hear there was a fight over Yeching this afternoon and I see blood on your face, so I know you made contact. What happened?"

Trying to look real stern, I told the General that nineteen Japs had come in, just as he said they would, at the same time as the day before—only this time we were higher than they and were waiting for them. "General," I said, with a tremor of pride in my voice, "we shot 'em all down."

The General was looking more like a well man every moment. He asked about our losses and I told him about the two missing pilots. He thought a minute, then started to get up.

"Scotty, if you'll look over behind you in that pretty box, you'll find a bottle of Haig & Haig, pinch bottle, that the Soong sisters sent us for Christmas. We're going to open that and celebrate."

We were celebrating when Doctor Tom Gentry came back and began to ask the General why he wasn't in bed with his fever. The General looked so happy, I guess, that Doctor took his temperature again. Then he gave me a funny look. "Normal," he said. "Sometimes I think if you all shot down a few Japs every day, the General would ever get to where he could hear as well as he could when he was a boy in Louisiana."

The General filled his glass again and handed me the bottle. Then he raised the glass at me and said, "How!" We drank to the victory of the afternoon.

Early next day I went over again with Holloway, just in case the Jap came again. We learned that the victory had not been without cost. Lieutenant Mooney had been found dead, close to the wrecks of two burned airplanes—a Mitsubishi Japanese bomber and his P-40.

Couch had had better luck and was in the hospital. I went up to see him as soon as we assigned the "aerial umbrella" of P-40's that were going to patrol the skies for a recurrence of the Jap raids. Lieutenant Couch was badly burned but was resting easy. He told me that the bomber he had fired on had begun to smoke and he'd taken his plane in very close to make certain that the Jap burned. This had been a mistake, he knew, for the guns of three or more of the enemy had

converged on his fighter, and when he dove out he was on fire, the flames streaming out of his engine covered the canopy. From some reflex action he had done the wrong thing again—he'd jolted the canopy open and the flames had been sucked into the cockpit, into his face. He had already unlatched his safety belt in order to jump, and in dodging the flames he was thrown about in the pilot's compartment, though he must evidently have got the canopy closed again, for the flames were held out by the glass.

Couch went through long seconds of torture as he was thrown about in the bottom of the spinning plane—the rudder, pedals struck his burned face, and sharp projections hurt his shoulders and back. He struggled to his feet again, rolled the hatch back and was thrown out and away from the burning ship.

We tried the same defense to hold the advantage over the Japs if they should come again. During the first hours of the morning I flew low over the surrounding hills and saw the forest-fires set by the burning of the enemy planes that we had shot down the day before. From over one village West of Yeching, I could see the wreckage of the two ships that had flown together; the natives were standing about looking at what had come out of the skies. As I took my formation into the air and followed out the instructions the General had given me, I realized that for all practical purposes he was in the fighter with me; I was merely privileged to press the trigger and send the enemy into the ground and destruction. Yes, the General rode with me on those flights in more ways than one. If we kept following out his tactics we'd hold our ratio of twelve-to-one over the Japs as we battled them in China.

None of us in China was fooling himself—we knew that what little we had accomplished against the enemy would have very small bearing on the outcome of the conflict. But under General Chennault we had made the most of what we had. We had developed fighters with an urge for combat and the aggressive spirit of battle. We had bases in China from which to attack other bases in China, that were Japanese. With more equipment we could hold our bases and we could take the bases farther East, from which we could bomb the heart of Japan.

I expect I wouldn't have been much good in combat that day if it had come, for I was doing too much thinking, and fighter pilots can do only one thing at a time. Even when I landed and walked about among the Chinese dead from the Christmas Day bombing, I just kept on thinking.

That afternoon at two o'clock I got all our ships in the sky again. I rode on Holloway's wing over the top of them all, and we watched and waited for our interceptors on the Mekong to yell, "Here they come." Nothing happened—I guess General Chennault was right again. "You destroyed their group yesterday," he had said that morning. "We've got them worried, and they'll have to wait for their long supply line around to Burma to send some more planes."

When the sun got low on the blue hills of Yunnan, I began my thinking again. There was no use fooling ourselves—the situation in China was bad. All of China that was developed at all was in the hands of the Japanese. The Jap had worked with extreme foresight in preparing

for this war, and the "heart of the octopus" was going to be hard to get at. But it could be done more easily from China—and it had to be done. These people, who with their stoical bravery had seen their cities bombed for over six years, deserved more help. We must equip their land armies, help train them—and give them air support.

I got to thinking about something that had occurred a few days before, when the Christmas season was approaching. I had just had my twelfth little Jap flag painted on the fuselage of my P-40K. Each of these represented a confirmed victory over the enemy, and my crew chief was as proud as I was. But I learned that day that some one else was sharing in that pride too.

On my way to work that day, driving from the General's house to the operations shack, I had seen a crowd of Chinese around my ship. They were sitting there silently and waiting, and I wondered at them. But the old American answer came to me—"We never can figure them out"—and I went on. As I passed by during the morning the Chinese people were still standing around my plane in the drizzling rain.

Finally I called for my crew chief and asked the meaning of the crowd. With a puzzled look, he replied that he didn't know: they had told him through an interpreter that they just wanted to sit there and wait for the pilot of the ship. I sent one of my interpreters to investigate and learned that they were really waiting for me; they had received permission from the Chinese Commandant to enter the field.

Some time later I walked over to where they were still standing in the slow rain. As I approached my ship they bowed as the Chinese do, by standing at what we would call "Attention" and nodding the head in respect. As I smiled at them—ragged children, old men and women, coolies from the fields, and several who I thought were school teachers—they raised their thumbs high towards me and yelled, "Ding-hao, ding-hao!" And they pointed with pride to my twelve flags.

The sun was going down now, even from our vantage point up there at twenty-five thousand, where Holloway and I were patrolling. We called to the other ships to land, and as we saw them go into the Luberry circle and the rat-race that fighter pilots like to land from. Holloway rolled over and dove straight for the ground. I started to roll with him—then I turned back for one more look at the setting sun. Down on the earth, to those earthbound creatures, the sun was down. There the shadows of the approaching night covered the ground, but up here I could see above the mountains, and the sun still shone on my fighter. I pulled almost straight up in the steep climb that I like to make before driving home, and looked into the vivid blue of the Yunnan skies. Some verses were running through my thoughts. Against the drumming of the engine I heard my own voice repeating the words of another fighter pilot, John Magee, who had died with the RAF in the battle of Britain.

"Up, up, the long delirious burning blue.
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace
Where never lark, or even eagle, flew,
And while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untraversed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God."

[THE END]



A Bell for Adano

By John Hersey ~

The American major in charge of affairs in an occupied town in Italy was questioning some of the citizens of Adano. "What does this town need most?" he asked one.

"Much to eat," replied the Italian.

Another Italian said: "It needs a bell more than anything. The spirit is more important than the stomach, and that bell which the Fascists took away from Adano was our spirit."

The town got its bell.

A BELL FOR ADANO—a best seller for many months—was written by John Hersey, brilliant war correspondent for Time and Life, after covering the Sicilian campaign. The New York Times says: "It's the finest novel about American participation in the Second World War that we have seen."

Look for this thrilling and informative story—

IN THIS NEWSPAPER

BEGINNING NEXT ISSUE

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

NOT so long ago some famous Hollywood stars pushed the war news off the front pages with accounts of their unsavory romances and knife-and-bottle parties, while solid, high-minded actors went unnoticed.

This is not why I'm telling you some things about Fred MacMurray today. I'm writing about Fred because I think this pleasant, self-effacing young American actor, who stands as high in the good opinion of his employers, his coworkers, and his friends as any man in the industry, is a far more interesting character than the stars who are taking an unfair advantage of their fame and money.

Fred MacMurray

is the very core of everything that is simple, straightforward, and American. He's as down-to-earth as applesauce or the boy next door. He's the sort of fellow every man and woman wants a son to be. He's got integrity—and try and beat that word when you're groping for a tag to give the measure of a man.

A record of 40 top pictures since 1935, when Fred came into motion pictures from the New York stage, is proof to doubters that you can be all these things and roll up bigger box office than the glamour playboys any day. Less than a year ago Twentieth Century signed Fred MacMurray to a long-term contract. They knew they had secured one of the most valuable star properties this industry ever produced. The clear, fresh baritone which won him a nod from Hollywood when he was playing in "Roberta" on Broadway and his slick way with a saxophone are capitalized in "Where Do We Go From Here," his first for Twentieth.

"Double Indemnity," was the last big release in which he won public approval.

Aims to Please

On the heels of this singing part, Fred, with typical MacMurray versatility, embarked on the role he is now shooting, "Captain Eddie," the story of the famous racing driver, Eddie Rickenbacker. This is the tale of an all-American—a typical product of this democracy; like Fred himself. His third will be "Pardon My Past," which Fred will produce and star in as well.

He is deeply concerned with the "customers" when it comes to making a picture. Other stars refer to the public as "my audience" or "my fans." To Fred they're always "the customers," and he's of the firm belief the customer is always right.

His temperament, his art, and his income never stand between him and humanity. The very names that build the framework of his biography are down to earth and all-American: Kankakee, Ill., where he was born, and Beaver Dam, Wis., where he grew up, and Carroll college at Waukesha, Wis., where he left school with the finishing touches on his education.

No Silver Platter

Like most successful men, Fred helped earn that education. He won the American Legion award for the highest scholastic and athletic record at college. He bought a sax—played it, too, in the American Legion band. When orchestra jobs were thin, Fred was a house-to-house salesman of electrical appliances, a store clerk—anything to keep him and his mother going.

"I dread interviewers, Hedda," he told me, "because I'm bad copy. I'm just a plain guy. My wife and I and the Ray Millards have lots of fun together just doing the things all the millions of other taxpayers are doing around these United States. Nothing whimsical, nothing fancy."

Fred and Lillian have two children—Susan, four, and Robert, one year, both adopted. They want four more and recently bought the Leland Hayward home in Brentwood to make room for the kids.

Down to Earth

"I don't like to hold forth about my notion of things. Why should my opinions of life, love, death, and taxes be any more interesting than those of any man in the street?"

But there's plenty going on in that head of his. He's a solid investor. Believes in property, in the land. Owns a ranch near Santa Rosa with purebred stock. He buys good pictures for his Brentwood home, etchings and canvases he likes to look at and live with; not meaningless things of vast value to serve as publicity items.

Unfair to the Fair Sex

The New York theater has two distinguished women producers—Margaret Webster and Antoinette Perry. Paramount has a distinguished woman—or did have—Phyllis Laughton. Mitch Leisen refused to make pictures without her. Paulette Goddard won't do one without Miss Laughton's help. Paramount admits she's wonderful. The only reason they won't make her a full fledged director is, so I'm told, they're afraid the men won't take orders from a lady. Since when, fellows?

The Once Over by T.L. Phillips

MORE MEAT FOR THE AMATEUR FISHERMAN!

The recent battle of deep sea fishermen for more ration points for meat found wide public sympathy. Nothing makes a man hungrier than fishing.

And that goes for ordinary fishermen, too. Which prompted Elmer Twitchell, the famous river, inlet and lake angler, to come out strongly today in favor of more grub for the amateur and semi-pro boys.

"Have you seen those lunches that are being put up these days for the individual small-time fisherman?" demanded Mr. Twitchell. "Not a calory in a earload!"

"It's reached a point where—it's almost impossible for a fisherman to get his bait into the water. It's snapped up in midair, not by a fish but by fellow fisherman!" he added.

"Late last autumn," Elmer continued, "the box lunches provided anglers was so lacking in nourishment that some fishermen would leap out of a boat and take any bait a fish would take. In fact, when the season ended they were taking artificial lures.

"I was on a fairly crowded lake casting for bass in October. I was using a big wooden plug with a red head and white stripes. On my first cast two fishermen dove for it!"

Elmer insisted that in another instance he was using a metal spinner, and as it went by the end of a dock a fellow angler made two strikes at it.

"Amateur anglers, arise!" demanded Mr. Twitchell. "The professional fisherman ain't getting a much tougher break than we are. What does the wife put in her husband's lunch when he goes fishing these days? A jelly sandwich, six animal crackers, a stale doughnut and a little cold coffee."

"You can't fish an hour anywhere without getting hungry enough to eat a horse. That's why farmers never pasture a horse near a trout stream or bass lake."

"In normal times a man setting out for a day's fishing totes along enough grub to sustain life in a normal adult for six weeks. Boy, what sandwiches! Roast beef, lamb, corned beef, pork and what have you! That's what made fishing enjoyable. The average fisherman didn't care half as much for fishing as he did for enjoying a heavy meal or two without bothering about table manners."

Elmer began getting up a petition to OPA at once. "Spring is here, and the amateur angler is in a bad way," he said. "Unless he gets a little substantial food in that lunchbox he will be grabbing feather lures!"

PRIVATE PURKEY WANTS A.G.I. AT THE PEACE TABLE

Dear Harriet:

Like I told you some time ago I am working with my pals on a sort of League of G.I. Peacemakers and the thing is getting into shape fast. Of course Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin is handling things okay now in places like Yalta, but is all just expressing intentions and ideas.

When the war ends and the peace delegates begin to huddle the real fighting will start and nothing will help to make them stick to their objectives like maybe some G.I.s at the peace tables.

I don't see why there should be any opposition to G.I. representation in the peace. If there had been a free-for-all battle with gangsters in your street and you had to put up a tough fight would anybody tell you to scratch under the bed and keep your big mouth shut while the whole question of further trouble was handled by a group of well-dressed strangers who had cleaner collars and better table manners?

So when a war ends what is about insisting that the G.I.s who have been getting their noggin knocked off all through it just drop everything, put a gag in their mouths and never speak above a whisper while the whole question whether they will have to do it over again is decided by professional peacemakers who never slept in a hole full of ice-water, or their meals in a snowdrift or swum every river in Africa and Europe?

Optimism

"All eating and drinking places will be forced by OPA to display posters giving the ceiling price on beers and liquors."—News item.

Little posters on the wall.

You'll quote prices per highball! So a man will get a feeling Bar-rooms know about a ceiling.

They will quote the price of beers, Ales and cocktails, it appears.

When he's drinking—wanna bat?

The Worst Had Occurred; Smith Couldn't Take It

With bowed shoulders, Smith entered his house. His dragging feet shuffled their way through the hall and into the kitchen where his wife was preparing the evening meal.

MANCHESTER DIRECTORY

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"You Fight When You Write"

Lower Village

Mrs. Duncan Carmichael and Mrs. John Carmichael of Henniker were callers on Mrs. Edmund Murphy recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Leander Loveren of Antrim called on their cousin, Morris White, Saturday. Mr. White has been ill for the past week.

Mrs. Angie Cushing of Dover, Mass., called on her many friends the past week.

Mrs. Fred Matthews and Mrs. Frank Camara and daughter were in Keene Saturday.

Miss Wanda Oski and Mrs. Betty Rousseau of Hartford, Conn., have been guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Oski.

Over the holiday, Mrs. A. C. A. Perk entertained friends from Boston.

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ANTRIM

(Continued from page one)

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson that their daughter, Miss Helen A. Johnson, has arrived safely in Italy. Miss Johnson has been in the service of The American National Red Cross for some time, and is now on duty overseas.

Miss Janice E. Hartwell of Keene is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David P. Bassett.

Born at Keene Elliot Hospital on Thursday, March 29, a son, Roger David, to Mr. and Mrs. Chester L. Hartwell of Keene. Mrs. Hartwell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David P. Bassett of Antrim.

Mrs. George Sawyer had an unfortunate fall Monday, resulting in a

EAST DEERING

Mr. Howard Whitney is chairman of the Committee planning the Whist party at the Grange Hall on Friday.

The Easter Services of the Deering Community Church were held at Deering Center. The Church was attractively decorated with plants and

flowers by Mrs. Gordon Rich of the Women's Guild. Little Lora Rosebrook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Whitney, was christened. We regret that Mr. Sipe is leaving us for a pastorate in Keene, N. H. Mr. Thurston of Manchester will conduct services through April and May, until Dr. Abernethy takes charge for the summer.

D. COHEN
JUNK DEALER

Peterborough

Send a card if you have scrap iron or waste paper

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Our Seed Department selects only those varieties that are suited to the growing season in this state.

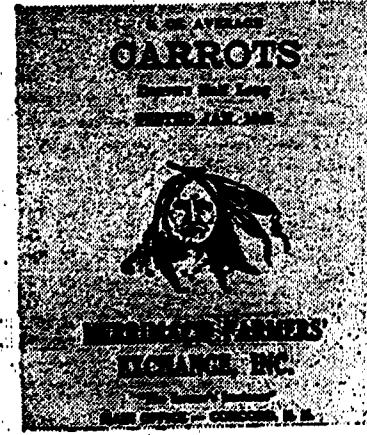
We buy in large quantities for the many commercial growers who must have the right seed at the right price. We pass these savings along to you, whether your garden is a square rod or 50 acres.

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A Good Garden is Your Assurance of Good Eating -- and Good Health.

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HENNIKER



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BUT EVERY WEEK THEY COULD HELP

TO PROTECT 2976 FIGHTING MEN

Just one pair of hands — just your hands — can turn out enough yarn in one week to make vitally needed uniforms for 2976 boys at the front.

Now, more than ever, is the time to help. Let your hands help meet urgent army and navy demands for more Herringbone Twill and Tent Duck. Come in today. You'll earn while you learn.



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

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



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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Wood sawing machine, good condition. Inquire James Smith, Hillsboro. 14-16*

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FOUND—Sum of money. Owner can have same by identification as to sum, day, lost and place of loss and upon payment of cost of advertisement, c/o Messenger Office. 13-14*

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—18 year old grammar school graduates for regular 18 months course leading to certificate of Graduate Attendant Nurse. Few openings left. Communicate immediately with Doctors Hospital, 845 Beacon street, Boston. Tel. Ken. 5157. 10-15*

Sen'td. Chet. 14-15

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As operators of the finest cold storage fur vaults that money can buy, we again say: "Come see for yourself the excellent care given your prized possession." Visitors are always welcome at our fur salon, 18 Pleasant Street or at our vaults, 80 South Main Street.

Don't wait too long, store early for certain protection and better attention.

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A "MUST" IN 1945

An Electric Milk Cooler is an essential to dairymen in this year of much needed production and less help. Electric coolers are clean—labor saving—economical—provide faster cooling for lower bacteria and higher quality milk. They're available NOW!

If you do not now have electric service our new and more liberal Line Extension Plan will certainly interest you. Get the details of this new plan from our nearest office. As materials are available even during war-time, farm lines are being built.

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OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Legal Notices

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.

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

Whereas Ida M. Colburn, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County the final account of her administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Nashua, in said County, on the 24th day of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

Given at Nashua, in said County, the 22nd day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 13-15

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.

Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Madison P. McIlvain, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, testate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Archie M. Swett, Executor pro tem of the will of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County, his petition for license to sell real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, said real estate being fully described in his petition, and open for examination by all parties interested.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Nashua, in said County, on the 24th day of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said executor pro tem 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 21st day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

13-15 A.M.S. Register.

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 a 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 held 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 Nashua in said County, this 19th day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 13-15

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.

Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Walter H. Holden, 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 held 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 19th day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 13-15

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 held 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 19th day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 13-15

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 held 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, the 19th day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 13-15

Antrim Branch

Did you listen in last Wednesday 1:15 to Station WHDH and hear the poems written by New Hampshire's poet, Mrs. Avis French? Congratulations, Avis.

Mr. Langdon of Wisconsin with others have come to the Mathews place.

Mr. John Ricker of Mass., was a neighborhood visitor recently.

H. C. Hardy has sold his property to New York parties who we understand will take possession in the near future.

We understand Breezy Point has been sold.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson entertained a party of eight from Newport the first of the week.

Buy more War Bonds now
for Future Security, too!

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The Subscriber gives notice that she has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Hattie E. Travis, late of Hillsborough, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.

Dated March 31, 1945.

ALICE M. DENISON

14-16

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The Subscriber gives notice that she has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Charles E. Mordo, late of Hillsborough, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.

Dated March 21, 1945.

CATHERINE M. HARRINGTON

14-15

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Executor pro tem of the Will of Madison P. McIlvain, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.

Dated March 2, 1945.

ARCHIE M. SWETT

13-15

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.

Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Fred W. Perham, late of Hillsborough in said County, deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Alice L. Gove administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County, the final account of her administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Greenville in said County, on the 27th 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 31st day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 14-16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The subscriber has been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Merrimack, Administrator of the Estate of Bruce I. Burnham, late of Henniker, in said County, deceased, intestate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Greenville in said County, on the 27th 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 31st day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 14-16

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, ss.

Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of Walter H. Holden, 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 held 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 19th day of March, A.D. 1945.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR

Register. 14-16

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:

Kathleen Norris Says:

Stop Criticizing Women!

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features.



Certain idle women do drift about to afternoon bars and lounges, accumulating "whisky blotsches," but the percentage is very low. Probably they are useless, anyway.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

IT SEEMS to me manifestly unfair in Congresswoman Clare Luce to say that millions of American women have done little or nothing to help the war effort except perhaps to keep their skins lily white and soft for some G.I. to touch when he comes home.

And manifestly unfair in Damon Runyon to quote this in a syndicated article, and add, on his own account, that keeping skin white is better than to let it become covered with whiskey blotsches. Mr. Runyon blames what he calls the failure of women to respond to the war effort upon the "remissness of the leaders of their sex in showing the way." If some of the prominent women of the day, he goes on to say, "had lunged forward, it would have been an inspiring example to the rank and file." He suggests that such leaders might have "marshalled big parades of females into defense plants."

He goes on to say in contrast that "hundreds of thousands" of prominent men have offered their services to the wartime effort; industrial chieftains, famous actors and journalists, doctors, movie directors and producers, and members of Mrs. Luce's own house of representatives.

Men Are Drafted.

This sort of talk makes me indignant; it seems to me unworthy of one of our top journalists. In the first place, men are drafted, and drafted with them is all the glory of uniforms, marching, flags, music, the excitement and change so dear to youth. Just how large our armies and navies would be if they were composed only of male volunteers is a question, you know, and I know, many a stalwart lad who is safely doing something here at home when he might well be in the ranks.

The notable lack of enthusiasm in Canada's men for overseas service is causing that government grave concern. It is not entirely of their own volition that our fighting men have been flung to all the danger spots of the world.

It is the fashion now to speak slightly of our nurses, to lament publicly that more of them do not volunteer for army and navy service. The strange thing about this criticism is that when a call was sent out for 40,000 nurses little more than a year ago, 72,000 volunteered, and 42,000 were actually accepted. There has been no call since until now, and because response to it is somewhat slow, the whole profession suffers disrepute.

The real and obvious answer to such critics and Mrs. Luce and Mr. Runyon is, of course, that women are not, never have been and never will be, as free as men to follow their desires, in war or in peace. There are close to 40 million homes in America; less than one-third of 1 per cent of these homes—about 1 in 300—is managed without a woman. Women cook, wash, clean, raise children, teach in schools; children are their supreme responsibility, husbands and homes and children need them. War is the abnormal, the extraneous thing; wifehood, motherhood, homes, are the indispensable essentials of all civilizations.

To be sure, certain idle women do drift about to afternoon bars and lounges, accumulating the aforementioned "whiskey blotsches." But the percentage of these women is very low; perhaps they are mental-

Losing Vitamin C

Homemakers who use only the juice of oranges are literally throwing vitamin C out the window, according to dietary experts. Juicing discards edible orange flesh and materially decreases the amount of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), they say. Slicing gives better ascorbic acid value, and unstrained juice has a higher vitamin content than strained juice. Strained juice contains only half to three-fourths as much ascorbic acid as do orange segments.



"Their supreme responsibility."

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Morale Builder... Juicy, Colorful Pie

(See Recipes Below)

Dessert Appeal

There are some foods that just naturally make for a good, homely feeling. There's pie for one. The family likes to see the preparation and then smell the good and finally, taste the juicy sweetness of berries or fruit nestling against a tender, flaky crust.

Fondness for pie goes back a long way and has not abated even during rationing and shortages of sugar and fruit. It's a good dessert with which to top off the meal which has been light or a little shy of appetite appeal.

Then, too, there are cakes that fill the need for sweetness and cater a bit to the appetite. Fortunately there have been developed recipes which are low in sugar and easy to make.

A good pie or cake, baked once a week, will give the family a sense of well being and hominess that is so important in these days of rush and activity. Select one of the following recipes especially designed for wartime eating:

"Cherry-Rhubarb Pie."

1 package frozen red tart cherries or 1 cup canned
1 package frozen rhubarb or 2 cups canned or fresh
1 cup juice
1 cup sugar

3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca

Combine all ingredients and place in an unbaked pie shell. Top with full crust, crisscross or cutout crust. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees) and bake 30 to 40 minutes. Meringue topping may be used on the pie if desired. It should be piled on after the pie has baked, then baked for 15 minutes longer in a moderate oven.

Chiffon Pie.
1 1/4 cups sugar
1 1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/4 cups boiling water

1 lemon
1 orange
3 eggs
1 unbaked pie shell

Mix the flour and sugar together in a saucepan. Stir in boiling water and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, the juice and grated rinds of both lemon and orange. Cook until thick, then cool. Pour filling into the unbaked pie shell.

Cinnamon
Press the cheese, dry and put through a sieve. Add the melted butter to it. Dissolve cornstarch in milk. Beat eggs, add sugar. Combine the mixtures, then add rind and juice, salt and dash of cinnamon. To make crust mix crumbs, butter and sugar. Press on bottom and sides of pie plate or spring form, keeping 1/2 cup mixture for the top.

Bake the pie in a moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes.

Honey Nut Cake.
1/2 cup butter or substitute
3/4 cup sugar
3/4 cup honey
3/4 cup water

2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped nuts

4 egg whites

Cream butter, sugar, honey. Add alternately the sifted dry ingredients and water. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites last.

Bake in two nine-inch layer pans in a moderate oven for 30 to 35 minutes.

Pecan pie adds a rich, hearty finishing note to the meal. Part of its

Lynn Says:

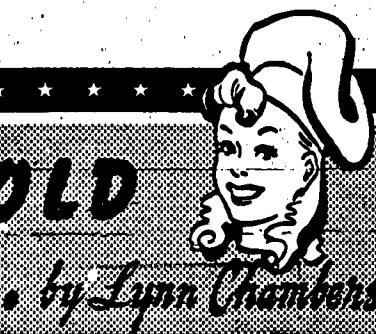
Sugar-Easy Sweets: When you want a good icing for a cake, sprinkle chocolate bits over top of warm cake and allow to melt in broiler and run over the sides.

Beat two egg whites until stiff and fluffy and whip in 1 cup of jelly. Colorful icing.

Powdered sugar can't be beat for angel food or sponge cakes. Sift it on the cake through a cut-out doily to get a pretty pattern.

Beat egg whites stiff and add honey gradually to them. One-half cup of honey for 1 egg white is the correct proportion.

For plain yellow cakes there's little better than creaming 2 tablespoons of butter with 6 tablespoons of brown sugar and 1/2 cup of chopped nuts. Spread on warm cake and broil for 5 minutes.



Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus.

Baked Trout with Tomato Sauce
Seven-Minute Cabbage
Mashed Potatoes
Waldorf Salad
Toasted English Muffins
"Cherry-Rhubarb Pie"

* Recipe given.

sweetening is corn syrup, so little sugar is required. To prevent crust from becoming soggy, let the unbaked crust chill thoroughly in refrigerator before baking.

Pecan Pie.

1/4 cup butter or substitute
1/4 cup sugar
1 cup light corn syrup

3 eggs
1 cup shelled pecans
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar, syrup and beaten eggs. Mix well, add pecans and vanilla and pour into an unbaked pie shell. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

A pie that is becoming increasingly popular is this cottage cheese pie because it uses inexpensive ingredients for both crust and filling. The spicy, lemon flavor is delicious and the texture of the cheese filling is light and fine-grained.

Cheese Pie.

Crust:
12 to 15 vanilla wafers, rolled fine

1/4 cup sugar
3 tablespoons butter or substitute

Filling:

1 cup cottage cheese, sieved

1 tablespoon butter

1 tablespoon cornstarch

1/4 cup milk

2 eggs

1/2 cup sugar

Rind of 1/2 lemon

1 tablespoon lemon juice

1/4 teaspoon salt

Cinnamon

Press the cheese, dry and put through a sieve. Add the melted butter to it. Dissolve cornstarch in milk. Beat eggs, add sugar. Combine the mixtures, then add rind and juice, salt and dash of cinnamon. To make crust mix crumbs, butter and sugar. Press on bottom and sides of pie plate or spring form, keeping 1/2 cup mixture for the top.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED

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

Machinists Wanted—6 days a week, two weeks' vacation with pay. Alderney Brooklawn Farms, Morris Plains, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

CARBON DIOXIDE
A Conductive Factor to Longevity. Address E. JAY CLEMONS, M. D., The Merritt Bldg., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

PERSONAL

Herb's Year Chases Youth, 21 years health, going to tropics; wants "Matty" interested in same. Send photos (returned), information, P. Knight, Box 227, Syracuse 1, N. Y.

SALES MEN WANTED

SALESMEN — If you contact engineers, make your call well worth your money. The finest fine cleaner for fire tube boilers. GOEDERT FLUE SHAVER CO., 1103 Holley Court, Oak Park, Ill.

SPORTING GOODS

Used Gun Stoves sold, traded. Wanted modern, and obsolete, carbines. Write Ed Howe, 29 Main, Coopers Mills, Maine.

STOVE REPAIRS

C. O. D. PARCEL POST. Guaranteed repair parts for stoves, furnaces, etc. Give name & address. Don't wait until it is too late—order now. New and used canvas. Buy and sell dogs and puppies. Write what you have or want. Mention paper. LOUIS INGRAHAM, Brockline, N. H.

Women Agents Wanted

Ladies—Earn \$8 or More Daily taking orders for newly styled Spring Dresses, sizes 6-14. Full or Tea length, etc., necessary. Write MAISONETTE FROCKS, 208-145 State St., Springfield 3, Mass., for Style Folder & Free Dress Offer.

Buy War Bonds

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER


One government synthetic rubber plant, operated by the B. F. Goodrich Co., in 14 months produced in synthetic rubber the equivalent of approximately 14 million rubber trees during the same period.

Four lumber companies subscribed to the cost of building a 50-mile private road for hauling logs from an Oregon forest. The road is entirely on private ground and free from all state and local regulation, and trucks can be operated there-on license-free.

Shoes made with new non-marking synthetic rubber soles are among the new items in the rubber footwear field.

jersey shoes

In war or peace

B.F.Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

Dr. True's Elix'r
THE TRUE FAMILY LAXATIVE
Aids in the relief of constipation due to sluggishness of the intestinal tract. Agreeable to taste, as directed, use only druggists. At druggists.

WNU-2 13-45

Kidneys Must Work Well-

For You To Feel Well

24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood. Therefore, we must know of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, then we'd be better informed regarding why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to work properly.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warn that something is wrong. This may suffice to bring back aches, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at nights, swelling. Why not try Doan's Pill? You will be using a medicine recommended by the doctors. Doan's Pill helps the function of the kidneys and help them to flush out poisonous waste from the blood. They contain acting harmful. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores.

DOANS PILLS

American Life Insurance Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary by Adopting a New Actuarial Table Which Reflects Longer Life of Modern Citizen

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

NINETEEN forty-five finds American life insurance observing its 100th anniversary and by way of celebration it's beginning to operate under a set of actuarial tables. Until this year insurance companies have been "booking" life and death chances on the same basis as they were figured when the first American "life" policies were written away back in 1845. But this year they are discarding the old "odds table" and putting into effect a new one and that's a matter of prime importance to more than 70,000,000 Americans who own more than 125 billion dollars worth of life insurance.

As a matter of fact, the adoption of the new actuarial tables in American life insurance's centennial year is accidental and coincidental, rather than purposely planned. Nine years ago state insurance commissioners and mathematical wizards of the insurance companies recognized the fact that the tremendous improvements in medical science had made the old "odds table" obsolete. In the light of modern methods of prolonging human existence, a new set of life expectancy standards was needed.

But figuring out these standards and fitting them to rates—or fitting rates to them—wasn't a simple matter. For instance, they knew that you—if you are 30 years old—have a far better chance of living beyond that age than you did two decades ago. It was only a few decades ago that eight out of every thousand people died at that age. Today, thanks to more public enlightenment on medical matters and improvements in diet (including more knowledge of vitamin requirements) only two or three persons per thousand are dead at the age of 30.

Rates About the Same.

But even though the improvement in our life chances seemed to indicate much reduced rates, this was offset over the years by the deterioration of our interest rates and the increased cost of doing business.

The problem of adjustment was threefold: (1) rates according to improved life probability; (2) company income according to lowered return on investments; and (3) company expenses as compared to "the good old days" when breakfast cost a nickel and the company president drew a salary of \$30 per week.

The insurance commissioners had a major mathematical problem before them. For the latter two points lowered earnings on invested funds and sharply rising costs of doing business—more than covered the slight break they showed on their books because the doctors were keeping us alive longer.

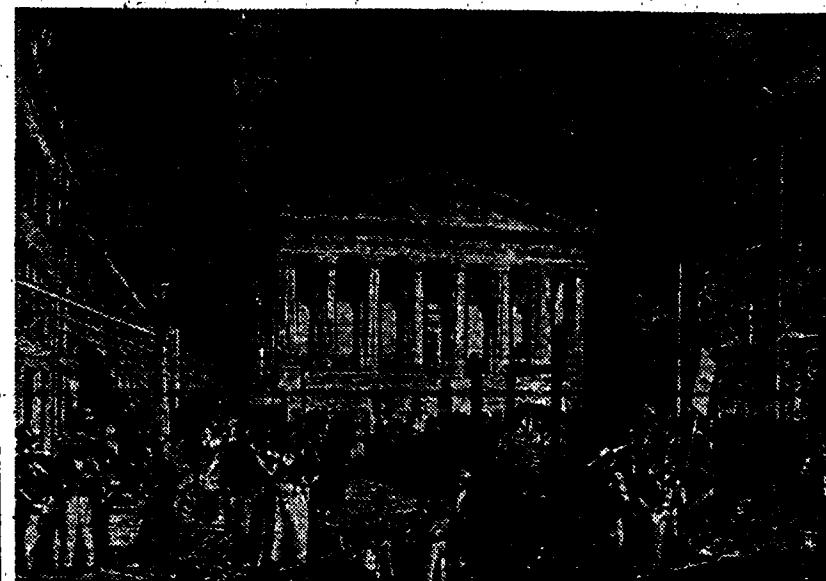
Nevertheless they went ahead. Alfred N. Guertin of New Jersey, was made chairman of a commissioners group to recommend the new "life" tables. Five other state commissioners sat with him. John S. Thompson, mathematician and vice president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, N. J., was a committee member representing the Actuarial Society of America.

Sixteen states enacted the so-called "Guertin law," which means that the insurance companies doing business in those states can in 1945 adopt the recommendation of the Guertin committee into their future policies. The law became effective January 1 of this year on an optional basis but it becomes mandatory after three years, in December, 1948.

How It All Began.

Centuries before Messrs. Guertin and associates took on their herculean job, a Roman named Ulpianus devised an "odds table" for a few of his friends. Ulpianus was a lawyer with a flair for figures. As a matter of fact, his life expectancy charts were so good that they remained unchallenged from 220 A. D. for almost 15 centuries. Even as late as 1814, the Tuscan government used his figures.

Not content with Lawyer Ulpianus' findings, however, Edmund Halley, known as the English astronomer who discovered the famous Halley's comet, undertook the job of computing "modern" mortality tables in 1693. His method was the basis for present-day computations; namely that of using accurate vital statistics. Halley selected the city of Breslau (you've been reading about it in the war news from Silesia) for his guinea pig from 1687-92—observing



A view on Broad street in front of the Stock Exchange and Sub-Treasury (then the Customs House) in New York City in 1845 when life insurance had its beginnings.

births and deaths for a five-year period.

His tables were the precursor for many others—such as the English tables of 1762. But all such improved tables over the last two centuries failed to keep pace with medical science.

Our first actuarial brainchild was called the American Experience table, which was brought into usage right after the Civil war. With minor changes, it has continued to be the accepted base for computing life and death chances up to the present time.

Meanwhile the M. D.s were busily engaged in making our American Experience figures look sick. Their success in keeping the lower age groups alive longer is directly responsible for this major effort to reframe the basic structure of all life insurance in the United States. Just by way of proving the point, in 1900 the U. S. average age was 49.24. A couple of years ago it stood at 64.82.

When it all began back in 1845, this was a husky young nation. But many of its huskiest young citizens fell victims to one disease or another, diphtheria and tuberculosis being the most active.

Many Hazards.

Even as late as 1900, more than 40 out of every 100,000 people succumbed to diphtheria. Today it's only one per 100,000. Europe's black plague of the early 17th century wasn't much worse a scourge than the horrors of pulmonary tuberculosis over the last century. Statistics for 1900 show that this killer took 173 out of every 100,000. Today less than 40 per 100,000 die of the disease each year.

For these reasons, coupled with all the other hazards of living a century ago, the old boys scratched their heads twice before insuring their fellow men promiscuously.

When Ben Miller bought the first life policy issued by Mutual Benefit Life Insurance in Newark in 1845, there were many "don'ts" tied to the policy. Ben bought \$1,500 worth of insurance on his life at a premium of \$51 a year with the provision that: (1) He didn't die on the seas; (2) he didn't leave the country; (3) he didn't go south in the summertime; (4) he didn't (without consent) join the army; (5) he didn't cut his own throat to improve his wife's finances; (6) he didn't expose his insured and valuable carcass by duelling; (7) he religiously avoided the gallows or guillotine. . . . and so on for quite some distance in slightly more technical verbiage.

Ben, it might be remarked, was one of the harder sort, for he lived to collect his own insurance at the age of 96!

While the early directors of insurance companies had no worries about clients being killed in an automobile or airplane, the 1845 citizens of Pres. James Polk's nation of 27 states were liable to find themselves without a scalp if they took the "covered-wagon" trail west.

Life insurance companies also could discount the probability of the "insured" dying from heart failure because of the then modest 15 million dollar public debt. Perhaps it is worth noting that over the years the increase in heart disease (and it has increased considerably) is in ratio to the government's debt to the people—now at the quite immodest figure of almost 300 billion. A very large hunk of which is held by the same insurance companies.

Today the taxes, alone, on a building occupied by one large insurance company exceeds 10 million dollars per annum. And the charwomen on the 31st floor would laugh at an offer of \$300 a year. Even the elevator boy would sneer at the same salary. Robert Patterson was paid in 1845.

Now you know why insurance is going to continue to cost just about the same as it has in the past. As a group, we're living a lot longer and there is less risk in insuring us. But, as a group we cost a whale of a lot to handle and the days of fancy interest returns are over.

tors are keeping us alive longer, you'd better read on.

At first glance it would seem that under the new mortality table, life insurance rates will be cheaper, but that is not true. John S. Thompson, vice president and mathematician (actuary) of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, speaking for all life insurance companies, tells why. He says:

"Policies now in force will not be affected, nor is it expected that policies sold in the future will be. That is because the amount of interest life insurance companies can earn on their invested funds has dropped sharply in the last few years, and their operating expenses, wages and death rates, have increased.

Fewer Investment Chances.

"The cost of life insurance depends upon three points: (1) the number of claims paid on policyholders who die in a given year; (2) the yield or earnings from investments of reserve funds; and (3) the cost of operating the company.

The war has sharply decreased the field for profitable investments, he points out. War industries are financed by the government; and the building industry, once a big field for loans, is now dormant. Thus insurance companies which formerly earned from 4 to 6 per cent on their funds, now earn only slightly more than 3 per cent. From 40 to 50 per cent of insurance company funds are invested in war bonds at an average yield of about 2½ per cent.

And many companies have guaranteed a 3 per cent return to their policyholders. That is why insurance rates cannot be reduced.

It was a dead cinch to earn the old 6 per cent back in 1845 and a lot more, too, even though Mutual Benefit's records show that Robert L. Patterson, founder and first president, and his directors, scorned the possibility of paying big dividends by "grubstaking" a few of the gold-seeking '49ers. Sound, conservative investments were made to protect widows and orphans. But conservative as the investments were then, they paid handsomely as compared with today.

Money Earns Less Than 2%.

Shortly after the turn of the century, returns on invested money tightened up considerably. All this is readily reflected in overall returns to policyholders. Between 1914-1928 Mutual Benefit policyholders were getting about 2.1 per cent on their dollars paid in. The 1929-1943 picture was still trending downward to about 1.7 per cent per annum.

It was vastly different in 1845. In those days the company president drew \$1,500 per year—just about the price of a fair cook or housekeeper on today's market. The top insurance salesman wasn't allowed to earn more than \$3,000, all other earnings going back to the company till. The rent—bill was \$25 per month. One of the ranking "assistants" drew the good (in those days) salary of \$300 per year.

Today the taxes, alone, on a building occupied by one large insurance company exceeds 10 million dollars per annum. And the charwomen on the 31st floor would laugh at an offer of \$300 a year. Even the elevator boy would sneer at the same salary. Robert Patterson was paid in 1845.

Now you know why insurance is going to continue to cost just about the same as it has in the past. As a group, we're living a lot longer and there is less risk in insuring us. But, as a group we cost a whale of a lot to handle and the days of fancy interest returns are over.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

Crocheted Hats Smart for Spring Potholders Welcome Shower Gifts

5712



5844



bough with two cherry blossoms in shaded pink. A pair of these will make a most welcome gift.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the two bluebird potholders (Pattern No. 5844) and color chart for embroidery, send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

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

Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
1150 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Enclose 16 cents for Pattern

No. _____
Name. _____
Address. _____

Hat in Bright Jewel Colors

A PRETTY crocheted hat as you'll see! Inexpensively and quickly made—you'll want several to wear with your new spring suit.

Choose bright jewel color velvet chenilles—and for a dash of spice get some gay gloves to match.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the ruffled hat (Pattern No. 5551) send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

Potholders for Shower Gifts

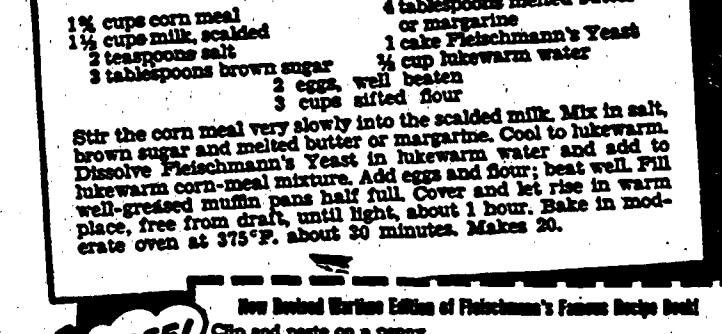
THESE cheery potholders are almost too pretty to use! They're 6½ inches, have two bluebirds swaying on a cherry tree.

Nails Were Precious in Pre-Revolution Period

In pre-Revolution days nails were so precious in Scotland and in New England that they were used as money. Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, R. I., was the first man in America to manufacture nails; he began his business in 1777.

It is only since 1810 that machinery has been employed to any extent in the manufacture of nails. Previous to that date they were made by hand by forging on an anvil. Vast numbers of men were employed in the industry; there were at one time as many as 60,000 nailers in the neighborhood of Birmingham alone.

Hydraulic pressure is used in producing a paper nail that can be driven into hardwood without either breaking or bending.



HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Easy Raised Muffins a Welcome Change

Make them with Fle

HERO WEEK HONORS
TO EUGENE GUNN S 1/c

The war bonds you buy this week will honor Eugene Gunn S 1/c. Next week Robert J. Danion will be honored.

Bob Danion entered the Naval training base at Newport, R. I., July 12th, 1943, receiving his elementary training at the torpedo school in Newport, and the Advanced Torpedo

Fleet Service School in San Diego, Cal., which completed his course as T. M. 3/c. He is now stationed at a base in Hawaii.

Back up our boys at the front—buy bonds.

Buy War Bonds
TODAY

CAPITOL
HILLSBORO

OUR POLICY
MONDAY thru SATURDAY
Mat. 1:15-Eve. 6:30, 8:30
SUNDAY
Continuous 3 to 11 p.m.

ENDS THURSDAY

THE TECHNICOLOR TRIUMPH
'For Whom The Bell Tolls'

With Gary COOPER - Ingrid BERGMAN
Mat. 1:15 Eve. 7:30 Feature at 1:15 and 8:00

FRIDAY-SATURDAY

The All-Time High in Musical Comedy Joy!

ATLANTIC CITY
A Republic Picture Starring
CONSTANCE MOORE
BRAD TAYLOR

Also on the same program

Johnny Mack BROWN
'GHOST GUNS'

Chapter 4
ZORRO'S BLACK Whip'

SUNDAY-MONDAY

COLBERT-MACMURRAY

Practically Yours

with Gil Lamb Cecil Kellaway
Robert Benchley Jane Frazee
Directed by MITCHELL LEISEN

A MITCHELL LEISEN PRODUCTION



TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY
The Great TECHNICOLOR Musical Drama

Rita HAYWORTH - Lee BOWMAN

'Tonight And Every Night'

West Deering

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stimpert and friends of Newton, Mass., were at their summer home in town on Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Watkins of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Mary E. Colburn of Revere, Mass., were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Charles Fisher and Mrs. Edith Burns of Bennington, Vt., spent the week end at their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McAlister and family were in Nashua on business one day recently.

A birthday party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Grover Clark to Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. E. H. Abbott, on Easter Sunday. Thirty-three guests were present including four great grandchildren. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and cold drinks were served.

Hillsboro

William Dumais is enthused at the response to the coming Servicemen's Fund Benefit ball. In addition to Sammy's, Tasker's and the Hillsboro General store, tickets can be purchased at Crosby's Restaurant.

Mrs. Charles Brocway has been taken to a Concord hospital.

Edith Ann Odell, daughter of Seaman and Mrs. Harold Odell, is ill with pneumonia and is being cared for by Miss Jean Beard, R. N.

The indoor baseball team of Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., will play the Weare Odd Fellows, Wednesday, April 11, this being the Weare regular meeting night.

Miss Lisabel Gay is ill with a bad cold.

SILAS A. ROWE, Auctioneer, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, Henniker, N. H.
Concord Office: 77 North Main St.

AUCTION SALE

ADMINISTRATOR'S AUCTION SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN HOPKINTON

The subscriber, Administrator for the estate of the late Fred H. Chase of said Hopkinton, will sell by public auction on the farm premises, situated on the highway leading from Contoocook Village to Penacook via Tylers, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1945, at 9:30 A. M.

Mr. Chase for many years conducted an extensive lumber business and farming operation, and this auction is for the purpose of closing out the personal property, consisting of lumber mill equipment, farming implements, and household furniture.

New Union Grange will serve lunches.

TERMS CASH DONALD G. MATSON, Administrator

Cocker Spaniel Puppies

All A. K. C. Registered
Brucie and Trader Blood

\$35.00 up — Two at \$25.00

Clover Kennels

Hillsboro, N. H. Tel. 5-3

Peterborough Director Y

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CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE
SERVICE AND PARTS
Fender Straightening — Painting
Caster, Camber and Toe-In
Correction — Wheel Balancing
PRESTONE ON HAND
Peterborough — Phone 227

Derby's
Department Store, Inc.
PLAID WORK SHIRTS \$1.79 - \$1.98
BOUDOIR CHAIRS \$7.95
BUTCHER'S FLOOR WAX 69c lb.
RENUZIT DRY CLEANER 2 Gal. \$1.19

LAMBERT MOTORS
"The Texaco Station"
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
PARTS and SERVICE
Grade 1 Goodrich Tires and Tubes
14 Main Street, Peterborough
Phone 80

ANTRIM REPORTER
J. Van Hazinga, Editor
PUBLISHED THURSDAYS

FROM
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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, APRIL 5, 1945

ter with her sisters for the holiday.
Mr. and Mrs. George Spaulding of Peterboro were with Mr. and Mrs. B. Nichols on Sunday.

CARS WANTED!! IMMEDIATELY

IF YOUR CAR IS NOT IN USE TURN IT INTO CASH
AND TURN YOUR CASH INTO BONDS

We Are Prepared To Give Highest Possible Prices For Your Auto. Take Advantage Of Its Present Value
THESE CARS WILL BE BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED AND SENT TO VITAL DEFENSE AREAS

SO ACT NOW! DON'T DELAY!

THIS OFFER IS GOOD FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY!

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Authorized Pontiac Sales and Service

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