

The CHRONICLE

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Seabrook

Social Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Rowe wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Edith May Rowe to Mr. Leonard Noyes Carter of Haverhill, Mass.

Brother Josiah was presented by the Amesbury Grange Players for the benefit of Good Will Grange on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance. It was a splendid play and the cast of characters acted their parts to perfection.

Everett A. Weare has received a telegram from his son George Austin Weare that he was then passing through the Panama Canal on his trip to California.

Charles Bragg was kept very busy before Thanksgiving supplying his customers with geese, turkeys and chickens.

One night last week, Mr. Goldthorpe's chimney on his residence caught fire. There was some excitement for a time until it was finally put out.

H. H. Benedict attended a convention at Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday of last week.

At the Good Will Grange next Tuesday evening a class of young men will be given the first and second degrees.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Eastman of Fort Fairfield, Me. were visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Chase last week.

The Ladies Aid of the Line church are preparing for an Old Folks Concert and Fair to be given in Dearborn Hall on Dec. 11. There is no doubt but what all the Old Folks at home will come out that night for it is a long time since we have had an Old Folks Concert.

Benefit Dance

Sponsors of the Beckman Band are presenting an Old Fashioned Dance at the local O. U. A. M. Hall next Wednesday evening in an attempt to raise the necessary money for uniforms and music.

An eight piece orchestra representing the Band will be under the direction of an old favorite, Hervey Beckman, violin, and includes Charles Berkmeier, pianist, Frank Knowles, clarinet, Charles and Robie Beckman, trumpets, David Beckman, bass, and Clar-

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ence Locke, drums

The people's love of music and confidence in the Band is expected to put this drive over successfully.

Dance Hall Burns

The large Carnival Dance Hall at Boar's Head was destroyed by fire early Monday morning with a loss estimated at \$50,000.

This place was a center of attraction a few years ago and during the summer months thousands came here to the dancing. After the big dance hall was built at the Casino patronage at this place fell off.

Once on this same location there was a large hotel owned and run by Joseph Leavitt who had for those days one of the coolest and finest places on the beach. This hotel was torn down about ten years ago to make room for the Carnival dance hall. This location, at the foot of Boar's Head was always cool in the warmest days of summer.

From the hotel piazza in the olden days you had a view of the ocean in either direction and no matter how warm it might be on other parts of the beach you were always fanned by cool breezes from the ocean.

Perhaps some day another large hotel will go up here for no finer site could be selected for those who would sojourn through the summer months seeking that health which comes to us from the ozone of the sea.

Clemenceau's Wife New Hampshire Girl

Mary C. Plummer, who married Georges Clemenceau, the French premier who has just died, on June 23, 1869, was born in Sanbornton, March 18, 1849, a daughter of William and Harriet Taylor Plummer. M. and Mme. Clemenceau had three children, Madeline, born in 1870; Theresa, born in 1872, and Michel, born in 1874.

After Clemenceau and Miss Plummer were married while he was teaching in Stamford, Conn. they lived for several years in France. The Plummer family was prominent in Sanbornton. Stephen Plummer, now living in North Sanbornton, is a cousin of Mary. She died a year or two ago. She is said by those who remember her to have been a beautiful and talented young woman.

The Clemenceaus were divorced after several years of marriage and his wife returned to this country. It is related that the Plummer family did not approve of her choice of a husband which seems ludicrous in view of the position in world affairs to which he attained.

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STREAMS and MILLS

It would be very difficult for many of the residents of New Hampshire today to fully realize the situation of some of the early settlers in this state who were compelled to travel 40 miles or more through the woods to find a grist mill where their grain could be ground.

Concerning this state of things one historian writes, "no mill was erected for grinding corn, for the first colonists had none of their own to grind. They depended on supplies from England with the exception of some corn and wheat brought from Virginia to be ground in the windmill at Boston."

The first mention we find of any mill in the history of this state is that of a saw-mill in 1635 at the falls of the Newichwanock, the Indian name for Berwick, Maine. Fifty years later there was Gove's mill situated on the New Zealand Road. In later years Hampton Falls, considering her size at that time, was not excelled by any town in the state for mills and manufactures.

Falls River was the principal stream in that town and flows from Muddy Pond in Kensington toward the sea and empties into Hampton River at Falls River mouth (so-called) half a mile below the depot. Here was situated the old shipyard reached by a causeway over the marsh from the town landing at the depot and here were built the many Hampton Falls vessels that carried the commerce of the seas at that time.

After leaving Kensington this stream flows for about a mile just within the town line of Hampton Falls and Seabrook and then makes a turn into Seabrook. At the point of divergence are situated what was then known and are still known as Weare's mills. These mills were first mentioned in the records of Hampton Falls in 1724. How many years before that they were in existence is probably in some older record which I have not found as yet.

A stone dam, afforded a fall of eight feet and an encased wooden tub wheel like the water wasters of fifty and a hundred years ago furnished the power. This mill had an upright saw above with a run of granite stones in the basement and it ground grain and sawed lumber. It was rebuilt in 1857 but concerning its predecessors we learn from the traditional story the lines repeated at the raising of its first frame according to the custom of those days. These lines have been handed down from Christopher Chase, who was present, to his daughter, Sally, who died in 1871 at the age of eighty years and from her to her nephew, John Lewis Chase.

"Here's a fine frame,
It's well put together,
Mr. Spofford's a good workman,
Hubbard Weare is clever."

So from this we learn that the carpenter who built this mill was named Spofford. Hubbard Weare was a relative of Gov. Meshech Weare and a brother of John Weare, the ancient miller who died in 1877 at the age of 87 years. His son, Benjamin F. Weare, succeeded him in business and the story was told for years that this mill's doors had never been locked and no grist had ever been missing.

Following this stream down

toward the sea we find another that joins it whose source is in the Folly Mill woods. After leaving these woods this stream is the only one in Seabrook whose course for part of its flow is directly west and then north.

Two miles below Weare's mills this stream flows by Dodge's mills. Part way on its course it crosses the highway that goes to Great Hill and again at what is known as Bennett's bridge. Here we come to the three stone dams built about one hundred and fifty years ago by J. Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge who came to Hampton Falls from Windham, Mass. about the year 1765 and purchased these mill privileges from the noted Gen. Moulton of Hampton.

Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge was a descendant of Richard Dodge who landed in Salem, Mass. in 1629. He had nine sons, some of whom were among the first settlers of Ohio in 1788. A thriving business was done at these mills at Hampton Falls in several lines of manufacturing.

These dams were built of natural faced stones of large size, some of them being brought from Kensington. The upper dam was built to make a reservoir and a bark mill was in operation there at one time. On one side of the middle dam was constructed the old saw mill which was torn down in 1876. On the other side was a mill for wool carding and the fulling, dyeing and dressing of home-woven cloth.

It is stated that the wool was first brought to be carded into rolls, then taken home to be spun and woven and the cloth brought back to be fulled, dyed and dressed ready for the tailor who for many years used to journey from house to house and make garments.

The journeyman tailor who lived in the vicinity of these mills was a man by the name of Fogg and the expression "A Fogg's run," came to be proverbial. At the lower dam was the grist mill which was a very old building. The story of these mills and their many changes will be told later.

Just below the grist mill there was built in 1855 a substantial stone arched bridge at an expense of five hundred dollars. Washington forced this stream when he came through in 1789 and this road by the mill was then the main highway and the stage road to Newburyport.

There is nothing more interesting to the people of this state than these old mills, the winding streams and the arched bridges. Whoever passes along the great highway and observes some of these glorious relics of the past will be forced to think of those honest, upright millers who have passed on and the waters that once turned the wheels of their industry and have also passed on years ago into the great ocean.

Amesbury

Business for the holidays is on the increase in this town and all the stores are heavily stocked with goods in preparation for the crowds that will come in from the surrounding towns later. The Amesbury merchants have an up-to-date Chamber of Commerce which will do some extensive advertising soon.

The Smith Grain Co. on R. R. ave. is handling the Park & Pollard goods noted for their superior quality all over New England. Those who are looking for the finest meal, or for Peat Moss, in quantity, can be served here.

News Of The Week

Aloha Wanderwell has returned to her home in New York City after a seven year tour visiting 43 countries on four continents. She left home in 1922 driving her own small automobile on the tour.

Mrs. Jennie Lee Mealer Walker, the mother of six children, has recently been elected sheriff of Knox County, Kentucky. She ran as an Independent and defeated both Democratic and Republican candidates.

The Steamer Trawler Comber reported on its arrival in Boston that they were on the western bank 500 miles east of Boston when the earthquake came. Cap. Jerry Shea said the boat rocked so violently that he thought she would capsize and during that time there were great whirlpools and from the deck of the Comber there appeared to be great holes in the sea.

The decline that has occurred in stock markets in the past few weeks represents more than thirty billion dollars loss. This is more than this country spent on the World War including all the loans made to the Allies.

White potatoes from Florida brought \$8.00 a barrel to the jobbers last week in Boston. They were retailing for \$1.50 per peck. Maine Baldwin apples No. 1 were quoted at \$3.50 and \$4.00 per barrel.

The Nanticoke Indians of the eastern shore of Delaware had a great celebration on Thanksgiving day at the home of Chief Seagull (Ferdinand Clark) who is one of the wealthiest citizens in the settlement. Many of this colony of Indians are very prosperous in this Indian village at Riverdale Park.

The Worlds greatest army today is the American Red Cross. Five million new members will be added to this organization by Thanksgiving. They gave relief in the past year to 120 disasters in the United States and its other possessions and spent more than \$8,500,000 in relief work.

The Air Service of the United States is growing and Commercial Planes are now covering 84,650 miles every 24 hours.

8,000 Banks will now distribute \$600,000,000 to members of Christmas Saving Clubs. According to the statistics of the National Bank Service Corporation nine millions of persons will receive an average of \$59.50 each.

The death toll of persons killed by automobiles for the first nine months of the year was 21,000. The month of September was the highest with 3000, the month of February was the lowest.

The motor industry all over the country has slowed down, and is preparing and getting ready for the season of 1930.

International Foot Ball will open the season at Miami, Fla. on Dec. 7.

A Rocket with space for seven passengers and a pilot is being built in Berlin, Germany, by Dr. Herman Oberth. This rocket will be driven through the air at the rate of a mile a second. It will be tested out on an island in the Baltic sea. It is intended to make a flight to the United States. This rocket will be propelled by the expulsion of gases.

Salisbury

Reminiscences

One of the town notables was Caleb Cushing, born in 1800. Although Mr. Cushing was a native of Salisbury he actually

was born in Seabrook while his mother was on a visit to her relatives.

Seabrook was originally a part of Salisbury but was cut off when the New Hampshire and Massachusetts boundary line was run sometime after 1737. Seabrook's charter was granted in 1768.

The Cushing home was on Elm St. near the corner of what is now Cushing St. and stood on the lot now occupied by the new bungalow, built over from Jonathan Currier's barn.

Mr. Cushing was graduated from Harvard when only 17 years old. He became an American Statesman of note.

He was the first American Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

He served in the State Legislature, State Senate and Congress.

During the Mexican War, Mr. Cushing was Colonel of a regiment and rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

He was United States Minister to Spain.

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Seabrook, N. H.



The Race for Freak Championships



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ALL the decade of 1920-30 be written down by the historians of the future as the "marathon era" in American history? It may very well be, if some one ever takes the trouble to count up all the endurance contests and races for freak championships which have taken place during the last ten years and which, if a visitor from Mars were to judge by the interest shown and the amount of newspaper space devoted to them, he might regard as typically American, if not actually deserving to be listed among our major activities.

Perhaps the "marathon era" should include the years from 1910 to 1920 also, for it was in 1910 that Sallie Rope, a negress of Kansas City, Mo., decided to set a new gastronomic record. So she stowed away some 1,551 items of hardware, including 453 nails, 42 screws, 9 bolts, 5 spoons, 5 thimbles, 63 buttons, 105 safety pins, 115 hairpins, 136 common pins, 52 carpet tacks, 57 needles, 85 pebbles, a four-foot string of beads and a nail file. Of course, it killed her, but she had proved that the "so-called human race" could compete successfully with ostriches and goats for variety in its menu when it chose.

It was not until after 1920, however, that the "marathoners" struck their stride. On November 23, 1923, John Hinsin of New York City won over Val Menges in a "hot dog" contest by consuming 53. On November 24 of that year Dan Henderson of Jonesboro, Ga., completed 69 hours of steady chewing on a quid of tobacco. On December 6, 1925, C. S. Carter of Groton, S. D., ate 51 flapjacks, but lost the "championship" the next day to W. P. G. Meyers, who ate 43 but his flapjacks measured two inches more in diameter.

Commendable as were these enterprises, it remained for Miss Alma Cummings, a dance instructor in New York City, to start an endurance contest which was destined to become the latest craze and to sweep the country. Some time in 1923 she noticed an item in the papers about a Frenchman dancing continuously for 17 hours. She decided that Americans could do better than that and to prove it she danced for 27 hours. And that started it! Within a week she had to dance for 50 hours to hold her title and three days later her record was broken.

1. A sweeping contest, held in Los Angeles, Calif., to determine who should be crowned "Queen of Sweepers."

2. A fourteen-year-old entry in a Maryland flag pole sitting contest.

3. Other dancers in other cities took up the fad and "On with the dance!" became the watchword of the hour. From 50 hours the record went to 69, then to 73, then to 80, 90 and 100. Out in California Viola Pompey and Horace Dunn started at Los Angeles and danced eight miles down the highway to Ocean Park. They kept up their dancing for 140 hours.

And then, of course, there's flag pole sitting. A good way to rest up after a dance marathon is to climb up on a flag pole and just sit. And flag pole sitting was a close second to dancing in endurance popularity. In 1927 "Shipwreck" Kelly, a sailor, went aloft on a 40 foot pole in Newark, N. J., and stayed there for 12 days. Not to be outdone by this exhibition of civic supremacy, other cities staged similar contests and many of the burghers of those municipalities got permanent cricks in their necks from permanent flag pole sitters.

If 1929 is never famous for anything else, it will be famous for some new and unusual "championships." Consider, for instance, Bill Williams of Hondo, Texas, who rolled a peanut with his nose over the 22 mile route to the summit of Pikes Peak. It took him 30 days to do it and he got \$500, plus a large amount of newspaper publicity. Inspired by his example L. R. Rose of Rule, Texas, started from Galveston to knock a croquet ball all the way to New York and H. P. Williams started rolling a little iron hoop for the same destination.

The so-called weaker sex is not far behind the other in their bids for fame. Last summer any number of cities held rolling pin throwing contests and husband calling contests in which housewives showed both their strength of arm and voice. And Champaign, Ill., is the home of Mrs. H. B. Schmidt who claims the world's cham-

plionship for rocking, she having spent 401 hours in a rocking chair swaying back and forth.

Yes, everybody's doing it, including the children. Last summer, the previously mentioned "Shipwreck" Kelly gave a 23-day exhibition in Baltimore. The result was a pole sitting epidemic among the children of that city. Avon W. Foreman started it by staying on top a 17 foot pole for 10 days, 10 hours, 10 minutes and 10 seconds. When he descended he was praised by the mayor of Baltimore for "the old pioneer spirit" and acclaimed "world's champion fifteen-year-old flagpole sitter." His record was broken by twelve-year-old Willie Wentworth, however, who stayed up nearly a month, breaking even "Shipwreck's" record.

By starting young perhaps some one will break the record which has stood for 1,478 years. It was made by Simeon Stylites, the Syrian shepherd boy who became a monk and who, to prove his devotion to Christianity in the days when martyrdom was popular, mounted to the top of a nine foot column, chained himself there and occupied his time in prayer. He stayed there 30 years?

Yes, the children are showing themselves worthy sons and daughters of their fathers in this matter of thinking up new feats in which to vie for the "championship." But they will have to be original indeed to match the merchants of Belle Plaine, Iowa, who thought that a contest to decide who had the most flea-bitten dog in four counties would be a good attraction for their annual fair festival. They offered a prize of \$100 and it was won by James Parks of Belle Plaine. The judges counted 113 fleas on his dog.

(Author's Note: The list of "championships" in this article does not pretend to be a complete one and some of the "records" in some events may have been broken since the article was written. But does it matter?)

Control of Oat Smut With Dust

Disease Will Respond in Same Manner as With Copper Carbonate.

Indications are that the smut disease of oats will also respond to dust treatments in the same manner that treatment with copper carbonate dust is now satisfactorily controlling smut in wheat.

Two Control Dusts.
"There are two dusts which give promise of controlling oat smut when applied to the seed before planting," says G. W. Fant, plant pathologist at the North Carolina state college. "One of these is a compound containing mercury in organic combination and the other is a fine clay which has been impregnated with formaldehyde. As well known, we have used a formaldehyde solution to control oat smut heretofore. This is not so simple a treatment as it might appear because under some conditions the germination of the seed oats is reduced and the grains may swell because of absorbing moisture from the disinfectant."

Mr. Fant says there was much oat smut this past spring. Fields in which about one-half of the heads were affected were found frequently and in some instances fully 80 per cent of the heads in a field were found to be infected. This is a serious loss. During the spring months the smut spores pass from these infected heads to the healthy grain and remain there during storage and through planting time. When the grain is planted, the smut spores grow and infect the seedling grain which eventually produces diseased grain. By treating the seed oats before planting, the smut spores are destroyed and healthy plants produced.

Receiving Attention.
These new dust treatments for oats are receiving careful attention in all parts of the United States. Mr. Fant says that several successful farmers have used them during the past two seasons with encouraging results. He thinks that the same barrel used to treat seed wheat with copper carbonate dust may be used in treating oat seed with the new dusts.

Tennessee Says Farmers Can Go Broke Farming

The division of extension of the University of Tennessee has recently released ten points telling how farmers can go broke farming. Farmers will be interested in these points in order that they may avoid the consequences. Here they are:

1. Grow only one crop.
2. Keep no live stock.
3. Regard chickens and a garden as amusements.
4. Take everything from the soil and return nothing.
5. Don't stop gullies or grow cover crops—let top soil wash away, then you will have "bottom land."
6. Don't plan your farm operations—It's hard work thinking—trust to luck.
7. Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine, cut every tree, sell the timber and wear the cleared land out cultivating it in corn.
8. Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming employed by your grandfather are good enough.
9. Be independent—don't join your neighbors in any form of co-operation.
10. Mortgage your farm for every dollar it will stand to buy things you would have the cash to buy if you followed a good system of farming.

Fresh Air Movement of Benefit to Seed Corn

Seed corn should be kept where there is good air movement so that the products thrown off by respiration may be readily moved away from the corn, or there may be a loss of vitality. After the corn has become thoroughly dried out, respiration becomes lowered and ventilation is not so important, nor will materials put on the corn prove so injurious, but even then it is best to apply nothing to the corn.

Perhaps you can arrange to hang the corn on wires so the mice cannot reach it.

Inspect Equipment to Order Needed Repairs

It is a good idea for farmers to look over their machinery in ample time to place orders for repairs. The farm equipment industries prepare, during the winter, for furnishing repair parts and they can serve agriculture to good advantage, if the repair parts orders are sent in early. One cannot wait until the day he begins to use a machine and expect the implement industry always to be in position to supply him with repair parts. Very often expensive delays are brought about due to late orders for repairs.

Inefficient Methods

The feeling has grown more prevalent in recent years that inefficient methods and practices in farming are as wasteful and unprofitable as undesirable live stock or crops. A worn, out-of-date machine or piece of equipment is just as much a cull as a boarder cow. The poor cow can be replaced with a higher producer and the worn out, inefficient machine can be replaced by equipment which does the work quicker, cheaper and better.

Strawberry Crop Is Put in Cold Storage

Berries Are Like Fresh Ones From Field When Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 100,000 barrels of strawberries were packed by the "cold-pack" or "frozen-pack" method in 1923, according to George M. Darrow, senior pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. This amount is the equivalent of 4,000 to 5,000 carloads of fresh berries in crates, he says.

Handling strawberries in this way is the outstanding development of the industry in recent years, Mr. Darrow says. The fresh berries are packed in 50-gallon barrels, usually with one part sugar to two or three parts berries, and placed in storage at a temperature below freezing. Packed in this way they are like fresh berries when ready for use.

Preserves have found that a better preserve can be made from cold-packed berries than from berries fresh from the field.

Also because preserved berries deteriorate after a time, cold packing and storage offer a remedy for this difficulty by making it possible to put up preserves as they are needed. Furthermore, the preserves can utilize their preserving plant the year through instead of for a brief period of a few weeks at the strawberry season.

A still newer development, Mr. Darrow says, is the cold packing and storage of both strawberries and raspberries in small containers for home use. Several million packages were handled by the cold-pack method this year.

Soil Erosion Control Is Big Farm Problem

The control of soil erosion is a major agricultural problem. Its consideration is prominent in programs of most learned societies having to do with agriculture. In Illinois alone, thousands of tons of our best soil is washed away each year to be deposited in sand bars on the Mississippi or in deltas of lower Louisiana.

The terracing of sloping land subject to heavy washing is the only effective control we know if that land is to be continued in cultivation, says the Illinois Farmer. Definitely formed ravines and washes may be checked by brush and earth dams and the hill-sides may be seeded to permanent grass crop or planted to timber and allowed to sod over. It seems likely that a considerable proportion of our lands most subject to erosion would be more profitably used as grazing or timber land than as plow land. The problem of erosion therefore allies itself with the problem of marginal lands—areas which are not sufficiently productive ever to pay a good return, yet whose yields help to create a surplus which in turn depresses the value of crops grown on highly productive fields. An agricultural policy which will consolidate and solve these several problems is needed. Forest experts, looking years ahead, assure us that on no less than one-seventh the total area of Illinois, timber will prove the best paying crop.

Check Movement of Sand by Planting Pine Trees

Sixty years ago the father of Senator Henry W. Keyes was troubled with the blowing of sand from a certain part of his property at Haverhill, N. H., says a report to the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. In high winds, sand would be scattered all over the estate. To correct this state of affairs, in 1870 the elder Keyes planted the sandy lot with northern white pines brought from a nearby pasture. As a result sand piles are no longer seen on the drives and walks of the Keyes estate and the planted area of about one acre now has a stand of thrifty pines about 60 feet tall.

Agricultural Notes

Winter is the time of year when the poultry flock needs the most attention.

Shavings are better than straw for litter and for nest material to prevent soiled eggs.

Have you tried putting nicotine sulphate on the roosts just before nightfall to rid the poultry of lice?

Pullets must have proper body-size and weight if they are to lay large eggs steadily through the winter.

Poultry house floors should be higher by six or eight inches than the surroundings to insure good drainage.

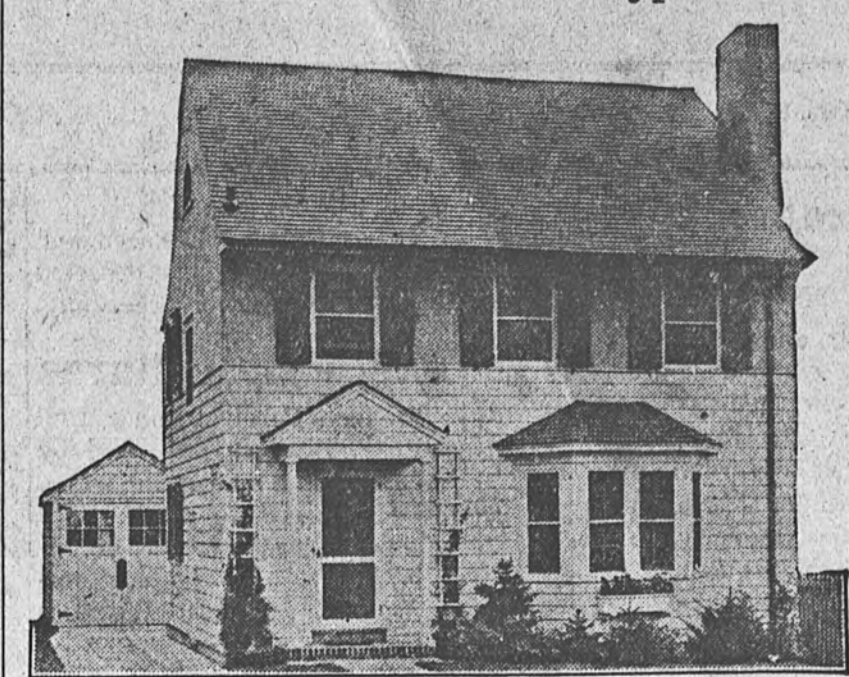
One of the biggest mistakes that a poultry raiser can make is to underfeed pullets during the growing season.

Encourage chickens to roost while they are still young to prevent crooked breast bones and crowding and to aid ventilation.

There is very little danger of hens getting too fat in the winter, and it is a certainty that they cannot lay unless they are reasonably fat.

Put alfalfa or clover hay in an open wire basket where the hens can get the leaves. They are a first-class substitute for green feeds during winter.

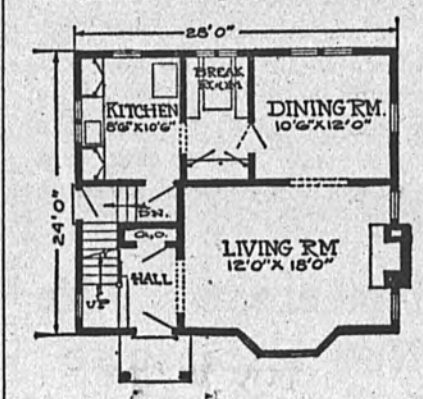
Simplicity the Keynote of This Attractive Colonial Type Home



A simplicity that is reminiscent of the early Colonial homes is the appealing characteristic of this house and its trim appearance will make it fit harmoniously in any group or setting of which it may be made a part.

By W. A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A simplicity that is reminiscent of the early Colonial homes is the appealing characteristic of this house and its trim appearance will make it fit harmoniously in with any group or setting of which it may be made a part. It is an economical house to build because of the straight lines of its foundation walls of the house itself. It is of a design which gives the home builder the greatest amount of

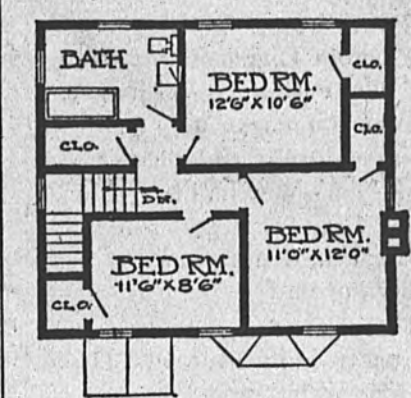


First Floor Plan.

space at the least possible construction cost.

This house contains six rooms, three on the first floor and three on the second, all of which are of good size. The entrance door is placed near one end and leads into a hall to the right

of which is the living room, 12 feet by 18 feet, to the rear of which is the dining room, 10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, connected with the living room by a cased opening. The kitchen



Second Floor Plan.

is at the rear left corner and between it and the dining room is a breakfast nook and there is space for wall cases.

There are three bedrooms on the second floor, two at the front and one at the back with the fourth corner occupied by a large bath room. It will be noted by the floor plans, which are reproduced here, that there is an unusual amount of closet space in this home, a feature that will appeal to the women members of the family.

This is the type of home which will appeal to those who have not a large amount of money to invest in a house and to them who want to build a home which would be readily salable should the occasion or necessity arise. Such a home as this would appeal to the greatest number of prospects. It is rather plain but attractive. At the same time it provides a comfortable roomy house for a good-sized family.

Here's Correct Way to Build Up a Foundation

Upon completion of suitable concrete footing the contractor should proceed with the construction of foundation walls.

Assuming that a twelve-inch concrete wall is to be poured over the footing, allow a six-inch projection on either side of the foundation for equal weight distribution. In some cases, where a building is being constructed over sand or soft earth, the width of the footing on each side will vary to allow for a still greater distribution of downward pressure, although the thickness of the foundation wall above would not be affected.

The contractor will proceed in either one of two ways with the erection of the wood forms for the walls. The proper method is to excavate at least 18 inches beyond the exterior side of the wall in order that an outside form may be built. Upon the completion of this outside form, the contractor should proceed with the construction of the inside form; these should be properly braced.

Suitable wire, used in tension, and wood blocks not smaller than two by two inches, used in compression, should be used between the forms to insure proper separation. These blocks are removed as concrete is poured. It is better to have all walls poured at once.

The mix for concrete for poured foundations is usually one part portland cement, two and a half parts clean sand and five parts screened aggregate (gravel not less than three-quarter inch up to broken stone not larger than two inches). This type of wall can best be waterproofed by use of a powder or liquid compound, made for the purpose, mixed into the concrete, or coating exterior surfaces with asphalt after forms are removed.

Good Floor Finish

Two coats of oil and wax, with no filler or varnish, is an excellent method of finishing oak flooring. It has an appearance distinctly different from the standard filler and varnish job. A choice between the two is practically a matter of taste.

Closet Window

If a window is put in a closet there is no musty, dusty smell; clothes are easily distinguished and the contents of the closet are much more easily cared for.

White or Weathered Tone Very Attractive

Discussing color, Charles S. Schneider, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, says in the Cleveland News that for the frame house good taste limits us to two choices for the color of exterior walls. He writes:

"The house with siding walls should invariably be white or near white. The house with shingle walls depending upon its design may either be white or some weathered tone approaching as nearly as possible the color of wood long exposed to the weather. Let us have no more walls of shingles stained in billous greens and yellows, sad browns and mustards. This is most decidedly bad taste.

"White is always satisfactory. It affords an excellent surface for the play of shades and shadows cast by details on the house itself by foliage or by passing clouds and it forms a dominant note of contrast whether set against the cool green of summer foliage, the glowing colors of autumn or the dark gray tracery of winter trees. If one wants to be relieved of the cost of keeping a white house white, then good taste demands the use of tones which wood naturally takes on when exposed to weather.

"There are stains on the market which approximate these weather tones. Weathered tones are good because they are natural and although full of variety they are never loud nor flashy."

Common Brick Old as King Tut's Tomb

Common brick was found in King Tut's tomb; in the ancient city of Ur in the Indus valley, and Rome was built of common brick. Among the outstanding buildings of history that mark the stability of common brick are Nero's Gold House, Colosseum at Rome, Carpenter hall, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello home, Independence hall, Babylon, French quarters in New Orleans, Wheat row in Washington, University of Vermont. Sewers and aqueducts built in Caesar's time of common brick are still in use today. The Apollon way was built entirely of brick. Italy is rich in artistic brick work.

Brick for Renovating

Face brick is a popular medium for modernizing old homes. Often an attractive home is salvaged out of the old house at a fraction of the cost that a new dwelling of similar appearance would entail.

The Poor Indian

Down in the neighborhood of Pocatello, Idaho, the Fort Hall Indians are showing how primitive and pagan our aborigines can be even after the United States government has done its best to civilize and educate them. They are holding a three-day sun dance. With only short rest periods, and with nothing much to eat and drink, these benighted savages are posturing and grating for the glory of their tribe.

All this takes place in the sagebrush, and the Indians, we blush to say, wear hardly any clothes.

Now, let us moralize a bit. If these poor Indians were civilized whites in a large American city, what would they do? Probably they would be very up to date and enter a marathon dancing contest in a hall. They would dance continuously with only brief rest periods and with nothing much to eat or drink. Only, of course, being civilized, they would not stop at the end of three days. They would try to make

it three weeks and thereby set a record and get a week's engagement in a cheap vaudeville house. While doing this, for a cut of the gate receipts, they would, we blush to say, wear hardly any clothes.

No wonder they keep Indians on reservations. They are really pagans at heart.—Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

The year 1928 was the second largest in the history of foreign financing in the United States.

Guardians of the Golden Gate at Practice



Machine gun battery of the Sixty-third Coast Artillery from the Presidio at San Francisco shooting at a moving target one-half mile away and in range for 15 seconds. These Browning guns throw 695 rounds of 30-30 ammunition per minute. Accuracy is deadly.

Find 2,500,000 Blind in World

International Campaign for Prevention Begun After Survey.

New York.—There are close to 2,500,000 blind persons in the world, and active efforts toward prevention of blindness are under way in twenty-eight countries. It is disclosed in the report of a two-year study by the International League of Red Cross societies, made public here by Lewis Carris, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Mr. Carris brought back the findings from a conference at The Hague at which representatives of the twenty-eight countries formed the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness.

Among the recommendations of the report are: That the trachoma research of the late Dr. Hideo Noguchi of the Rockefeller Foundation be carried further; that a world-wide agreement be reached on a standard definition of "blindness"; that more attention be given to special guidance for children with defective vision; and that greater efforts be made to cut down the eye hazards of industry which in America and some other countries now constitute one of the most serious causes of blindness.

Urge Standard Definition. Conflicting definitions of "blindness" by different countries are noted in the report, and a number of variations are cited. In the United States, the accepted definition of blindness is "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses"; or for illiterates, "inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness." In the attempt to fight blindness, the report says, "a practical definition for use by those engaged in work for the blind is necessary, as distinct from a purely ophthalmological definition with its fine measurements of visual acuity. Very certainly the formulation of a standard definition would enable all forces dealing with this catastrophe to approach its solution in a more systematic and comprehensive way, and would insure more easily comparable statistics."

The best working definitions for blindness are attributed to Great Britain. In providing for the education of blind children, the statutory description given is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children," and in the blind persons' act, a blind person is defined as "one who is so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential."

Difficulties arising from these definitions, however, are noted in the report which points out that many children have seriously defective eyesight, but not sufficient loss of vision to come within the law pertaining to "the blind." "The problem of the par-

tially sighted, such as the very near-sighted, is a difficult one," the report states, suggesting special provision for the education and vocational training of children with defective vision.

136 Blind Per 100,000.

The total reported blind population of all the countries from which reliable information could be obtained is 1,193,734. "The total population represented being 876,004,976," the report says, "the ratio of blind in the aggregate is 136.3 per 100,000 population."

"The countries specified have about half the population of the world, and on that basis it might be estimated that the total of blind persons in the world is about 2,300,000. Probably, however, this is an underestimate as those regions not covered by a census are in large part inhabited by races among whom blindness is likely to be more prevalent than where civilization is further advanced."

So far as the amount of blindness in the United States is concerned, the

"Stop and Go" Signal Is Operated by Dog

Burlingame, Calif.—Sport, police dog owned by Miss Muriel Baradat, was bumped just once, and then he became a "traffic" police dog.

Sport was roughly rolled by an automobile. Then he discovered that he could imitate sound that set an automatic traffic signal.

So now he stalks to the intersection, gives his peculiar bark, and wanders leisurely across the street while motorists stop their car.

report states, "varying estimates are found. The number is considerably higher than 52,617, as given in the 1920 census report." Concerning this figure, Mr. Carris said that it would be more accurate probably to accept the estimate of 100,000 as the blind population of the United States.

Piano for Icy North. Regina, Sask.—Duncan Finlayson, federal fire ranger in the Chemong country of northern Saskatchewan, recently came down to Saskatoon and bought a piano. He is having the heavy instrument freighted into the northern hinterland.

She Is the Farm Girl Champion



Here is Miss Dorothy Marshall, aged seventeen, who won the title of American farm girl champion at the Los Angeles county fair, Pomona, Calif., by proving her ability at milking, dexterity with the pitchfork and hay rake and familiarity with the controls of farm tractors.

DEATH RATE AMONG BABIES AND MOTHERS ON INCREASE

Higher in the United States Than in Fifteen Other Leading Nations of the World.

New York.—The death rate among mothers in childbirth and among babies is constantly growing and is higher in the United States than in fifteen other leading nations, according to Woman's Home Companion.

The number of mothers and babies that die every year exceeds the whole number of American soldiers killed in the World war. In the past year the number reached 200,000.

Relief from the situation is not in sight, according to the magazine. The federal appropriation for the children's bureau expired last June and congress failed to renew it. The Jones-Cooper bill, which would serve the same purpose, has long been held in abeyance and unless action is tak-

en soon, the work that had been started in nearly every state may become completely disorganized.

The federal plan was to apportion a part of \$1,000,000 among states that desired to establish children's bureaus. Each state receiving a grant was expected to match the sum with a local appropriation. The plan went into operation eight years ago and effective machinery was built up throughout the country. Now, with the federal aid withdrawn, many states are unable to keep up the organizations and the death rate has been mounting steadily.

Fatalities have been unusually heavy in the mountains and other remote regions where proper medical and nursing care at the period of maternity are unavailable. Under the children's bureau organization, it was possible for visiting nurses and doc-

tors to extend aid in isolated communities.

Royal Medal Is Sought for Bahaman Fisherman

Nassau, Bahamas.—A royal medal for bravery will undoubtedly be asked for Edward F. Hanna, a fisherman of Spring Point, for the rescue of twelve persons, including two women and two children, from what appeared a hopeless task. The Heavies sloop, returning from a Sunday school picnic at Delectable bay, with twelve passengers aboard, capsized and the entire party was thrown into the sea. Hanna, in his boat, jumped into the water and saved every one of the passengers single-handed. Swimming from one drowning person to another he brought them one by one to the rigging and most of the capsized boat.

One woman, clinging to an eight-year-old girl, was almost drowned when Hanna reached her. Three of the rescued were in a semi-conscious state when saved, and two of them were practically brought from the bottom.

Day by day the trudged along over glaciers, over hummocks of ice, across crevasses—tiny moving specks in the

THEN AND THERE

HISTORY TOLD AS IT WOULD BE WRITTEN TODAY
By IRVIN S. COBB
Thrilling Record of a Heroic Failure

How quickly the world forgets some of its heroes! It has been only nineteen years since the news of the death of Robert Falcon Scott—and the manner of that intrepid death—stirred with pride and regret every branch and offshoot of the Anglo-Saxon breed; stirred also the hearts of lovers of courage throughout the civilized world. All the same, in every English-speaking country, excluding perhaps England itself, there already is growing up a generation to whose members mention of this man's name brings, in many instances, only the vaguest of memories.

Yet Robert Scott's reputation was built to stay. For it was built upon the rocks of immortal achievement and it was welded together with the elements of determination, integrity, cheerfulness, patience, valor, humor, and most of all, unselfishness. He infinitely was more deserving of everlasting fame than your conqueror, your military despot, your place-seeking political leader.

Captain Scott was a young officer in the British navy, popular with his comrades, well thought of by his superiors. He was asked to accept leadership in a new and formidable undertaking—the exploration of the unknown Antarctic continent, by land. The expedition was of immense scientific importance. It marked the initiation of sledge travel in polar surveys, and it resulted in the discovery of the great ice cap upon which the South pole rests. It gave to Captain Scott prominence in professional circles and among naval men.

His second and last expedition was practically a failure so far as its main final object was concerned, whereas the first had been an unqualified success. For it ended in his tragic destruction and the destruction of his four chosen mates. But by all the standards of the human virtues it was a glorious triumph.

He had taken with him a staff of trained technicians, and the early stages of the exploration were marked by research and observation of enormous value to geographers and naturalists. Then, with four men picked for their hardihood and powers of bodily endurance, Captain Scott set out to reach the pole itself, hoping to plant there the British flag. He was almost within sight of the spot when he found that by a peculiar irony of fate and by a bare margin of only a few weeks, the Amundsen party had beaten him—the first human beings to set foot at the South pole.

Scott's party turned back. How, a little later and after pitiable uncomplaining suffering, they perished in the pitiless white desert of ice and snow is told in the record which Scott himself kept. He must have been tetering on the very edge of eternity when the last faltering words of that deathless epic of bravery and self-sacrifice were entered down in March of 1912. Dodd Mead & Company published the journal in book form in this country.

"IT IS wonderful to think that two long marches would land us at the Pole!" Thus optimistically Captain Scott began the chronicle of that last fateful journey which was to end some ten weeks later when his fingers, already stiffening in the grip of death, recorded the final words of his hopeless, as splendid, as heroic a quest as the records of the Anglo-Saxon breed can show in any age. He goes on:

"We left our depot today with nine days' provisions, so that it ought to be a certain thing now, and the only appalling possibility the sight of the Norwegian flag forestalling ours. Only 27 miles from the Pole. We ought to do it now."

But a grievous disillusionment awaited the intrepid little band. There is heartbreak in the next entry in the leader's diary:

"Tuesday, January 10. The worst has happened, or nearly the worst. We marched well in the morning and covered seven and one-half miles. We started off in high spirits in the afternoon, feeling that tomorrow would see us at our destination. About the second hour of the march, Bowers' sharp eyes detected what he thought was a cairn; he was uneasy about it. Half an hour later he detected a black speck ahead. Soon we knew that this could not be a natural snow feature. We marched on, found that it was a black flag—led to a sledge nearby the remains of a camp; sledge tracks and ski tracks going and coming and the clear trace of dogs' paws—many dogs. This told us the whole story. The Norwegians have forestalled us and are first at the Pole. It is a terrible disappointment, and I am very sorry for my loyal companions. Tomorrow we must march on to the Pole and then hasten home with all the speed we can compass. All the day-dreams must go; it will be a wearisome return."

Next night, still brooding over the victory of his Norwegian rivals and seemingly for the first time feeling doubt regarding the outcome of this most desperate and forlorn venture, Scott concerned his daily entry with this:

"God! this is an awful place and terrible enough for us to have labored to it without reward of priority. Well, it is something to have got here, and the wind may be our friend tomorrow. . . . Now for the run-home and a desperate struggle! I wonder if we can do it?"

But they didn't turn back yet. They must make sure that the other expedition really had beaten them. It had, sure enough. On the eighteenth, two miles from their latest camping place and, as they reckoned it, about a mile and a half from the Pole itself, they labored across the white wastes to a tent, finding here the names of the five victorious Norwegians, headed by that great explorer, Amundsen. The Englishmen raised their Union Jack—one minute bit of color in the midst of thousands of square miles of black and white desolation. At least, they could celebrate the fact that they, too, had reached the spot. The final paragraph of their leader's journal under this date carried a note of bitter pathos:

"Well, we have turned our backs now on the goal of our ambition and must face our 800 miles of solid dragging—and good-by to most of the day-dreams!"

The Beginning of the End. Day after day they struggled on the return march. And what a setting for such a retreat!—at an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, with a temperature averaging 20 degrees below zero, poorly provisioned, downcast over their failure to win the race, all the dash gone out of their souls—and 800 miles between them and common comforts! But if they were downcast, they were not complaining. Their spirits were low but their resolution was as steadfast as it had been when the prospect of success danced before their weather-beaten, frost-alpined faces.

Day by day the trudged along over glaciers, over hummocks of ice, across crevasses—tiny moving specks in the midst of an unutterable desolation. And by night, with his breath freezing on his lips and his fingers numbing inside his mittens, Scott would inscribe the tally of that day's fearsome toil. Disasters began to multiply, ill-luck to dog the footsteps of the losers. Thus on January 30, he said:

"Wilson has strained a tendon in his leg; it has given pain all day and is swollen tonight. Of course, he is full of pluck over it, but I don't like the idea of such an accident here. To add to the trouble, Evans has dislodged two finger nails tonight from freezing; his hands are really bad, and to my surprise he shows signs of losing heart over it. He hasn't been cheerful since the accident."

lapse. Wilson, Bowers and I went back for the sledge, whilst Oates remained with him. When we returned he was practically unconscious, and when we got him into the tent quite comatose. He died quietly at 12:30 a. m. . . . It is a terrible thing to lose a companion in this way, but calm reflection shows that there could not have been a better ending to the terrible anxieties of the past week."

Captain Oates, a young soldier, was the next of the quartet to go. His feet were frozen; he knew he was doomed, but he lost neither his cheerfulness nor his determination.

The Death of Oates.

"Sunday, March 11. Titus Oates is very near the end, one feels. What we or he will do, God only knows. We discussed the matter after breakfast; he is a brave fine fellow and understands the situation, but he practically asked for advice. Nothing could be said but to urge him to march as long as he could. One satisfactory result of the discussion; I practically ordered Wilson to hand over the means of ending our troubles to us, so that anyone of us may know how to do so. Wilson had no choice between doing so and our ransacking the medicine case. We have 30 opium tablets apiece and he is left with a tube of morphine."

He was dying on his feet, this Oates, but he took it standing up. He lasted, a shell of a man, sustained only by his soul, through the better part of a week—and kept moving.

"Friday, March 16 or Saturday, 17. Lost track of dates but think the last correct. At lunch the day before yesterday, poor Titus Oates said he couldn't go on; he proposed we should leave him in his sleeping-bag. That we could not do, and induced him to come on, on the afternoon march."

"Should this be found, I want these facts recorded. Oates' last thoughts were of his mother, but immediately before, he took pride in thinking that his regiment would be pleased with the bold way in which he met his death. We can testify to his bravery. He has borne intense suffering for weeks without complaint, and to the very last was able and willing to discuss outside subjects. He did not—would not—give up hope to the very end. . . . He slept through the night before last, hoping not to wake; but he woke in the morning—yesterday. It was blowing a blizzard. He said: 'I am just going outside and may be some time!' He went out into the blizzard and we have not seen him since."

It seems to me those words, "I am just going outside, and may be some time," should be engraved on a shaft to this young Britisher's memory, for future generations to read. Perhaps they have been; anyhow, I hope so.

The Last to Perish.

Scott went on:

"I take this opportunity of saying that we have stuck to our sick companions to the last. In case of Edgar Evans, when absolutely out of food and he lay insensible, the safety of the remainder seemed to demand his abandonment, but Providence mercifully removed him at this critical moment. We knew that poor Oates was walking to his death, but though we tried to dissuade him, we knew it was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman. We all hope to meet the end with a similar spirit, and assuredly the end is not far."

Scott's turn to break came within forty-eight hours. Indeed, all three of the survivors were at the limit of their strength. On Sunday, the eighteenth, he made a significant entry. He was as good as dead, but he kept his sense of humor:

"My right foot has gone, nearly all the toes—two days ago I was the proud possessor of the best feet. These are the steps of my downfall! Like an ass, I mixed a small spoonful of curry powder with my melted pemmican—it gave me violent indigestion. I lay awake and in pain all night; woke and felt done on the march; foot went and I didn't know it. A very small measure of neglect and have a foot which is not pleasant to contemplate."

Then next day, this:

"What progress! We have two days' food but barely a day's fuel. All our feet are getting bad—Wilson's best, my right foot worst, left all right. . . . Amputation is the least I can hope for now, but will the trouble spread? That is the serious question."

"Thursday, March 29. Since the twenty-first we have had a continuous gale. We had fuel to make two cups of tea apiece and bare food for two days on the twentieth. Every day we have been ready to start for our depot 11 miles away, but outside the door of the tent it remains a scene of whirling drift. I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far.

"It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more."

"R. SCOTT."

"For God's sake look after our people."

When, eight months later, the rescuers reached the last camp, Wilson and Bowers were lying in the attitude of peaceful sleep, their sleeping bags closed over their heads. Scott, the commander, must have been the last to die. He had tossed back the flaps of his sleeping bag and had opened his coat. Under his shoulders, as though placed there for protection, was a little wallet containing the three scribbled notebooks which told the pitiful story, and from which the foregoing extracts were taken. One of his arms was flung across Wilson's body. It was as if with his last conscious thought he had sought to shield his comrade.

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What percentage of conscience seems to be remorse?



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EDITORIAL

THE EARTH TREMBLED

There seems to be no record in our past history of this country when lives and property were destroyed by a tidal wave the same as we had on Monday of last week.

The damage caused by this tidal wave is estimated at more than a million dollars and the Atlantic seaboard, from Newfoundland to New York City was affected by its violence.

That there was an earthquake of tremendous force somewhere out at sea there is no doubt for it was felt at a distance of over 1,500 miles. This disturbance and uplift must have been nearer the Canadian Provinces than to our seaboard as it carried a wave forty feet high on the Burin peninsula and destroyed lives and property and carried away houses.

The general opinion of investigators is that these agitations proceed from within outward, and are not of atmospheric or other external origin. All theorists are agreed as to the connection between volcanoes and earthquakes—that they are produced by the same subterranean agency.

Whatever their origin, whether of one cause or several causes, the prevailing opinion still is that the vibrations of every earthquake can be traced to a focus within the earth and that this lies directly beneath the point of greatest disturbance on the earth's surface. Some writers of the past claimed that the irregularities of the climate, such as an unusually dry summer or particularly violent rains or great winds preceded or followed an earthquake shock. Latter day scientists claim that the initial disturbance is caused by a fault within the earth.

There have been several earthquakes in New England that were quite severe and history names some near the mouth of the Merrimac between 1745 and 1756. One of them shook down the stone walls in Hampton and shook chimneys from the houses and fire and brimstone was emitted for the length of Hampton Falls Hill. Meetings were called in churches and prayers for deliverance from destruction were offered by the people who thought that the end of the world was near. A French geologist said that it was just an earthquake, but that earthquake country reached from Boston to Portland and that if the quakes of that time had come in later years the whole city of Boston would have been destroyed.

There may have been some tidal waves in years of which we have no record along the Central American coast or that of California. The tidal wave, or great storm which swept Galveston, Texas, a few years ago was not to be compared with that of last Monday week.

Once in a while the wise ones come out with an interview and say that the earth's faults must be pretty well settled by now but are any of them positive about that? One thing is sure—that we cannot, any of us, go down to see how the land lays there. What has been may very possibly be again. Of course, if we reckon on the past, there were a great many more earthquakes than we have had in the past 75 years.

There are records to show of between 6,000 and 7,000 earthquakes taking place between

1606 B. C. and 1842 A. D., a period of 3,448 years. That would be about two quakes a year.

In the great quake at Lisbon, Spain, the loss of life was appalling for 60,000 persons perished, not from falling walls and shattered buildings but most of them from the great mountain of water that followed the quake. As it is recorded—the ocean immediately receded and then came back in great volume many feet high.

Another great disaster from an earthquake was at Calabria, at the end of the last century when 40,000 perished in the space of a few minutes. Hence it seems by past records of volcanoes and earthquakes that they generally happen near the seacoast or near large bodies of water.

Everett P. Stratton, a prominent geologist at Harvard University, says that the entire eastern section of Maine and the Maritime Provinces of Canada are almost certain to be subjected to another earthquake shock and will be visited by a tidal wave all along the coast.

This claim of Prof. Stratton was corroborated by Prof. Kirkly A. Mather, a Harvard geologist who had charge of the seismograph records of that university. Both expressed the opinion that the shocks felt along the eastern section of New England and in eastern Canada were caused by a severe disturbance of the Fundian Fault, a sub-marine earth strata that runs from the Bay of Fundy southwestward under the Atlantic as far as Cape Ann. Disturbances of the crust of this Fundian Fault will cause further shocks, it is declared and with these tremors will come tidal waves.

Well, let us not worry about it, it may happen next week and it may not happen again for a hundred years. Of course if the Fundian Fault has become disturbed in its mind during the recent quake it might take a notion to slide around some more.

This last quake was much more severe than that of 1925 at New Castle, N. B. That lasted for six minutes and occurred at 4:35. This is 160 miles above St. John but the shock was felt in that city in the downtown section and people rushed from the stores into the streets.

One authority on earthquakes estimates that at least 13,000,000 people have perished in quakes all over the earth in the past. But only those who live in an earthquake country where they are frequent, know the fear in their hearts of what may happen when the foundations of their homes begin to shake—when the earth trembles.

SALT OF THE EARTH

In certain localities in the United States salt is mined from the earth. There is a large salt mine in New York state near Syracuse. Salt is essential to the health and well being of every individual and there was a time in the history of the early settlements when it was very scarce and could hardly be procured.

Salt that was imported cost lots of money and this led to the settlers building salt works and procuring their own salt from sea water through evaporation. There was a large salt works at Dartmouth, Mass., and Mr. Mudd had a salt works at the landing in Hampton that turned out in one year some 40,000 bushels and was run up to the year 1840 when it was abandoned. In some other places, Maine for instance, salt works run by evaporating sea water were in use up to within 30 years ago.

Mr. Mudd was engaged extensively in the fisheries and could not procure salt enough for his fish and the imported salt was so high in price that it was unprofitable to use it. So he started his own salt works—He not only had it for his own use but he sold a lot

of it to the settlers in up-country towns.

There came down to get salt from the sea a certain man by the name of Eleazer Colebrook. He came eighty miles along the perilous way from Coos County through the White Mountains way back in 1790 to procure a bushel of sea salt. Tradition says that whenever that sturdy pioneer went down to the sea he always strapped a bushel of salt on his back and in face of terrible hardships he carried it home to his family and friends.

Coos County settlers suffered frequently from enlargement of the thyroid gland, or goiter, and they learned by experience that sea-salt prevented the development of goiter. Years later iodine was found to be a chemical element that was very abundant in unrefined salt. So, many of the first settlers from the towns back from the sea came down, some in four horse teams, to procure loads of salt fish and salt from the sea in order to have salt for their foods, that element which plays a large part in the preservation of life.

The sea weed that piles up on our shores after great storms is full of iodine and through its use many lives have been saved annually. Many were lost in past years because they could not obtain any salt and salt to those people meant more than gold.

Almost all the salt we have nowadays is mined from the earth. Mines that have lain dormant in the silent recesses of the earth for perhaps a million of years have given to us that salty savor which we need with most all foods. There is no doubt but that the best salt ever produced came from the waters of the sea and when unrefined contained enough iodine to drive out all poisons from the human system.

There are many bathers in salt water who take on a clear and ruddy complexion. Some of the people who live around the Great Salt Lake in Utah have the finest and fairest complexions in the world. Salt is a tonic and weak eyes when washed in salt water for a time show much improvement. So salt has been a benefactor in many cases. Without it disease would have an easier time to run rampant all over the earth.

We seldom realize the value of things that surround us in abundance. Because today we are plentifully supplied with the salt of the earth we forget that a century ago people would go miles to procure a mere cupful.

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving is over and everybody that was hungry is thankful that once more they had a square meal. This day is not only devoted to giving thanks to everybody but is devoted very materially to seeing how much capacity a person has for holding turkey, goose, chicken, duck and all sorts and kinds of pies, puddings and cakes.

And after the basin of the department of the interior has been filled, a weight of nuts, candy, oranges and apples is sent sliding down to fill up any vacuum that may exist. And when we are through we feel as though we would never want to eat again while life lasts.

The night of Thanksgiving some people have dyspepsia, some have blind staggers, some enjoy nightmares and dream of chasing turkeys through strange forests or of being chased by the queerest animals that a brain ever conjured up.

What a person eats sometimes causes strange commotions in the mind and body. A man told me that he once ate a pound of cheese before going to bed and that night he dreamed that he fell from the top of the Eiffel tower. He was living in America at that time but the next winter he spent in Paris, France, and while there he became addicted to the habit of eating Limburger cheese and one of those nights

he dreamed that he fell off the Woolworth building in New York City and he asked me to explain to him why each time his mind crossed three thousand miles of ocean for him to make his fall. Today he is a dyspeptic and is trying to regain his health by eating compressed yeast cakes. I asked him if his food made any difference in his dreams and he hesitated a minute and then answered, "Yes, right opposite to falling I rise and sometimes float in the air."

The suppers at the Grange and those of other orders all over the country are not to be compared with the loaded tables on Thanksgiving Day. But remember, more people die from over-eating than those who sometimes go hungry. A person to do the fullest share of life's labors must be well fed but there is danger in overdoing it.

NEW CROPS IN FLOODED STATES BRING PROSPERITY

The introduction of new habits of planting, following the Mississippi Valley flood of 1927, has brought added prosperity to farmers in many of the Mississippi Delta counties, according to Red Cross officials.

Almost every cabin has a fine vegetable garden, whereas cotton formerly grew right to the doorstep, the Red Cross states. The home demonstration and agricultural agents have followed up the project inaugurated by the Red Cross, immediately after the flood of 1927, with very gratifying success. There is a large acreage in corn whereas formerly cotton was the one crop. Alfalfa has gained a firm foothold, and the growing of this crop is bringing good financial returns from the three or four cuttings each year. Live stock also is showing improvement due to these new crops.

Everything considered, the Delta sections which escaped a backwater problem in the Spring of 1929 are in a prosperous condition, as a result of the follow-up and rehabilitation by the American Red Cross.

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THURLOW'S FAMILY
SHOE STORERADIO TELEGRAPH
EXPANDS SERVICE

Recent additions to the radio telegraph service from the United States are of special interest now as indications that America is striving to hold her own in a radio telegraph leadership, which is made more difficult to maintain by the British merger of radio telegraph and cables. The announcement that R.C.A. Communications, Inc., will begin work at once to establish an inland telegraph network in fourteen strategic cities in the United States, with plans for 29 inland stations, as wave lengths are granted, also has added to the country-wide attention to this modern means of communication.

Within the last few weeks three new direct international circuits have been announced by W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President in charge of Communications of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., to Spain, Syria and Costa Rica.

Several reductions of rates for radio telegraph service also have been announced recently by Mr. Winterbottom. It was the competition of radio telegraph which forced a reduction of cable rates by which users have saved \$60,000,000 in the last eight years.

Smart Six-Year-Old

When almost six years of age Benjamin Blythe, who afterward became a noted Scottish engineer, was walking with his father when the child asked "Papa, at what hour was I born?" He was told 4 a. m., and he then asked "What o'clock is it now?" He was told 7:50 a. m. The boy walked on a few hundred yards, then turned to his father and stated the number of seconds he had lived—which upon calculation turned out correct, even allowing for two leap years.—Grit.

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Waterfall That Dwarfs

Famous Niagara Falls

Where is the highest waterfall in Europe? It is in France. More than ten times as high as Niagara falls, and the third highest in the world, but that of the Gave de Pau at Gavarnie has recently been especially recommended to tourists. Only the Grand Inlandor, and the Southerland in New Zealand have a longer fall of water than its 1,385 feet. When the season is wet, the cascade drops in one uninterrupted fell, though in the dry summer months it strikes a ledge two-thirds of the way down. The immediate setting for the fall is extraordinary. It descends into the amphitheater known as the Cirque de Gavarnie. This is a basin more than two miles wide which is shut on three sides by mountains rising from 7,000 to 9,000 feet. The proportions of the place are mammoth, in keeping with the singular characteristics of this waterfall. Gavarnie is in the Pyrenees, not far from either Pau or Luchon.—Exchange.

Russian "Break Fast"

The Russian fasts religiously when his religion calls for it, but immediately after the fasting period he plunges into an orgy of food, elaborate preparations are made in advance for the break and tables are groaning under the weight of whole hams, ducks, turkeys, geese, chickens, sausages, walnut cakes, cathedrals made of sour cream, tall kulitch cakes, curd cakes, pirojkis, borsh, bottles of kvass and champagne. The gathering surrounds this array of comestibles and struggle unably to conquer it entirely.

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—65 acre farm, State road, 10 room house, 90 foot barn, poultry houses, 2 silos, all machinery and tools, want an offer.

Village home near R. R. Station, 4 acres, 8 room house, barn, garage, lot of poultry houses, apple trees. Bargain at \$3500.

Want farm in exchange for two family house in Melrose, Mass. Rents for \$100.00 per month.

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Newburyport, Mass.

Charging It Up

An Aberdeen merchant called his son into his office the other day and unsummoned himself as follows:

"I haven't been feeling quite so well for a few days past, Weelum, and so I have just made my will, leaving everything to you."

"Oh, father," said the son. "I don't like to discuss these affairs with you at all. I hope you live for many years yet. I'm sure."

"So do I, Weelum, so do I, but I just called to tell you that the lawyer's fee for making out the will is 30 shillings, an' this sum will be kept off your next week's pay."

Shah's Parting Gesture

The Shah of Persia, on a visit to London, was being driven through the streets in an open carriage, bowing to the throngs that lined along the sidewalks to greet him, when he noticed a small boy who had climbed a lamp post thumbing his nose at him. He at once inquired into the meaning of this gesture and a confused aid replied that it was a signal of respect, says Living Age. The Shah remembered this quaint custom, and, upon his departure, when the flower of British diplomacy gathered on the station platform to see him off, he enthusiastically thumbed his nose at the group.

Swiss Superstition

Right one of the most famous mountains of the Swiss Alps, has staged many landslides in its time. Some of them have cost many lives, and buried whole villages at its foot. An age-old legend ascribes these slides to the hard-heartedness of the people, who are supposed to have incurred the anger of the dwarfs by refusing them hospitality.—Gas Logic.

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**Ancients Thorough in
Drawing Up Contracts**

A bronze tablet dating back to 117 B. C. holds, we are told, the earliest recorded civil judgment now extant. Found near Genoa, it represents a formal judgment of arbitration between two local tribes contending over the boundaries of their lands. The record describes the boundaries in language which is quite comparable with the technical style of conveyances used today.

There also exists a Roman ordinance dated 105 B. C., giving specifications for a contract to build a gateway in a wall abutting on a highway in the town of Puteola, and in this contract are revealed all the expedients of long experience and careful draftsmanship which we moderns are accustomed to expect in such transactions. The specifications are so complete that archeologists have been able to reconstruct the entire structure.

Built to Defy Time
Many of the buildings of the Middle Ages, after a lapse of 600 or 700 years have shown no greater symptoms of age and decay than an alteration in the colors of the materials, while many edifices of more recent date afford the most melancholy examples of too general disregard of solidity.—Architectural Association Journal.

Indians' Basket Granary
A large basket granary, used by Pacific coast Indians to store acorns, one of their chief foods, on exhibition at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is shaped like a beehive. It is made by twisting willow withes with the leaves left on into a rope-like form, which is then coiled to make the receptacle. There is a mouth in the top with a cover. The granary rests on a platform of poles devised to keep it out of reach of rodents.

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**Rand Memorial
Building**

It is planned to begin hauling stone for the foundation of the addition to the vestry of the Rand Memorial Church this Friday. In a few days ground will be broken, and work on the cellar and foundation started. Last Friday the architect, J. E. Richardson, of Dover, consulted with the members of the building committee previous to making the blue-print.

Names of Subscribers

Already pledges or cash contributions have been received from one hundred and two people. There are still some who have not yet been approached, and besides those whose names are printed below quite a number more have stated definitely that they will contribute. Those from whom a pledge or contribution has already been received are: Thomas Owen, Ruth Eaton, Madeline Fowler, Chester Souther, Frank Goss, Ada Eaton, Harold Owen, Gerald Eaton, George Dow, Leroy Eaton, Caroline Foote, Walter Owen, James Eaton, Charles Souther, Simeon Eaton, Sadie Brown, Henry Brown, Margaret Dow, Laura Brown, James Eaton, Ella Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell Fowler, Albert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Dow, Nettie Dow, Edna Dow, Simeon Dow, Jr., Gertrude Beckman, Nancy Marshall, Al-

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bert Dow, Jacob Dow, Sam Bagley, George Dow, Abbie Dow, Alva Dow, Jr., Everett Wood, Emma Perkins, Effie Eaton, Georgie Butler, Georgie Randall, Silvia Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. William Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Marshall, Herbert Randall, Jessie Fowler, Mrs. Evelyn Peveare, Martha Perkins, Tracy Dow, Sarah Dow, Lena Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Eaton, Gertrude Eaton, Axenna Butler, Harvey Chase, S. W. Watts, Almira Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Dow, William Sanborn, F. G. Randall, Lenice Boyd, H. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Brown, Earl Picketts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dockum, Rev. James Bixler, Elihu Adams, Herbert Gynan, Mrs. Etta Tolman, Mrs. Annie Dodge White, Mrs. Isabel Rand, Kathryn Berry, Lenora Berry, Mr. Pillsbury, Seaside Association of Sunday Schools, Rev. Herbert Walker, Mrs. Elliot, Rev. Richardson, Andrew Gynan, Mrs. Andrew Gynan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gynan, Carroll Randall, the 4H Clubs of South Seabrook, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Eaton, the Sunshine Girls, Mamie Marshall, Ella Dow, Sallie Owen, Joanna Owen, Sarah Eaton, Celia Felch, Caroline Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Souther, Mrs. Adna Fowler, Annie Brown, Mrs. Charlotte Dow, Lena Eaton, Jacob Eaton, Charles Janvin, Harriet Knowles, Grace Eaton, Violet Blanchard, Amy Perkins, Meredith Verna Fowler, Janice Stanwood, Guy Chase, Alice Dow, Albert Carter, Iris Eaton, Florence Souther, James S. Eaton, 2d, Clauson Ward Fowler, Jr., and Ida Eaton.

South Seabrook is coming across splendidly. A large proportion of all the families of the community are here represented. We would like to have every family represented and so feel a part ownership. This is a community enterprise, from which we hope everyone in the community will be benefited.

From
Publicity Bureau

Much interest has been shown in an exhibit last week in the show window at Concord of the New Hampshire Department of Publicity. It was not unique in character, since it was a showing of gloves and gauntlets, but it graphically reminded the people of Concord and the hundreds of persons who visit this city every day, that there is in New Hampshire, in the town of Littleton, a glove manufactory with a product second to none.

The Saranac Glove Company has carried on a prosperous manufacturing business for more than half a century, yet there were many who saw its exhibit here who confessed surprise. Many of them may have worn Saranac gloves without giving particular thought to the matter, for the average person buys a pair of gloves that he likes and wears them until they are worn out, without knowing where or by whom they were made. There are many who always thought the best gloves were imported and who were amazed to learn that there are none anywhere better than those manufactured in New Hampshire.

The Saranac display embraced not only gloves for men, women and children for work, for play and for dress, but specimens of the deer skin from which they are made and of the squirrel skin and lamb's wool used for lining what may be called the heavy duty gloves. The exhibit had a distinct educational value, in making some thousands of persons more familiar with the details of an important New Hampshire industry.

Seabrook

rew from the highway department are at work burning and cleaning out the gutters on South Main St.

Ernest Merrill of Newburyport as moved into one of the houses near the South school belonging to Chas. Blanchard who has made many improvements there.

Chas C. Fowler of So. Main St. recently purchased a Willys—Knight sedan.

Bert L. Perkins, proprietor of the very popular Bert's Lunch has installed a new Seeburg Audio-hone. This is something new in entertainment and is the only one of its kind in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskell N. Fowler have moved into their new home on So. Main St.

A slight accident took place at the intersection of Washington and Collins Sts. on Sunday. A machine driven by Raymond Ross of So. Main St. coming up a hill from Walton St. was in collision with a machine operated by Francis Lloyd of Boston. The Ross machine was badly damaged and towed to a garage while the other was able to proceed under its own power. State officer Goham and Constable Eaton made an investigation.



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PHOTOGRAPHS
Live Forever

Hampton

Mrs. Caroline Shea is spending the week in Boston.

Mrs. Jessie Myers entertained the Woman's Coast Guard League of the Portsmouth unit at her home on Tuesday.

William Elliot and wife are to spend the winter at Vineyard Haven where he is employed.

Mrs. Harry Heisler returned to her home in Philadelphia Thursday after a pleasant week spent with her aunt, Mrs. Flora Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Chapman have gone to Haverhill for the winter as have Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Feeney.

The Loyal Workers class met Tuesday with Mrs. Annie Garland.

The chicken pie supper given last Friday night by the Home Workers was a great success and a large sum was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Dow have been visiting their son and daughter in New York and New London.

Harry Munsinger spent last week hunting in northern Maine.

Mrs. Mabel Marston is spending a few days with her sister in Massachusetts.

Miss Louise Tabor has returned to her school after a few weeks of illness.

A Harvest Supper will be held in the Baptist vestry on Dec. 3.

The Congregational ladies will hold their annual sale in the Town Hall on Dec. 13 with a roast beef supper in the church diningroom served by the men.

Mrs. Blanche Boynton recently entertained the Every Other Tuesday Club at her home on Little Boar's Head.

Priscilla Emory is taking piano lessons from Mrs. Harriet Hobbs.

**AID FOR VETERANS
IS RED CROSS PLEDGE**

Service and Ex-Service Men Are Helped in All Problems.

Service to World War veterans in hospital, for able-bodied veterans, and for dependent families of both called for expenditures of \$738,000 by the American Red Cross during the year just ended. In addition, Red Cross Chapters spent \$1,963,000 in veteran relief, and also for men still in service. Although eleven years have passed since the Armistice, there remain 25,500 disabled and sick veterans of the World War in hospitals, and the peak of the number who will require hospitalization is not expected by Veterans Bureau authorities to be reached until 1947. For these men the Red Cross must continue its service of providing recreation and comforts, according to James L. Fieser, vice chairman of the Red Cross.

"Under its Charter from Congress, the Red Cross is required to maintain service for veterans of wars and for the men still in the service," Mr. Fieser said. "The funds for this work come from the annual roll call membership fees. In addition to the sum spent in maintaining contact with the veterans, the Red Cross expended \$308,000 in its service to the men still in the regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The society and a majority of its 3,500 chapters handle claims for these men for insurance, compensation and other benefits they are entitled to under the law, and also where necessary arrange to provide for dependent of the men.

"Red Cross workers are maintained

in forty-eight Veterans Bureau hospitals, as well as in all regular Army and Navy hospitals, whose duty it is to supervise recreational facilities for the patients, and to provide small comforts. In the Army and Navy Hospitals, the workers also do social service for the patients. These tasks are performed at all Army Posts and Navy Ports by Red Cross workers, and in addition Red Cross representatives to handle claims are established at the majority of Veterans Bureau regional offices."

Mr. Fieser urged that all citizens enroll in the Roll Call, from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, November 11 to 28, in order to aid in supporting this work.

**RED CROSS EXPENDS
EIGHT MILLIONS FOR
RELIEF IN DISASTER**

Year Just Closed Put Heavy Task on Society—120 Calls for Help Were Met.

An unusually large number of disasters in the United States and its insular possessions have required assistance from the American Red Cross during the year just closed. The organization sent emergency relief workers to the scenes of 120 tornadoes, floods, fires and other types of catastrophes and expended \$8,020,000 in relief and rehabilitation of the victims.

Calls for aid came from eleven other nations in which earthquakes, floods and other problems caused distress to large populations, and the Red Cross sent \$76,300 to help in relieving the suffering.

The catastrophe causing the greatest loss of life and most widespread devastation was the West Indies hurricane of September, 1928, in which more than 2,000 lives were lost in Florida, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. A relief fund of \$5,883,725.62 was contributed by the public, following a proclamation by the President of the United States, to which the Red Cross added \$50,000 from its own treasury, and the society was enabled to give relief to more than 700,000 persons.

In the early Spring, river floods in the southeastern states cost a heavy loss to many persons, 76,000 inhabitants being affected in four states. The Red Cross assisted 4,383 families, approximately 28,000 persons, with food, clothing, temporary housing, feed for stock and seed for replanting.

In all, thirty-eight states were visited by calamities during the year, affecting 364 counties. Twenty-eight counties were devastated twice by storms, fires and floods.

Red Cross expended \$434,000 from its treasury in giving relief in these disasters, and at one time had as many as 120 disaster relief workers, nurses and other representatives in the field.

Funds for this relief work are obtained in the annual roll call for members, which occurs from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, November 11 to 28. Only once a year—during this period of Roll Call—does the Red Cross ask public support to carry on its many activities.

Verbatim

It was sales day in a large department store. A very busy wrapper girl was trying to attend to many things at once, when a clerk rushed over and said: "Call a messenger, sweetheart."

Promptly the strange call rang out over the main floor: "Messenger, sweetheart."

First Food Preservatives

It is claimed that Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman born in 1750 at Chalon-sur-Marne, was the first to preserve food through sterilization by heat. Food had previously been preserved by the use of spices or the salt method, but Appert proved to the world the loss of food value by the old method and how the method he proposed not only retained food value, but also was more attractive and palatable. He experimented with meat, fish, and all sorts of vegetables and fruits, delighting in the different combinations, and forms in which they could be preserved.

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Call at our office, see samples of the Pathfinder and order this club, or remit the amount by mail. News, information and entertainment for an entire year! **WHAT A BARGAIN!**



Take Care of Your Kidneys!

One should not neglect kidney and bladder irregularities.

Too many people sacrifice health by failing to heed the early danger signals of kidney disorders. Even minor irregularities should be dealt with promptly.

A drowsy, listless feeling; lameness and stiffness; constant backache and bladder irregularities are often timely warnings. Don't neglect them.

To promote normal kidney action and assist your kidneys in cleansing your blood of poisonous wastes, use Doan's Pills. Recommended the world over.

50,000 Users Endorse Doan's:
Benjamin Faucher, 262 Silver St., Manchester, N. H., says: "For a time I couldn't do any work, for when I went over my back would ache. My kidneys acted very irregularly and I felt all out of sorts. After using Doan's Pills, I felt fine again."

DOAN'S PILLS
A Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys

Who Could It Have Been?

It seems to be quite generally agreed that the Arab wasn't the guy that put the pal in Palestine.

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

A Healing Antiseptic

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

Think This One Over

A debtor seemed really anxious to settle a \$3 delinquent account. He had only \$2, a crisp new \$2 bill. He took it to a pawnbroker and pawned it for \$1.50. He sold the pawn ticket to a sympathetic friend for \$1.50. He then had in his jeans the much desired \$3 and settled the bill. Who lost?—Puzzles.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Comstock process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Population Increase

Doctor Knezniski of the Harris Foundation Institute, estimates that at present the population of the world is increasing at the rate of five-eighths of 1 per cent annually.

Industry attracts good things.

FEEL GOOD?

Most ailments start from poor elimination (constipation or semi-constipation). Intestinal poisons sap vitality, undermine your health and make life miserable. Tonight try **NR-NATURE'S REMEDY**—all-vegetable, corrects—not an ordinary laxative. See how NR will aid in restoring your appetite and rid you of that heavy, lousy, peevish feeling.

Mild, safe, purely vegetable—at druggists, only 25c. **FEEL LIKE A MILLION, TAKE NR TO-NIGHT.**

NR TO-NIGHT
TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALWAYS KEEPS IT ON HAND

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helps Her So Much

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"I was just completely run-down. I had tired, heavy, sluggish feelings and I could not eat. I was losing in weight. I read so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what a good medicine it is, that I started taking it. I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and about the same in tablet form. This is one medicine a woman should have in the house all the time. I am improving every day and I am sure am able to eat. I am willing to answer any letters I get asking about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ELLA RICHARDS, 21 Chautauque St. N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.



W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 47-1929.

Nebraska Farm Girl Wins Double Honors



Here is Helen Clark, selected as Nebraska's healthiest farm girl at the recent state fair. Miss Clark also won the girls' milking contest and is shown with her favorite bossie.

Woman Prospector Makes Good

Toronto.—Kathleen Rice, who threw aside the hood of a college graduate to wrest wealth from the North, is preparing to fight to the last ditch in the Manitoba mining courts for her hopes of fortune, as the reward of two decades of pioneering in the country of The Pas.

Behind the issuance of a writ and the scheduled hearing of a case at Dauphin, Man., is a story of how millions have elusively crossed the path of this most famous of Canadian woman prospectors, who, however, today faces the future confident that 20 years' endeavor on her nickel and copper claims will some day bear abundant fruit.

C. E. Herman, one of her later as-

sociates in the development of claims at one time valued at \$5,000,000, situated on Rice Island, Herb lake, more than 100 miles from The Pas, has started legal action at Dauphin seeking specific performance of an agreement said to have existed between himself and Miss Rice and others.

Some of the most romantic figures in Canadian mining history enter into the story of the action; of these none is more colorful than that of Miss Rice herself, who was graduated from the University of Toronto, in 1906, plunged into a then unorthodox feminine career, taking to trousers quite as naturally as she did to bobbed hair.

Descended from a man who came over on the Mayflower, she decided

to blaze trails herself, starting by teaching school in the West, and then with her brother, Lincoln, flinging herself into the prospecting game near The Pas.

It was in 1922, by staking her now famous claims on Rice Island, that the seeds were sown for the approaching legal battle.

DIPPING INTO SCIENCE

Glands of the Skin

Two kinds of glands are in the skin, those that give out the perspiration and those that give out oil. There are approximately two million sweat glands all over the body, but they are most numerous on the forehead, hands, and soles of the feet. The oil glands open mostly into hair follicles, keeping the hair glossy and preventing the skin from becoming too dry.

(© 1929 Western Newspaper Union.)

Takes Rattlers With Bare Hands

De Soto, Wis.—Barehanded catching of live rattlesnakes is no trick for Joseph Wilson, known in this Mississippi river village as "the rattlesnake king." He has been handling the poisonous reptiles many years, but never has a rattler bitten him.

Wilson disdains the forked stick other hunters of rattlesnakes in this rock-hill region use to take live specimens. The ordinary method is to pin the rattlers with a stick and transfer them to a heavy bag.

No such slow and careful methods for the "king." He finds a rattler den and reaches in and picks them up about the same as another person would pick up puppies or kittens. Whether they are coiled or not makes no difference to him.

Wilson asserts that not one of the

thousands of rattlesnakes he has killed or taken alive has even struck at him.

Recently Wilson gave the villagers a demonstration that sent chills running up and down their spines. He had found a big den of snakes on a rocky promontory just below the village. He had an order for three big snakes for a museum, so he left the three largest of the den alive while he killed thirty-odd others and clipped off their tails for the bounty.

With one of the big snakes draped around his neck and another around each bare arm, the snake catcher walked into the village. He rubbed the live snake's head against his cheeks, put them down his trouser legs and into the bosom of his shirt, let them coil at his feet and picked them up, and so on, for fully an hour.

Dr. A. T. Andrews was skeptical and accused Wilson of hoaxing the crowd. The snake catcher borrowed a pencil and opened the snakes' mouths to let the doctor examine fangs and poison sacs.

The exhibition was too much for De

Woman Swims Manacled

New York.—Handcuffed and manacled, Mrs. Lottie Moore Schoemmel swam in North river from Seventy-ninth street to the Battery. She wore the handcuffs used on Gerald Chapman when he was taken to prison for execution.

Father Sage Says:

Philanthropy is the business of spending money you get from others in the way they should spend it.

Seek to Decode Old Message

Paris.—A small gray brick with curious markings is being studied by the leading archeologists of France. The brick is from Ras Shamra, a kingdom that existed 3,400 years ago, and the markings are a hand-written message of its king.

Older than any existing specimen of handwriting out of Egypt, Crete or China, the brick is a puzzle to the men who read hieroglyphics as easily as detective stories. Charles Virolleaud, who has undertaken deciphering of the message, asserts that it is the oldest secret in existence.

The brick was brought to France recently from Syria where the Ras Shamra excavations are in progress. Virolleaud has taken it into his study and, figuratively, locked himself in. He said he hoped to have a solution, or at least, a theory by December.

Preliminary examinations disclose that the alphabet of the country had 26 signs and were related to the Babylonian in that they were cuneiform. Each word contains three or four signs and the words are separated from each other by a deeply etched vertical line.

The writing covers both sides of the brick.

Asked how he would proceed to solve the problem, Virolleaud said:

"I will start with some plausible hypothesis. I will assume, let us say, that the brick contains a message either written by the king of Ras Shamra, or written to him by the monarch of a neighboring realm. Deciphered, the brick may reveal the existence of a civilization the world has never heard of before.

"Further specimens of this writing which will undoubtedly be unearthed as the excavations continue, will lighten the task which for the moment is extremely difficult and a total mystery. The presence of one Greek word, a hieroglyph, a Phoenician word and the task would be simple.

"The belief that the brick is a royal document is confirmed somewhat by the presence of a proper name at the top of the inscription. The name is Aka-Hinni. The title has disappeared, the tablet being broken at this point. The document, if it can be so-called, is made more interesting by the fact that it is not written in Babylonian which was the diplomatic language of that era.

"Luck, that god of archeologists and newspaper men, often operates in our

favor. Among the inscriptions discovered in Syria and now on the way to Paris there is a Babylonian text which may help us find out who Aka-Hinni was."

DARTMOUTH'S STAR



Al K. Marsters of Arlington, Mass., Dartmouth's big hope for a berth on the mythical all-American eleven this year, practicing the forward passes which have made him one of the season's joys for grid fans.

Baby Pictures—How We Do Change!



COMING TO WASHINGTON

Reserving room here will make your trip to Washington a complete success. We know how to please.

Attractive Room Rates

SINGLE, \$3.00, \$4.00

per day

DOUBLE, \$6.00, \$7.00

per day

Let us send you one of our Descriptive Booklets

HOTEL

Every Bedroom Has a Private Bath

MARTINIQUE

16th St. at M. WASHINGTON, D.C.

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For a square deal send your

RAW FURS

To one of the oldest established Raw Fur Houses in New England

Edwin F. Jordan

32 Hayward Place

Boston - - - - Mass.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST A

Lunch Hour Music

Passing a London church one mid-day recently, I was tempted by the inviting shade of its porch to seek shelter from the heat of the street.

Within, my ears were greeted by a cool sound, that of a string quartette, and I discovered the players seated in the chancel of the picturesque Tudor church, discoursing that freshest of music, Haydn's. Midday concerts in city churches have grown in popularity, and now not only do they take the form of organ recitals with an occasional vocal solo, but one may chance to hear a violin or cello, a string trio or quartette, or even a gramophone recital.—London Daily Chronicle.

Fine Arts Encouraged

The School of Fine Arts in Paris was founded as a government school during the reign of Louis XIV and through a series of competitive examinations, picks one man each year from each of the four arts, architecture, painting, sculpture and engraving, to go to Rome to study for four years at the expense of the French government.

Facts must be feminine—at least they are stubborn things.

A man may be self-possessed and still have no taxes to pay.

Hotel Embassy

BROADWAY at 70th ST. NEW YORK

400 Large Rooms All with Bath

\$2.50 Single \$3.50 Up Double

Excellent Restaurant EDMUND P. MOLONY Manager

Health Giving Sunshine

All Winter Long

Marvelous Climate—Good Hotels—Tourist Camps—Splendid Scenery—Gorgeous Mountain Views. The wonderful desert resort of the West

Write Geo. & Chaffey **Palm Springs** CALIFORNIA

AGENTS WANTED

Unusual opportunity for man or woman to establish a permanent business on part or full time basis. We will give exclusive territory to one who can prove ability to represent us successfully in the sale of the most economical all purpose cleanser.

Can be used for everything from the dirtiest pot or pan to the finest silverware, for porcelain or woodwork. Write for money making plan and free sample.

SILVER SUDS MFG. CO.

829 No. 19th St., Phila., Pa. Est. 1896.

TOTAL BLIND

and pronounced incurable by 8 eye experts owing to his optic nerve decaying 25 years ago. W. J. Walters, Bridgeport, Ill., is regaining his sight. After using "IT'S GONE" eye drops 30 days he can see the distance of 4 telephone poles. A harmless, painless and priceless eye treatment. A Godsend to the total blind. Try it for all ailments and diseases of the eyes. No exceptions. 30, 60, 90 days trial. Write P. F. 45, 110, each or check. THE SKEATON WAY, 508 Hickman, Vincennes, Indiana.

BOYS'—GIRLS'

Free Watch or Necktie

Regular \$1.00 value, given free for selling 13 books, needles, 50 each. When sold, remit \$1.00. We trust you. Free plan gives with each order "how to make \$20 to \$25 each school term."

UNITED TRADES CO. 900 W. Central Dept. O Albuquerque, N. M.

75 ACRES, 115 ACRES, 35 ACRES

Timber and growing timber, large quantity pulp, 45 acre farm, buildings, new repairs, lot timber and pulp, sugar lot, wonderful views, 30 acres, high, good house, bath room, splendid scenery. Also most productive farm in town, 200 acres, plenty good buildings, water, timber, cuts 120 tons hay, price \$10,000. DUDLEY, OWNER, CHESTER, VERMONT.

DO YOU WANT TO MANAGE an Apartment House? Trained managers are wanted everywhere. Write Pacific School Apt. House Management, Long Beach, Calif.

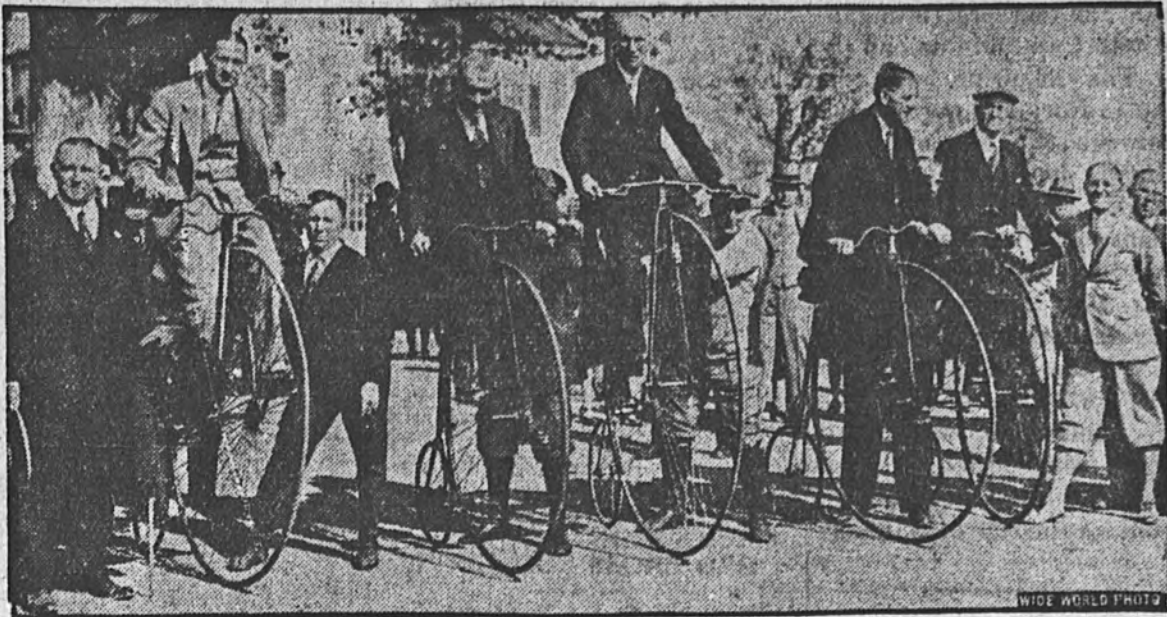
MALE OR FEMALE Part or full time, work from your own home. Worth while. Write for particulars. MEOCA CO., BOX 125, Atlantic City, N. J.

SUCH IS LIFE — Smart Wasp!



By Charles Sughrue

OBSERVING FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BICYCLE



The annual Wheelmen's reunion, marking the fifty-third anniversary of the bicycle, was held at Gwynedd, Pa. The photograph shows five bicycle champions of the old days with high wheels that they used. Left to right: Arthur A. Zimmerman, world champion in 1890; Charles M. Murphy, known as "Mile-A-Minute Murphy" after riding a bike a mile in 57 seconds; George Gideon, first national champion in 1881; Irve Wilhelm, Penn state champ, and Henry Crouther, president of the League of American Wheelmen.

SUPERSTITIOUS
... SUE ...

SHE HAS HEARD THAT—

If you perchance find yourself eating in an orchard, oh, Mister Cupid, strut your stuff, for it's a sign of a quick love affair.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The rupee of India is worth 36½ cents in our money.

Perfection Is Hard to Find

By JEAN NEWTON

A YOUNG girl writes to me that she cannot get along with her large family of brothers and sisters because they are all so thick-skinned. They say the most insulting things to each other, she writes, and the next moment are good friends. "For my part, I don't like to be called a fool or told that I'm crazy. And when one of my brothers or sisters does that, I simply don't have anything to do with them. I don't talk to them in that way, and I don't see why I should be compelled to subject myself to that sort of language."

"My mother, of course, says I am over-sensitive. She points out that I also have trouble in getting along with my friends. That is true. But if I have got to keep my friends at the cost of my self-respect, I prefer not to have any. I merely expect people to show me the same consideration that I show them. And I think my mother's doctrine that 'you have to close your eyes to things now and then, if you want to have friends' is a rather cheap one."

I wrote that child—for in every line of her letter is the idealism, the self-deluding of youth that cries out—that we have got to close our eyes to a

great many things in life if we expect to know any peace or happiness.

It is not only the practical matter of keeping friends which decrees that we make shortcomings in those we care for and try to adapt ourselves to things and people as they are rather than insist upon our own notion of what they should be; it is the more important necessity of keeping something fine and sweet in our own hearts and gladness in our spirit. If we are going to brood about the qualities we don't like in those with whom we come in contact and answer every offense by "having nothing to do with them" we cannot avoid turning into sour misanthropes. For perfection is hard to find. And the reason that that is not a "cheap" doctrine is the very obvious fact that we ourselves would find great difficulty in maintaining standards of perfection which some one else might set for us. Many of us would be more tolerant if we could know how involuntarily we often grate upon those who love us.

The girl who says about her sister and brothers "I do not act in that way to them and I insist that they follow my example in their relations with me" is trying to force an entire

family into her own mold, and failing to do this, exaggerates a superficial difference into a crime serious enough to cut her off from her own family. The Spanish people say, "He who will revenge every affront means not to live long." And they are right.

(© by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

What Does Your Child Want to Know?

Answered by BARBARA BOURJAILY



WHERE DOES THE WATER GO AT LOW TIDE?

The water travels far away.
'Tis neither less nor more
Low tide for us is high tide now
Upon some other shore.
(Copyright.)

Dear Editor:

IN THIS gay, topsy-turvy world, there are towns where the undertaker is the best local booster.

One undertaker's billboard says merely this: "Our village shipped 450 cars of wonderful peaches last year." Another sign read, "70 per cent of our residents own their homes."

It would be nice, when being buried, to think that the presiding officer was the town's best friend. But I bet it breaks an undertaker's heart to pay money for a signboard reading: "This is the healthiest city in the state."

That would be too much like knocking his own business.

(Copyright.)

When Lincoln's Tomb Is Remodeled



Abraham Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Ill., is soon to be remodeled inside so as to allow visitors to view the great sarcophagus without leaving the main level. This is a drawing of the tomb as it will appear when remodeled.

Good Things for the Table

By NELLIE MAXWELL

Constant striving for the unobtainable, frequently results in neglect of important matters close at hand.—A. Edward Newton.

Disease and health, like circumstances, are rooted in thought. Sickly thoughts will express themselves through a sickly body. Strong, pure and happy thoughts build up the body in vigor and grace.—James Allen.

IF ONE is fortunate enough to get the dried corn water ground and fresh from the mill with all the germ left in the meal, a dish of mush or a corn pone and Johnny cake will have an entirely different flavor. The cornmeal commonly on the market is of necessity prepared to keep.

Corn Bread.

Take one-half cupful of sweet fat, one-half cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, two cupfuls of cornmeal, one-half cupful of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add with two cupfuls of milk to the beaten yolks, fold in the

beaten whites and bake in a well-greased dripping pan.

Spider Corn Cake.

Take one and three-fourths cupfuls of cornmeal, one-fourth of a cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of sour milk or buttermilk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Melt the fat in the pan, pour in the batter after beating vigorously, pour over a cupful of sweet milk on top of the batter and bake forty minutes.

Maine Johnny Cake.

Scald a pint of milk and pour over three heaping tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, one-half teaspoonful of salt, cook for a few minutes, then add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two beaten egg yolks, and lastly the whites beaten stiffly. Bake and serve from the dish in which it is baked.

Carrots a la King.

Cook six cupfuls of diced carrots in boiling salted water until tender. Save the water. Melt three tablespoonfuls of fat, add three of flour; when well blended add one cupful of the carrot stock, add one teaspoonful of chopped onion and the same of celery; then add one cupful of milk and cook until thick. Add the sauce to the carrots, seasoning as needed and serve with a tablespoonful each of minced parsley and pimento.

(© 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

The Friends Who Just Happen

By Douglas Malloch

THERE are friends who are friends through the days and the years. There are chums of our boyhood that manhood endears. There are friends who are links with the beautiful past. Who were friends from the start and are friends to the last. But many a time I as gently recall The friends that I knew I knew hardly at all; The friend in the smoker, the friend on the street, The men in the world I just happened to meet.

We had only an hour for a smoke and a chat, But we talked of our town, and our kids, and all that. Neither mentioned his firm, neither mentioned his name, But we found that our hearts and our hopes were the same. Then we came to his stop, or the station was mine; Neither mentioned his house, neither mentioned his line, But the journey was short, and the morning was sweet, Because of some fellow I happened to meet.

It's a busy old world, with a kindly old heart, Though so swiftly we meet and so quickly we part. I have walked many lands, I have sailed many seas, And have found the whole world full of fellows like these. So here's to you, brothers, wherever you dwell; I hope business is good, and the kids are all well. Though no face I recall, and no name I repeat, God bless you—the men I just happened to meet.

(© 1929, Douglas Malloch.)



The Mark of Genuine Aspirin..

BAYER ASPIRIN is like an old friend, tried and true. There can never be a satisfactory substitute for either one. Bayer Aspirin is genuine. It is the accepted antidote for pain. Its relief may always be relied on, whether used for the occasional headache, to head-off a cold, or for the more serious aches and pains from neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism or other ailments. It's easy to identify Bayer Aspirin by the Bayer Cross on every tablet, by the name Bayer on the box and the word "genuine" always printed in red.



Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monroeville, Pa. U.S.A.

Sunshine Made for Mines

Workers in a large western mine, deprived of sunlight because they labor far below the ground, are provided with artificial sunshine.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Never agree with a woman when she is abusing her husband.

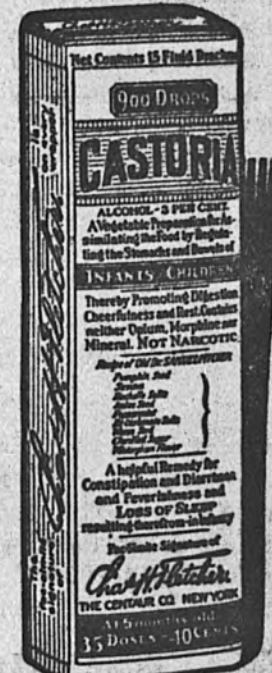
Wealth is a curse when the neighbors have it.

Those Dear Girls

"Gee!" said the cornfed, "the teague lashing that dame gave me right out in public certainly made me feel small!"

"It's too bad it didn't make you look small, too dearie," remarked her dearest friend.

Girls should always sing soprano instead of alto because it is higher-toned.



For any BABY

We can never be sure just what makes an infant restless, but the remedy can always be the same. Good old Castoria! There's comfort in every drop of this pure vegetable preparation, and not the slightest harm in its frequent use. As often as Baby has a fretful spell, let Castoria soothe and quiet him. Sometimes it's a touch of colic. Sometimes constipation. Or diarrhea—a condition that should always be checked without delay. Just keep Castoria handy, and give it promptly. Relief will follow.

very promptly; if it doesn't, you should call a physician.

All through babyhood, Castoria should be a mother's standby; and a wise mother does not change to stronger medicines as the child grows older. Castoria is readily obtained at any drugstore, and the genuine easily identified by the Chas. H. Fletcher signature, that appears on every wrapper.

Endurance Run

Landlady—And what's wrong now? Youthful Lodger—I just wanted to say that I think you get too much mileage out of this roller towel.—Loughborough Herald.

The better a man thinks he is the more foolish he acts.

Hope Springs Eternal

The Bore—When I took up golf the doctor gave me only two months to live.

The Other (hopefully)—How many months ago was that?

It's the early edition that catches the bookworm.

Girl Fights Big Handicap

MANY a girl would give up in despair when she found herself snubbed in school and unpopular in college, but not so Mrs. Norma Kussel Jones of 1567 Cramer Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"When I was seventeen I went away to college," says Mrs. Jones. "Freda, my room-mate, was a very popular girl. Soon she asked to have her room changed. It seems I kept

appearance, and everything looked brighter. 'What have you been doing to yourself?' asked my room-mate. 'You are a different girl.' The days and years that followed were filled with every activity and not long ago Freda was maid of honor at my wedding. That's what Nujol did for me!"

Such a simple way to health and happiness! Your doctor will tell you that Nujol contains no medicines or drugs—it is simply bodily lubrication—harmless, normal, and it works easily so you will be regular as clockwork.

You can get a bottle in a sealed package at any drug store for what you would pay for two or three sodas.

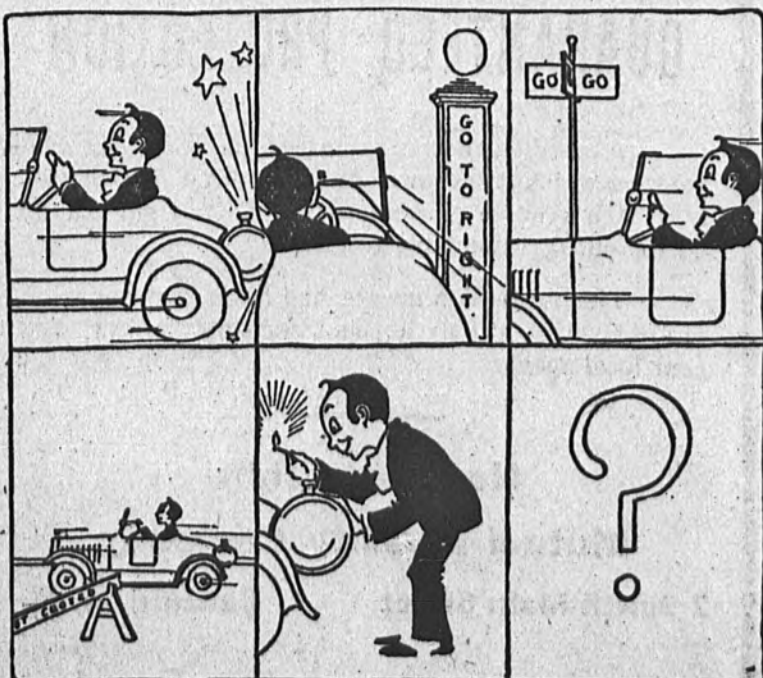
Get a bottle today and try it. If you are like most other people Nujol will make you brighter, happier, more able to succeed. Don't put off good health! Start being well this easy way, this very day.



Brave American Girls like this one never say die!

BILL WILEY GOES AUTOMOBILING

(What five errors is he making?)



quivered. And shivered! And how their tears did fall!

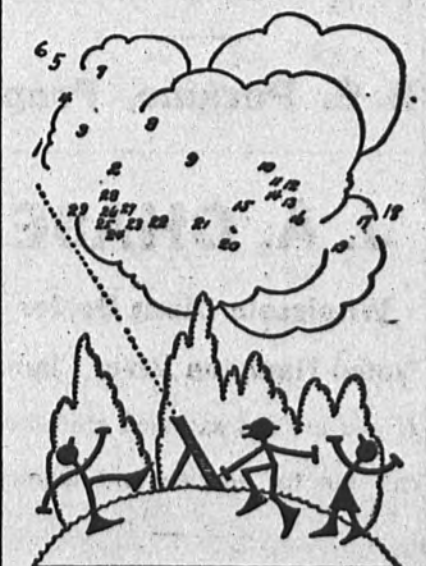
People on earth said, "Ah! A hard rain! How it pours!" and every little cloud felt much better after that, to say nothing of ONE Little Cloud in gladness.

And on the earth beneath, the seeds sprouted, the grass grew green, the flower buds swelled and everything was grateful.

—Mary Laurence Turnbull Tufts.

A PUZZLE

Billy Bigfoot, with the help of his brothers and sisters is making you a puzzle. To finish the fireworks that he



has started, you must begin with the number 1 and draw through each in succession until you come to number 25.

CHRISTMAS SALES

now going on at the

Appleton & Thurlow's Furniture Store

Full lines in House Furnishings—Tables, Chairs, Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Breakfast Suites, Haywood Wicker Chairs—Beautiful Line of Floor Coverings and Rugs. Come in and look over our line of goods.

APPLETON & THURLOW FURNITURE STORE

Tel—634

40 Merrimac St.

Newburyport, Mass.

Camp Belknap

New England is often spoken of as the nation's playground. New Hampshire with its glorious lakes and mountains is the most sought camping-ground of New England. Every summer boys and girls, young men and women, and grown ups come to their chosen camp or hotel or cottage for their summer home. Visitors from all over the country seek our scenes. Livelier scenery cannot be found anywhere than that which greets the eye from almost any section of our State so highly favored by Nature's Artist.

The Indian meaning of Winnepesaukee is The Great Spirit's Smile. How truly those Indians saw! Who can look upon that masterpiece of creation without feeling the truth they felt? Little wonder thousands and thousands of visitors are allured by this enchanting goal, to behold the Great Spirit's Smile!

As one stands on one of the sentinel mountains overlooking the lake with its three hundred and sixty-five islands, he looks off also to the mountains. A quiet benediction descends upon them all. You can feel the Great Spirit's blessing. It fills your heart. You think of the many beautiful camps and happy campers and are thrilled to feel His blessing is reaching them all.

Each Fall during the first or second week of September the ministers of the State who are in the Congressional fellowship hold a four day retreat in the thrall of Winnepesaukee. They are stimulated by addresses from leading thinkers of the country, and they live with these men as pals. They unite in periods of devotion. They talk over important themes in spirited discussion. They play baseball and volley ball. No boy ever enjoyed a game better! And they row and swim! They become rejuvenated. Like the radio tube they transmit the message thenceforth with clearer tone.

For many seasons the camping ground was at Geneva Point, at the end of a peninsular which projects seven and a half miles from the north into the lake. This is the site of the school of the International Sunday School Association. The views of mountain and lake are unsurpassed.

This last Fall for the first time we lived at Camp Belknap, the Y. M. C. A. Camp for Belknap County. You might say of this location also, The scenery is unsurpassed. Many another New Hampshire camp can say the same and their claim cannot be disputed. Camp Belknap is about five miles north of Wolfeboro. The cabins and the assembly hall and the dining hall are at the edge of a grove of tall pines. There is a good athletic field, and excellent pier and plenty of boats. And there was the warm hospitality of the Y. M. C. A. people who were there to welcome us, and see that we were comfortable.

On the second day of our camping Nature staged two special features which caused some of us to feel that we couldn't have been there at a better time. On that afternoon there were two of the wildest, wettest, noisiest tempests it has been my privilege to witness. As they came lowering across the lake each in its turn was a vast heavy curtain of cloud. You could see the deluge of dancing drops approaching over the surface of the lake. A moment more and torrents of rain filled the surrounding air. The second storm was even more severe than the first. By this time we had come to the dining-hall for supper. Conversation was with raised voices and to the accompaniment of rushing water, blinding lightning and roaring thunder.

The whole session at Camp Belknap was a stimulating experience. The fellowship of New Hampshire ministers is delightful. We were strengthened in mind and heart by the personality and messages of the speakers. We were benefited during the last two days in the radiance of Winnepesaukee's charm. But for me the outstanding, most unforgettable feature of those days was the glory of those roaring tempests.

H. H. Benedict

Salisbury

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Frank Kimball entertained the Mizpah class at her home on Lafayette Rd. The routine business was transacted, and the usual fine time was enjoyed.

Mrs. Fred Weed has returned to her home in Freedom, N. H. after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Augusta Ward.

At a recent meeting of the S. S. Board of the Parish Church, plans were made for Christmas festivities, and committees appointed to carry out the plans.

There were many family reunions over the Thanksgiving holiday.

A Special Thanksgiving service was held at the mid-week Parish church service on Wednesday evening.

On Friday evening of last week, Mrs. George Pettengill entertained the young ladies of the Kosy Kerner Klass at supper.

On Monday evening the Daughters and Sons of Liberty met at the home of Isabel Rand. The important business of the evening was installation of officers.

The young ladies who presented the one act comedy "Sardines" at Grange Hall went to Newburyport Monday evening to present it for the Ladies Aid Society of the People's Methodist church. Those taking part in the play were Winifred Dawson, Raelene Eaton, Helen Currier, Myrtle Dow and Gertrude Frothingham, coached by Mrs. Helen Lane.

PHILCO RADIOS

Sales and Service

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Hampton Falls

A Christmas sale will be held at the Baptist church, Dec. 6. Mr. Crossman will entertain with some of his travel pictures.

At the aluminum cooking utensil demonstration given at the home of Edwin Janvrin a week ago last Tuesday a full course dinner was cooked and served to all who attended. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Janvrin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chase, Mr. and Mrs. William Janvrin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown.

Richard Samson visited his folks a short time ago. It is learned that he is now employed as a salesman in one of New York City's largest men's clothing stores.

Mrs. Gertrude Young spent Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Peterson, in Thompson, Conn.

Mrs. Ida Janvrin and her daughter Florence have left their home for the winter and gone to stay with her daughter Mrs. Richard Hurley in Salem, Mass.

Robert Scales has been ill and confined to his home for a week. The next meeting of the bridge club will be at the home of Mrs. C. O. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phanton of Lynn, Mass., Miss Louise Brady and Miss Carol Maize of Salem were week end guests of Mrs. Walter Trafton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scott and Mr. and Mrs. William Seekins of Pittston, Me. visited Mrs. Walter Moore. They were on their way to California.

A good time was had by the Grange at the last meeting. It was poverty night and all attended in ragged clothing. Miss Lucy Cram won the prize awarded for the best costume. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term. Master, Allison Janvrin; Overseer, Oliver Ackerman; Lecturer, Isabelle Coombs; Steward, Robert Scales; Chaplain, Helen Batchelder; Treasurer, William Janvrin; Secretary, Eleanor Janvrin; Gate-keeper, Edwin Janvrin; Ceres, Ardelle Thurlough; Pamona, Catherine Cram; Flora, Lucy Cram; Lady Assistant Steward, Jeanne Edgerly; Pianist, Edna Coombs; Executive committee, Wallace Batchelder. At the next meeting the first and second degrees will be worked on a class of candidates.

Five members of the Hampton Falls women's club attended Reciprocity Day at Rochester.

Amesbury

Ralph P. True, who was employed for many years in the Provident Institution for savings, passed away suddenly last Monday of heart failure. He was 53 years of age and had hosts of friends that had known him in banking circles and throughout the community. He will be sadly missed by the many friends who knew him. He was a member of the Country Club of which he served as a director and treasurer from the time of its organization. He was also a member of Warren Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, and treasurer of the Town Improvement Society. He is survived by his wife, Helen Rowell True; a sister, Helen, married and residing on the Pacific coast, and a brother, Edward True of New York City.

Ship Built On Mountain Top

More than fifty sailing vessels were built by a Mr. Badger and his son, who succeeded him in the business at Portsmouth, N. H.

About 70 Brigs and Brigantines and other sailing vessels were built at Hampton and more than 500 ships were built on the Mystic River at Medford, near Boston around 1800. Shipbuilding was carried on for more than three-quarters of a century along the banks of this river and ship after ship sailed out loaded down with Medford rum.

Some ships were built in queer places and we would wonder today how they ever expected to transport them to a river or to the sea. Captain David Chase built a 30-ton schooner in the back yard of where the late Josiah Chase lived in Seabrook. When it was finished it was hauled a distance of over two miles to the river at the Walton Road dock.

It took thirty yoke of oxen to haul it down there and when launched was used for many years successfully as a fishing craft. Many vessels were built on the banks of the Merrimac at Newburyport and quite a few of our people used to go over there to watch the launchings. Once in a while they built a steamer and I can remember even now the clear voice of the lady who christened the City of Haverhill.

Castles, houses and hotels have been built on mountain tops but the last and the strangest thing of all was a vessel that was launched from a mountain top that was a mile high. The story is told by Abner F. Dunton, a hop farmer living near Rockland, Maine.

It was in 1830 that the Wadsworth Brothers of Lincolnville planned the idea of building a vessel on the top of Meganticook mountain with the intention of hauling it to Camden in the wintertime on the snow. From this shi-yard on this cold and bleak mountain it was a mile to the foot and when winter set in the vessel was in shape to be launched. It was thought that the ice on the lake was thick enough to bear the burden of its weight and 25 yoke of oxen were coaxed to the top of the mountain and hooked on to the vessel and the hazardous descent down the slippery mountain was begun.

Snub lines and guy ropes were used to keep the boat from sailing down on the heels of the oxen but when the bottom of the slope was reached these were discarded. While going over the lake the craft slid ahead and killed one of the oxen and although the ice was three feet thick the weight of the vessel caused it to settle so that there was a foot of water over the ice all the way.

At the end of the lake, where the Knox County Fish Hatchery is, the journey ended as a rain storm came on and carried off all the snow. Later it turned cold and there was a six inch snow fall and the trip was resumed and the

journey to Camden harbor was completed.

It is related that this boat embarked in the mackerel fishing industry with Capt. Hammond as master. The following year she was sold to Rockland parties and was converted into a lime-coaster with Capt. Jacob Anderson in command.

Perhaps some readers will recall hearing of a vessel that caught fire near the Newburyport bar from the lime aboard and was run ashore at Plum Island or near Black Rocks. That was the fatal ending of this boat which was built miles from the sea and was probably the only vessel that was ever built on the top of a mountain.

We Women

Four-year-old Patricia was washing her hands in her mother's bathroom. She had no towel of her own in there, so when she had finished washing she looked toward her mother's towel rack, then hesitatingly toward her father's; then coming confidently to her mother, said: "I'll use your towel, mommie; we women must stick together."—Parents' Magazine.

Too Much Static

Fundamentally, a Cleveland doctor states, man is a sort of electric storage-battery. Bear this in mind, and when, at home, you are being told something you don't care to hear, remark: "My B battery has run down, I guess. You aren't coming in very strong."—Detroit News.

Caustic Tongue

David Belasco said in an interview on his seventeenth birthday: "Poor Ellen Terry had a caustic tongue. I know a thousand stories about her. Here is one: 'Congratulations me, dear,' an actress said to her. 'Young Lord Lancelot proposed to me yesterday afternoon, and I accepted him.' 'And you congratulate me,' said Miss Terry. 'Young Lord Lancelot proposed to me yesterday morning and I refused him.'"

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COFFEE CROP AIDED BY RED CROSS IN ISLANDS

Disaster relief given following the West Indies hurricane which struck Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Florida, as well as other islands in the Caribbean Sea, presented one of the largest tasks yet undertaken by the American Red Cross. In Florida, where 1,810 lives were lost, the Red Cross aided 41,238 persons. In Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, where the loss of life was not so great, but where the devastation was almost complete, the Red Cross aided 731,712 persons.

Destruction of the coffee plants was the gravest loss, and the Red Cross aided in rehabilitating this industry by employing 67,000 natives to clear the coffee-land, so that replanting would go forward immediately, thus providing work and wages for thousands.

NURSES ENROLLED WITH RED CROSS FOR SERVICE

Enrolled with the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross at Washington are 49,000 nurses, qualified under the society's regulations, who may be summoned to service in time of disaster or other emergency. From the Red Cross enrollment were assigned 20,000 nurses in the World War. These Red Cross nurses are the standing reserve of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps of the United States, and are also called upon for service in other governmental health services.

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